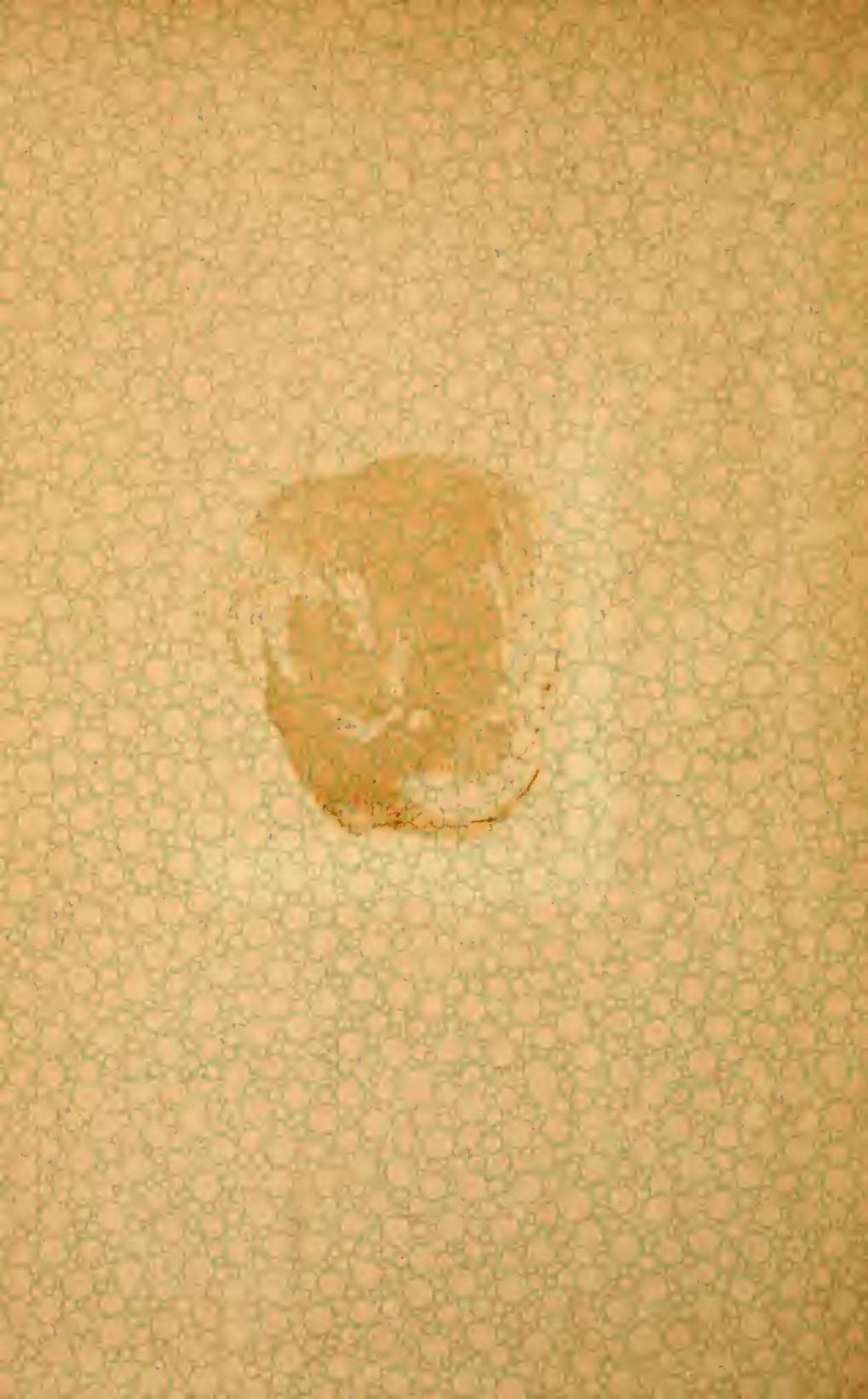


AMERICAN
WOMEN



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AMERICAN WOMEN

Fifteen Hundred Biographies

WITH OVER

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A COMPREHENSIVE ENCYCLOPEDIA OF THE
LIVES AND ACHIEVEMENTS OF AMERICAN WOMEN
DURING THE NINETEENTH CENTURY

EDITED BY

FRANCES E. WILLARD AND MARY A. LIVERMORE

ASSISTED BY A CORPS OF ABLE CONTRIBUTORS



1150

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In Two Volumes

VOLUME II

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MRS. GARRET A. HOBART.
(Page 488.)

MRS. WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

MRS. JOHN SHERMAN.

AMERICAN WOMEN.

VOLUME II.

IVES, Mrs. Florence C., journalist, born in New York City, 10th March, 1854. She is a daughter of the distinguished artist, Frank B. Carpenter. Soon after her graduation from Rutgers' Female College, she became the wife of Albert C. Ives, a brilliant young journalist of New York, at that time stationed in London, England, where their home for several years was one of the centers of attraction for cultivated Americans and Englishmen. They lived for several years in a like manner in Paris, France. In 1882, during a year spent in America, a son was born to them. In 1887, after her return to New York City, Mrs. Ives became a general worker on the "Press," and finally literary editor, which place she held as long as her connection with the paper lasted. In 1891 she widened her field, her articles on topics of important and permanent interest appearing in the "Sun," the "Tribune," "The World," the "Herald" and other journals. She became editor of the woman's department of the "Metropolitan and Rural Home." With the opening of exec-

JACK, Mrs. Annie L., horticulturist, born in Northamptonshire, England, 1st January, 1839. Her maiden name was Annie L. Hayr, a name well known to readers of the "Waverley Mag-



ANNIE L. JACK.



FLORENCE C. IVES.

azine," to which periodical she contributed many articles. In 1852 she came to America and was at once sent to Mrs. Willard's seminary in Troy, N. Y. One of her first published productions was a school composition, an allegory, which Mrs. Willard caused to be published in the Troy "Daily Times." Before she was sixteen years old, she passed the required examination and gained a position as first-assistant teacher in the city free schools. After a time she moved to Canada, and became the wife of Mr. Jack, a Scotch fruit-grower, a man of sterling worth. Mrs. Jack found congenial surroundings and employment on their fruit farm, called "Hillside," which is beautifully situated on the Chateauguay river, and where she has reared eleven children. Mrs. Jack is a recognized authority on horticultural subjects. She has won several prizes in competition in the "Rural New Yorker" and other periodicals. Her oldest son developed a taste for botany and entomology, and he is now on the staff of the Harvard Arboretum and a regular contributor to

utive work for the World's Fair, she was put in charge of all the press work sent out by the general board of lady managers to the New York papers.

the columns of the New York "Garden and Forest." Another son has developed a talent for scientific writing. The family are noted for clear and wholesome thinking, and the genius of both parents is seen reflected in each member. Mrs. Jack's literary friends and acquaintances are chiefly Americans. Her success in horticulture attracted the attention of the venerable John Greenleaf Whittier, who in a letter to her wrote: "Many women desire to do these things, but do not know how to succeed as thou hast done." Her library contains many fruit and farm books, but not all her work is given to the tempting grapes, strawberries, raspberries, apples and other fruits to whose culture she has given so much attention. During all the busy years of her farm life she has found time to write poems and short stories by the score. One series of stories, showing the fields of work that are open to women, attracted much attention, and it resulted in an order from "Harper's Young People" for an article on that subject from her pen. To the Montreal "Witness," over the pen-name "Loyal Janet," she contributed a series of Scotch articles that hit upon social topics. Mrs. Jack's management of her home has shown that it is possible to make a farm-house a home of comfort, refinement and luxury, with art, music, flowers and education quite as much at command as in the crowded towns. In Hillside all the Scotch and English home traditions are preserved, and the accomplished mistress has made the country farm-house one of the landmarks of the Dominion of Canada.

JACKSON, Mrs. Helen Maria Fiske, author, poet and philanthropist, born in Amherst, Mass., 18th October, 1831, and died in San Francisco, Cal., 12th August, 1885. She was the daughter



HELEN MARIA FISKE JACKSON.

ter of Professor Nathan W. Fiske, of Amherst College. She was educated in the female seminary in Ipswich, Mass. In 1852 she became the wife of Captain Edward B. Hunt, of the United States Navy. She lived with him in various military

posts until his death, in October, 1863. In 1866 she removed to Newport, R. I., where she lived until 1872. Her children died, and she was left desolate. Alone in the world, she turned to literature. In early life she had published some verses in a Boston newspaper, and aside from that she had shown no signs of literary development up to 1865. In that year she began to contribute poems to the New York "Nation." Then she sent poems and prose articles to the New York "Independent" and the "Hearth and Home." She signed the initials "H. H." to her work, and its quality attracted wide and critical attention. In 1873 and 1874 she lived in Colorado for her health. In 1875 she became the wife of William S. Jackson, a merchant of Colorado Springs. In that town she made her home until her death. She traveled in New Mexico and California, and spent one winter in New York City, gathering facts for her book in behalf of the Indians, "A Century of Dishonor," which was published in 1881. Her Indian novel, "Ramona," was published in 1884; a copy of which, at her own expense, was sent each member of Congress. The Government appointed her a special commissioner to investigate mission Indians in California. That novel is her most powerful work, written virtually under inspiration. Her interest in the Indians was profound, and she instituted important reforms in the treatment of the Red Men by the Government. Her other published works are "Verses by H. H." (1870, enlarged in 1874), "Bits of Travel" (1873), "Bits of Talk About Home Matters" (1873), "Sonnets and Lyrics" (1876), several juvenile books and two novels in the "No Name" series, "Mercy Philbrick's Choice" (1876) and "Hetty's Strange History" (1877), "Mammy Tittleback's Stories" (1881), and "The Hunter Cats of Connorloa" (1884). A series of powerful stories published under the pen-name "Saxe Holme" has been attributed to her, but there has been no proof published that she was "Saxe Holme." She left an unfinished novel, "Zeph," a work in a vein different from all her other works, "Glimpses of Three Coasts" (1886), "Sonnets and Lyrics" (1886), and "Between Whiles" (1887) were published posthumously. She was injured in June, 1884, receiving a bad fracture of her leg. She was taken to California, to a place that proved to be malarious, and while confined and suffering there, a cancerous affection developed. The complications of injuries and diseases resulted in her death. Her remains were temporarily interred in San Francisco, and afterwards were removed to Colorado and buried near the summit of Mount Jackson, one of the Cheyenne peaks named in her honor, only four miles from Colorado Springs, but the vandalism of tourists made it necessary to remove the body to Evergreen Cemetery in Colorado Springs.

JACKSON, Mrs. Katharine Johnson, physician, born near Sturbridge, Mass., 7th April, 1841. Attendance in the district school alternated with home studies until the age of sixteen, when she spent a year in a select school in Hopedale, Mass. Afterwards, under a private tutor, she prepared for the high-school course in Hartford, Conn., where she was subsequently engaged as a teacher. From both parents she inherited refined and cultivated tastes and a fondness for books, which has made her an eager and faithful student. Her father, the Hon. Emerson Johnson, has been a member of both the House of Representatives and Senate of Massachusetts. Dr. Jackson has always enjoyed active physical exercise, especially housework. To be self-supporting she studied stenography at

home, and was probably among the first women to adopt that profession. Her acquaintance with the Jackson Sanatorium, in Dansville, N. Y., where she was destined to find her life-work, began in the

aggressive. Her presence, like her spoken or written word, radiates peace. She is an able and accomplished writer and an attractive and persuasive speaker, her talks upon health and kindred topics being among the most practical and valuable instructions given to the patients in the Jackson Sanatorium. As a successful physician, a devoted wife, mother, daughter and friend, Dr. Jackson is an inspiring type of the nineteenth century woman.

JACKSON, Miss Lily Irene, sculptor, artist and designer, born in Parkersburg, W. Va., which has always been her home. She is recognized as an artist of merit. She has studied in New York, and some of her work has been highly praised by art critics and has sold for good prices. Several of her paintings are to find place in the art exhibit in the World's Fair in 1893. It is in painting she excels, although in sculpture her work has elicited the commendation of leading artists. Miss Jackson is descended from one of the most noted families of the South. Her father, Hon. John J. Jackson, has for over a quarter of a century been Federal District Judge in West Virginia. Her grandfather, General Jackson, was in his day possessed of all those lofty virtues that went to make up a typical southern gentleman of the old school. She is closely related to the great "Stonewall" Jackson, and is a niece of ex-Governor I. B. Jackson, all of Parkersburg. This noted family holds for itself a high standing in the community in which they live. For nearly a century Parkersburg has been their home. Miss Jackson, by her attainments, keeps fresh in the memory of a large society circle the charm of the belles and beauties of her name of the old régime. She is a member of the Board of Lady

KATHARINE JOHNSON JACKSON.

year 1861, when she became private secretary to Dr. James C. Jackson, who was at that time conducting his institution under the name of "Our Home on the Hillside." It was during the two-and-a-half years which she spent there that the acquaintance with Dr. Jackson's son, James H. Jackson, ripened into a mutual affection, which resulted in their marriage on 13th September, 1864. After the lapse of a few years, during which time their only child, James Arthur Jackson, was born, she and her husband went to New York for a medical course, he in Bellevue and she in the Woman's Medical College of the New York Infirmary. She was graduated in 1877 as the valedictorian of her class, and at once assumed professional duties and responsibilities in the institution, which she, as much as any one individual, has helped to make a home and haven of rest for the sick and suffering. Her nature is rarely well poised, sympathetic and hopeful, and it is often observed by strangers that the experiences of professional life have in no wise lessened the womanly grace and charm which are her peculiar attributes. From her New England ancestry she has inherited a catholic religious spirit, which expresses itself in an unwavering trust in the Infinite Love and faith in the inherent goodness of human nature. The secret of her influence is in her single-minded devotion to the work of helping all who need help, whether physical or spiritual. To her nothing is common or trivial. Though she has a heartfelt interest in all progressive social movements which tend to alleviate suffering, uplift humanity or insure the progress of women, her time is so fully occupied as to afford little opportunity for public expression of her sentiments, except through her writings. While she is progressive, she is never



LILY IRENE JACKSON.

Managers of the World's Fair, and represents West Virginia in that body. She is indefatigable in her work.

JACOBI, Dr. Mary Putnam, physician, born in London, England, 31st August, 1842. She is a

daughter of George P. Putnam, the well-known publisher, and her parents returned to America during her early childhood. She studied in the Woman's Medical College in Philadelphia, Pa.,



From photo by Wilhelm, New York.

MARY PUTNAM-JACOBI.

afterwards taking the course in the New York College of Pharmacy, of which institution she was the first woman graduate. In 1866 she went to Paris, France, where she was the first woman to be admitted to the Ecole de Medecin, from which she graduated in 1871, receiving the second prize, a bronze medal for her thesis. During the siege of Paris she corresponded for the New York "Medical Journal." Her return to New York marked the opening of a new epoch in the history of women physicians in this country, for she established a claim to be received on equal terms with men in medical societies. In 1872 she read a paper on "Pyæmia and Septicemia" before the Medical Journal Association, which was the first medical paper read in public in America by a woman and led to her admission to the County Medical Society. In 1873 she became the wife of Dr. Abraham Jacobi, a native of Hartum, Westphalia, Germany, who studied in the universities of Greifswald, Bonn and Gottingen, and, having become involved in the German revolutionary movement, was imprisoned. He came to the United States and settled in New York, where he holds high rank in the medical fraternity. Three children were born to them. After her marriage she retained her maiden name with that of her husband, hence is known as Dr. Putnam-Jacobi. She was for twelve years dispensary physician in the Mount Sinai Hospital in New York City. For the first sixteen years of her professional life she held the chair of therapeutics and *materia medica* in the Woman's Medical College of the New York Infirmary, and later was professor in the New York post-graduate medical school. In 1874 Dr. Putnam-Jacobi founded the Association for the Advancement of the Medical

Education of Women, and has been its president from the beginning. She has written much on medical and scientific subjects. She is the author of "The Question of Rest During Menstruation," an essay which won the Boylston prize in Harvard University in 1876; "The Value of Life" (New York, 1879); "Cold Pack and Anæmia" (1880); "Studies in Endometritis" in the "American Journal of Obstetrics" (1885); the articles on "Infantile Paralysis," published in 1873, was the first systematic study on that subject in America, and "Pseudo-Muscular Hypertrophy" appeared in "Pepper's Archives of Medicine," and "Hysteria, and Other Essays" (1888). She is interested in many reforms and charities. Her knowledge of medicine and all its allied sciences is profound and accurate. Her home is in New York City, where she has acquired an extensive practice. She stands in the front rank in her profession.

JAMES, Mrs. Annie Laurie Wilson, journalist, born in Louisville, Ky., 5th November, 1862. She attended Wellesley College for five years and taught several years in a high school, resigning to assist her father as confidential clerk of his extensive business of stock-breeding. In 1888 she was sent to California on a business trip. While in San Francisco she met the owners of the "Breeder and Sportsman," who offered her a lucrative position as assistant editor and business manager of that journal. She accepted their offer, and for eight months filled the arduous position to the satisfaction of all concerned, making good use of her varied and intimate knowledge of the trotter and the thoroughbred. She became the wife of R. B. James in 1889, and lives on their ranch in Baker County, Ore. Her knowledge of the pedigrees



ANNIE LAUKIE WILSON JAMES.

of the famous horses of the United States is full, accurate and remarkable. Among other work she has given much time to a thorough and systematic compilation of horse pedigrees, in which

statistics play a prominent part. Aside from that, she is a student of the problems of heredity in horses, on which subject she has no superiors. She is a fluent, direct and luminous writer, and her position as an authority on the horse is unique.

JANES, Mrs. Martha Waldron, minister, born in Northfield, Mich., 9th June, 1832. Her

forbidden field were long recognized by the church and conference to which she belonged, and she was encouraged to do what the church felt was her duty. In 1860, after much thought, she began to preach, and her work in the pulpit was crowned with success. On 23rd May, 1867, she was again married. Her second husband is Rev. H. H. Janes. In June, 1868, she was ordained, being the first woman ordained in the conference. She has administered all the rites of the church except immersion, which she has never felt called to do. She has had the care of a church as its pastor on several occasions, and has traveled quite extensively under the auspices of the conference as evangelist. Her public work outside the church has not been very extensive. She was district superintendent of franchise of the Woman's Suffrage Association, during which time she edited a suffrage column in seventeen weekly papers. She also held meetings in the interest of that reform. Her temperance work dates back to 1879. She was county president of Clay county, Ia., and organized every township in that county.

JARNETTE, Mrs. Evelyn Magruder, see DE JARNETTE, MRS. EVELYN MAGRUDER.

JEFFERIS, Mrs. Marea Wood, poet, born in Providence, R. I. She is a direct descendant of Elder William Brewster, of Mayflower fame. Her father, Dr. J. F. B. Flagg, was the author of a book on anaesthetics written about forty years ago, and to him belongs the credit of making practical in the United States the use of anaesthetics in the practice of medicine. Her paternal grandfather, Dr. Josiah Foster Flagg, was a pioneer in the practice of dental surgery in this country. Mrs. Jeffeiris received a thorough education and showed literary

MARTHA WALDRON JANES.

father, Leonard T. Waldron, was a native of Massachusetts. In 1830 he went to Michigan, bought a farm, married and became a successful farmer. He was an enthusiastic advocate of the free-school system and worked and voted for it, after he had paid for his own children's education. His ancestors came from Holland and settled in New Holland, now Harlem, N. Y., in 1816. Her mother, Nancy Bennett, was a gentle woman and a good housewife. She was a native of New York. Martha is the oldest of seven children. Her opportunities for knowledge were limited by the impossibility of obtaining it in that new country, but all her powers were used in the effort to possess all there was to be given. All her school advantages were secured by doing housework at one dollar a week and saving the money to pay her tuition in a select school for one term. At the age of thirteen she was converted and joined the Free Baptist Church. She took part in public meetings, and both prayed and exhorted, because she felt that she must, and, as at that early day a woman's voice had not been heard in the frontier churches, she earned the reputation of being crazy. On 12th October, 1852, she became the wife of John A. Sober, a young minister, fully abreast of the times in the many reforms that agitated the public mind. He died 19th November, 1864, leaving her with two children, the older eleven years old and the younger four. She was in poor health. The conviction that she ought to preach the gospel dates almost to the time of her conversion. Her duty and ability to enter that untried and



MAREA WOOD JEFFERIS.

talent early, although she published but few of the poems of earlier years. She has been twice married. Her first husband was Thomas Wood, a leading iron manufacturer of Pennsylvania. One son by

her first marriage, William Brewster Wood, survives. Her second husband is Professor William Walter Jefferis, the well-known scientist and mineralogist. She has published one volume of verse, entitled "Faded, and Other Poems" (Philadelphia, 1891), which she brought out at her own expense, and the proceeds of the sale of which she devoted to charity. It is a volume in memory of her daughter, who died young, and who was greatly interested in charitable work among the sick and poor children of Philadelphia. Mrs. Jefferis has done much charitable work. She has resided in Philadelphia since her early childhood.

JEFFERSON, Mrs. Martha Wayles, wife of Thomas Jefferson, third President of the United States, born 19th October, 1748, in Charles City county, Va., and died 6th September, 1782, in Monticello, the President's country home, near Charlottesville, Va. She was the daughter of John Wayles, a wealthy lawyer. She received a thorough education and was a woman of strong intellectual powers, great refinement and many accomplishments. She was married at an early age to Bathurst Skelton, who died and left her a widow before she was twenty years old. Her hand was sought by many prominent men, among whom was Thomas Jefferson, the successful suitor. They were married 1st January, 1772, and set out for Monticello. Five children were born to them. In 1781 Mrs. Jefferson's health failed, and her husband refused a European mission in order to be with her. Her fifth child was born in May, 1782, and she died in the following autumn. Her husband's devotion to her partook of the romantic. Two of their children died in infancy. Mrs. Jefferson was a woman of mark in her time.

JEFFERY, Mrs. Isadore Gilbert, poet,



ISADORE GILBERT JEFFERY.

born in Waukegan, Ill., in 184-, where her parents lived for a time. For many years their home was in Chicago, Ill., where her father had extensive

business interests. She is of English parentage. In a letter to a friend Mrs. Jeffery says: "Those who knew my sainted parents will accentuate the utmost words of praise a loving daughter's heart



ROSA VERTNER JEFFREY.

could prompt. Noble and true in every possible relation, their record in life is a priceless inheritance to their children. They made a perfect home for fifty years, and when Mother was taken suddenly away in 1878, Father, then a hale and hearty man of unshaken intellect, said he couldn't live without her, and died within the year. No briefest notice of me would seem anything to me, that contained no reference to the parents who were my confidants in all things up to the day of their departure." Although she has written ever since girlhood for a large number of papers and periodicals, Mrs. Jeffery has never published a book. She writes for the joy of it, and would do so always, if there never were a dollar's return therefrom. She became the wife, in 1878, of M. J. Jeffery then superintendent of the American District Telegraph and Telephone Service of Chicago. One morning, about two years after their marriage, while driving to business, he was injured in the tunnel by a runaway team, and brought home to a time of suffering that forbade any active life for three years. When he finally began to get about on crutches, the faithful wife, who had watched and waited beside him so long, accepted the responsible position of stenographer in the office of the Chicago "Advance," which she occupied for nearly six years, to the praise and satisfaction of all concerned. The home of Mr. and Mrs. Jeffery is a childless one, though both are intensely fond of children.

JEFFREY, Mrs. Rosa Vertner, poet and novelist, born in Natchez, Miss., in 1828. Her maiden name was Griffith, and her father was a cultured and literary man, a writer of both prose and verse. He died in 1853. Rosa's mother died and left her an orphan at the age of nine months.

The child was placed in the care of her maternal aunt, who adopted her and gave her her name. Rosa Vertner passed her childhood in Burlington, Miss., with her adopted parents. In 1838 her parents removed to Kentucky and settled in Lexington, that they might superintend her education. She received a thorough education in a seminary in that town, and became a polished scholar and an intelligent student of history and literature. In 1845 she became the wife of Claude M. Johnson, a wealthy citizen of Lexington. Mrs. Johnson at once became a leader in society, not only in Lexington, but in Washington and other cities. In 1861 Mr. Johnson died. Mrs. Johnson removed to Rochester, N. Y., where she remained during the Civil War. In 1863 she became the wife of Alexander Jeffrey. While living in Rochester, she published her first book, a novel, "Woodburn," which was sent out from New York in 1864. She was the first southern woman whose literary work attracted attention throughout the United States. At the age of fifteen she wrote her well-known "Legend of the Opal." In 1857 she published a volume of verse, "Poems by Rosa," and at once she became known as an author of merit. Her volume of poems, "Daisy Dare and Baby Power," was published in Philadelphia in 1871. Her third volume of poetry, "The Crimson Hand, and Other Poems," was published in 1881. Her novel, "Marsh," was brought out in 1884. Among her literary productions are several dramas of a high order of merit.

JENKINS, Mrs. Frances C., evangelist and temperance worker, born in Newcastle, Ind., 13th April, 1826. Her maiden name was Wiles. Her father was of Welsh descent, her mother came from a refined English family. Both parents were educa-

was married. The bent of her mind was towards medicine and theology. So well informed did she become in medicine and nursing that for twenty-five years she took almost entire charge of the



THERESE A. JENKINS.



FRANCES C. JENKINS.

tors, and her home was always a school. Books and study were ever her delight. She was married young, and consequently did not possess a finished education, but her study did not cease when she

health of her family of nine children. For several years after her marriage she devoted herself exclusively to home-making and her family, but she was finally led to broaden her circle of usefulness. She took up church work in her own church, the Friends, or Quakers. She became so efficient in church work of various kinds and so devoted a Bible student that the Society recognized her ability and at twenty-six years of age recorded her a minister of the gospel. The Friends Society was at that time the only orthodox one to recognize women as ministers. Her public work became a prominent feature of her life, yet she never lost sight of, or interest in, her home. She was especially successful as an evangelist and temperance worker. She was among the first crusaders against the liquor traffic. As a result of her work many saloons were closed in the town where she lived, and many surrounding towns received a like benefit. The proprietors of numerous saloons gave up saloon-keeping and engaged permanently in honorable business for bread winning. For several years she was one of the vice-presidents of the Illinois Woman's Christian Temperance Union. She went to England early in January, 1888, where she remained fifteen months, engaged in evangelical and temperance work. She was very successful. She is engaged most of the time in work along that line. Her home is now in Kansas City, Mo.

JENKINS, Mrs. Therese A., woman suffragist, born in Fayette, Lafayette county, Wis., in 1853. She is a daughter of the late Peter Parkinson, one of the pioneers of Wisconsin, who fought in the Black Hawk War and won military honors. Miss Parkinson became the wife of James F. Jenkins, a wealthy merchant of Cheyenne, Wy., in

which city they reside. She is a thoroughly educated woman, and her writings are clear and forcible. Since 1887 she has labored to secure equal rights and justice for all citizens. She was one of the orators of the day when Wyoming's admission to statehood was celebrated, and her address on that occasion was powerful and brilliant. She has done much journalistic work. In April, 1889, she contributed to the "Popular Science Monthly" a striking paper entitled, "The Mental Force of Woman," in reply to Professor Cope's article on "The Relation of the Sexes to the Government," in a preceding number of that journal. She has contributed a number of graceful poems to the Denver "Times" and other journals. She is now the regular Wyoming correspondent of the Omaha "Central West," "Woman's Tribune" and the "Union Signal." She is active in church work and is a member of the Woman's Relief Corps and of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, in both of which she is earnestly interested. She was sent as an alternate to the Republican national convention in Minneapolis, Minn., in 1892. Her family consists of three children. Her life is a busy one, and she is a recognized power in Wyoming among those who are interested in purifying and elevating society, and in bringing about the absolute recognition of the equality of the sexes before the law.

JEWETT, Miss Sarah Orne, author, born in South Berwick, Me., 3rd September, 1849. She is the daughter of Dr. Theodore H. Jewett, a well-known physician, who died in 1878. She received a thorough education in the Berwick academy. She began to publish stories at an early age. In 1869 she contributed a story to the "Atlantic



SARAH ORNE JEWETT.

Monthly." She traveled extensively in the United States, in Canada and in Europe. She spends her time in South Berwick, Me., and in Boston, Mass. She used the pen-name "Alice Eliot" in her first

years of authorship, but now her full name is appended to all her productions. Her stories relate mainly to New England, and many of them have a great historical value. Her published volumes include "Deephaven" (1877), "Play-Days" (1878), "Old Friends and New" (1880), "Country By-Ways" (1881), "The Mate of the Daylight" (1883), "A Country Doctor" (1884), "A Marsh Island" (1885), "A White Heron" (1886), "The Story of the Normans" (1887), "The King of the Folly Island, and Other People," (1888), and "Betty Leicester" (1889). Miss Jewett is now engaged on several important works.

JOHNS, Mrs. Laura M., woman suffragist, born near Lewiston, Pa., 18th December, 1849. She



LAURA M. JOHNS.

was a teacher in that State and in Illinois. Her maiden name was Mitchell. As a child she had a passion for books, was thoughtful beyond her years, and her parents encouraged in their daughter the tendencies which developed her powers to write and speak. In her marriage to J. B. Johns, which occurred in Lewiston, Pa., 14th January, 1873, she found a companion who believed in and advocated the industrial, social and political equality of women. Her first active advocacy of the suffrage question began in the fall of 1884. The then secretary of the Kansas Equal Suffrage Association, Mrs. Bertha H. Ellsworth, of Lincoln, while circulating petitions for municipal suffrage for women, enlisted her active cooperation in the work, which culminated in the passage of the bill granting municipal suffrage to the women of Kansas, in 1887. Mrs. Johns was residing in Salina, Kans., where she still lives, when her life-work brought her into public notice in the field in which she has so ably championed the cause of woman. A strong woman suffrage organization was formed in Salina, of which Mrs. Johns was the leading spirit. Columns for the publication of suffrage matter were secured in the newspapers, and Mrs. Johns took charge of those departments. The tact

and force with which she has used those and all other instrumentalities to bring out, cultivate and utilize suffrage sentiment have helped to gain great victories for woman suffrage in Kansas and in the nation. With the idea of pushing the agitation and of massing the forces to secure municipal suffrage she arranged for a long series of congressional conventions in Kansas, beginning in Leavenworth in 1886. Mrs. Johns worked in the legislative sessions of 1885, 1886 and 1887 in the interest of the municipal woman suffrage bill, and there displayed the tact which has later marked her work and made much of its success. In her legislative work she had the support of her husband. Since the bill became a law, her constant effort has been to make it and the public sentiment created serve as a stepping-stone to full enfranchisement, and to induce other States to give a wise and just recognition to the rights of their women citizens. She has spoken effectively in public on this question in Pennsylvania, Ohio, New York, Massachusetts, Missouri, Rhode Island and the District of Columbia. She took an active part in the woman suffrage amendment campaign in South Dakota. She visited the Territory of Arizona in the interest of the recognition of woman's claim to the ballot in the proposed State constitution framed in Phoenix in September, 1891. Recognition of her services has come in six elections to the presidency of the State Suffrage Association. Her last work consisted of thirty great conventions, beginning in Kansas City, in February, 1892, and held in various important cities of the State. In those conventions she had as speakers Rev. Anna H. Shaw, Mrs. Clara H. Hoffman, Miss Florence Balgarnie and Mrs. Mary Seymour Howell. As workers and speakers from the ranks in Kansas there were Mrs. Johnston, Mrs. Belleville-Brown, Mrs. Shelby-Boyd, Mrs. Denton and Mrs. Hopkins. Mrs. Johns was enabled to lift the financial burden of this great undertaking by the generous gift of \$1,000 from Mrs. Rachel Foster-Avery, of Philadelphia. Although she has given time, service and money to this cause and received little in return, save the gratitude and esteem of thinking people, it is not because she prefers the care, labor, responsibility and unrest involved in this work to the quiet home-life she must often forego for its sake. Her cozy home is a marvel of good taste and comfort.

JOHNSON, Mrs. Carrie Ashton, editor and author, born in Durand, Ill., 24th August, 1863. Her maiden name was Ashton. When she was fifteen years old, her parents moved to Rockford, Ill., where she attended the high school and private schools for several years. Then she took a course in the business college and was graduated there. She is an active member of the Young Woman's Christian Temperance Union and of the Equal Suffrage Association. She has been State secretary of the Illinois Equal Suffrage Association for the past three years. Four years ago she published "Glimpses of Sunshine," a volume of sketches and quotations on suffrage work and workers. She is a contributor to the "Cottage Hearth," the "Housewife," "Table Talk," the "Ladies' Home Companion," the "Household," the "House-keeper," the "Modern Priscilla," "Godey's Magazine," "Home Magazine," the "Decorator and Furnisher," "Interior Decorator," and other journals. She writes mainly on domestic topics, interior decorations, suffrage and temperance subjects. She was for more than three years in charge of the woman's department of the "Farmer's Voice," of Chicago, called "The Bureau for Better Halves," and is now conducting a like page for the "Spectator," a family magazine published in Rockford. She became the wife, 27th November, 1889, of

Harry M. Johnson, managing editor of the Rockford "Morning Star." Their home is in Rockford.

JOHNSON, Mrs. Electa Amanda, philanthropist, born in the town of Arcadia, Wayne county, N. Y., 13th November, 1838. Her maiden name was Wright. Her father was of revolutionary stock, and her mother, born Kipp, was of an old Knickerbocker family. While she was still a child, her parents moved west and settled near Madison, Wis. She attended the common schools of the neighborhood and finished her school life in the high school in Madison. After that she became a successful teacher in that city. In 1860 she became the wife of D. H. Johnson, a lawyer of Prairie du Chien, Wis. In 1862 she and her husband settled in Milwaukee, where he is now a circuit judge, and where they have ever since resided. Her attention was early directed to works of charity and reform. She was one of the founders of the Wisconsin Industrial School for Girls, was for many



CARRIE ASHTON JOHNSON.

years its secretary, and is now an active member of its board of managers. It commenced operations as a small local charity in Milwaukee and has grown to be a great State institution. Mrs. Johnson has been several times commissioned by the Governor of Wisconsin to represent the State in the national conferences of charities and reforms, and in that capacity has participated in their deliberations in Washington, Louisville, St. Louis, Madison and San Francisco. She has interested herself in the associated charities of Milwaukee. Her views of public charity strongly favor efforts to aid and encourage the unfortunate to become self-supporting and self-respecting, in preference to mere almsgiving. She recognizes the necessity of immediate pecuniary assistance in urgent cases, but deprecates that method of relief, when it can be avoided, as the cheapest, laziest and least beneficial of all forms of charity. A close and thoughtful student of all forms and schemes of relief and repression, she has

little faith in any plan for the immediate wholesale redemption of the criminal and improvident classes, but hopes and strives for their gradual diminution through the judicious and unselfish organized efforts



ELECTA AMANDA JOHNSON.

of good men and women. She is an active member and was for two years corresponding secretary of the Women's Club of Wisconsin. She is not a professional literary woman, but her pen has been busy in the preparation of short articles and brief stories for publication, and numerous papers to be read before the societies, conferences, clubs and classes with which she has been affiliated.

JOHNSON, Mrs. Eliza McCardle, wife of Andrew Johnson, seventeenth President of the United States, born in Leesburg, Washington county, Tenn., 4th October, 1810, and died in Home, Greene county, Tenn., 15th January, 1876. She was the only daughter of her widowed mother, and her early life was passed in Greenville, Tenn. Her education was thorough for that day and place, and she enriched her mind by a wide course of reading. Miss McCardle was a young woman of great personal beauty and refinement, when, in 1826, Andrew Johnson, just out of his apprenticeship, arrived in Greenville. They became acquainted and were married on 27th May, 1826. Mr. Johnson had had only the most meager education. He had never attended school a day. Feeling the need of education, he at once set to work to remedy the defect in his training, and in that work he was greatly aided by his cultured wife, who devoted herself solely to him and contributed materially to his success in life. Mr. Johnson entered politics. He was elected to the State legislature, and in 1861 he was in the United States Senate. In that year Mrs. Johnson spent several months in Washington. On account of impaired health she returned to Greenville, and on 24th April, 1862, she was ordered to pass beyond the Confederate lines within thirty-six hours. Too ill to obey the order, she

remained in Greenville all summer. In September, 1862, she went with her children to Nashville, to join her husband. The excitement of the journey broke her health still further. When her husband became President, she was a confirmed invalid. She was not able to appear in society in Washington, and she was glad to leave the White House and return to Greenville. The duties of mistress of the White House fell upon her daughter, Mrs. Martha Patterson. Another daughter, Mrs. Mary Stover, was a member of the White House household during a part of President Johnson's term of office.

JOHNSON, Miss E. Pauline, poet, born in the family residence, "Chiefwood," on the Six Nation Indian Reserve, Brant county, Ontario, Canada, ten miles east of Brantford, her present home. Her father, George Henry Martin Johnson, Owanonsyshon (*The Man With the Big House*), was head chief of the Mohawks. Her mother, Emily S. Howells, an English woman, was born in Bristol, England. Miss Johnson's paternal grandfather was the distinguished John Sakayenkwaeghton (*Disappearing Mist*) Johnson, usually called John Smoke Johnson, a pure Mohawk of the Wolf clan and speaker of the Six Nation Council for forty years; he fought for the British through the War of 1812-15, and was noted for his bravery. The name of his paternal great-grandfather was Tekahionwake, but when christening him "Jacob," in Niagara, Sir William Johnson, who was present, suggested they christen him Johnson also, after himself; hence the family name now used as surname. Miss Johnson was educated at home by governesses and afterwards in the Brantford Model School. She is an earnest member of the Church.



E. PAULINE JOHNSON.

of England, and was christened Pauline, after the favorite sister of Napoleon Bonaparte, who was Chief Johnson's greatest hero. It is an interesting fact that, with her birth-claim to the name of a

Mohawk Indian, she possesses an uncommon gift of felicitous prose as well as an acknowledged genius of verse. Her first verses appeared in the "Gems of Poetry" New York. She is a constant contributor to various Canadian papers, the "Week," "Saturday Night" and the "Globe," also prose articles in the "Boston Transcript." She has been very successful on the platform.

JOHNSON, Mrs. Sallie M. Mills, author, born in Sandusky, Ohio, 6th March, 1862. She is a granddaughter of Judge Isaac Mills, of New Haven, Conn. Her father is Gen. William H. Mills, of Sandusky. Her husband is C. C. Johnson. Mrs. Johnson was educated in New York City, and her attainments are varied. She is widely known as the author of "Palm Branches," and numerous other books from her pen have found large circles of readers. She has traveled much in the United States and in Europe. Her compositions in verse are of a fine order. She is a skilled

Kinsman, Ohio. She then devoted a year to the study of Latin under the direction of Dr. Samuel Taylor in Andover, Mass., and taught three years in Scituate, R. I. In 1869 Mrs. Johnston went to Germany for two years of study, giving her attention to the German language and European history. On her return to America she was called to her present position of principal of the woman's department in Oberlin College. In addition to the regular duties of her office, she has taught one hour a day in the college, in the meantime continuing her historical studies. She has made three additional visits to Europe, and since 1890 has held the chair of mediæval history in Oberlin College.

JOHNSTON, Mrs. Harriet Lane, niece of James Buchanan, fifteenth President of the United States, and mistress of the White House during his incumbency, born in Mercersburg, Pa., in 1833. She was a daughter of Elliott T. Lane and Jane Buchanan Lane. Her ancestry was English on her father's side and Scotch-Irish on her mother's side. Her maternal grandfather, James Buchanan, emigrated in 1783 from the north of Ireland and settled in Mercersburg, Pa. In 1788 he was married to Elizabeth Speer, a wealthy farmer's daughter. Their oldest son was President James Buchanan. Their second child, Jane, was the mother of Harriet Lane. The daughter was left motherless in her seventh year, and her illustrious uncle took her into his care. She went with him to his home in Lancaster, Pa. There she attended a day school. She was a frolicsome, generous, open-hearted child. She was next sent to school in Charlestown, Va., where, with her sister, she studied for three years. After leaving that school she went to the Roman Catholic convent school in Georgetown, D. C. There she was liberally educated, her tastes running mainly to history, astronomy and mythology. She developed into a stately and beautiful woman. She had a clear, ringing voice, blue eyes and golden hair. She accompanied her uncle to England in 1853, and in London she presided over the embassy. Queen Victoria became a warm friend of the young American girl, and through her wish Miss Lane was ranked among the ladies of the diplomatic corps as Mr. Buchanan's wife would have ranked, had he been a married man. With her uncle she traveled extensively in Europe. When Mr. Buchanan became President, Miss Lane was installed as mistress of the White House. Her régime was marked by grace and dignity. During the difficult years of President Buchanan's term of office Miss Lane's position was one of exceeding delicacy, but she ever maintained her self-poise and appeared as the true and honorable woman. In 1863 she was confirmed in the Episcopal Church in Oxford, Philadelphia, of which one of her uncles was rector. In January, 1866, she became the wife of Henry Elliott Johnston, a member of one of the distinguished families of Maryland. After marriage they traveled in Cuba. They made their home in Baltimore, Md. Her married life has been an ideal one. Her husband died some years ago, and she makes her home in Baltimore and Wheatlands. Her two sons died early.

JOHNSTON, Mrs. Adelia Antoinette Field, educator, born in Lafayette, Ohio, 5th February, 1837. When eleven years old, she was sent to a good academy, and at fourteen she taught a country summer school. In 1856 she was graduated from Oberlin, and went to Tennessee as principal of Black Oak Grove Seminary. She returned to Ohio in the autumn of 1859, and became the wife of James W. Johnston, a graduate of Oberlin, and a teacher by profession. He died in the first year of the war, just as he was entering active service. Mrs. Johnston again became a teacher, and was for three years principal of an academy in



SALLIE M. MILLS JOHNSON.

JOHNSTON, Mrs. Maria L., author and editor, born in Fredericksburg, Va., 3rd May, 1835. Her father, Judge Richard Barnett, of that city, moved to Vicksburg, Miss., while she was still young. There she became the wife of C. L. Buck, who died in the first year of the war, leaving her with three children. She was in Vicksburg during its forty days' siege and made that experience the subject of her first novel. Although that book had a wide local sale, she dates her literary

success from the subsequent publication of an article entitled "Gallantry, North and South," which appeared in the "Planters' Journal" and was copied in several other papers. At that time her literary work embraced contributions to the New Orleans "Picayune," "Times-Democrat," and later, articles to the Boston "Woman's Journal." After the war she became the wife of Dr. W. R. Johnston and lived on a Mississippi plantation. By the use of her pen, when she was widowed the second time, Mrs. Johnston was able to support herself. Her children were well educated and have taken positions of eminent social rank in life. Both daughters have married well and her son, after graduating in Yale, became a member of the Montana bar and was made Judge of the circuit court, Helena. Mrs. Johnston has written many stories both, long and short. In editing the St. Louis "Spectator," a literary weekly paper for family reading, Mrs. Johnston covers a broad field in literature, both general and personal. In her stories she deals for the most part with life in the West and South. The conditions caused by war and slavery are considered. In 1883 Mrs. Johnston wrote a strong reply to Dr. Hammond's criticisms of woman politicians in the "North American Review." Her reply was printed in the New Orleans "Picayune" and was copied throughout the United States. Her essay on "Froude's Character of Mary Stuart" was published as a serial in the "Inland Journal of Education," and will be published in book form. Her novel, "Jane," was issued in 1892. Mrs. Johnston resided in Madison parish, La., from 1881 to 1887. During that time she was connected with the Cotton Planters' Association and wrote constantly in the interest of the

foster sisters. Mrs. Johnston is an earnest advocate of full legal and political rights for her sex and has written extensively on that subject. She now resides in St. Louis, Mo., where she is president of the St. Louis Writers' Club, and chairman of the press committee of the St. Louis branch of the World's Fair Commission.

JOHNSTON, Miss Marie Decca, SEE DECCA, MARIE.

JONES, Miss Amanda T., poet and inventor, born in Bloomfield, N. Y., 19th October, 1835. She



AMANDA T. JONES.



MARIA I. JOHNSTON.

New Orleans Centennial and Cotton Exposition. In 1886 appeared "The Freedwoman" from her pen. It was an earnest appeal to the matrons of the South, in behalf of their whilom slaves and

is descended from Puritan, Huguenot, Quaker and Methodist ancestors, all thoroughly Americanized. Her forefathers were among the patriots of the Revolution. Miss Jones wrote a number of war poems during the Civil War. These were published, with others, in book form. Ill health for a number of years made it impossible for her to keep up her literary work. Some of her poems appeared in "Scribner's Magazine" when Dr. Holland was in charge; others have been published in the "Century," "Our Continent" and other journals. Some years ago she published a volume of verse entitled "A Prairie Idyl and Other Poems." Miss Jones is the inventor of improved processes for canning food, which are pronounced superior to any heretofore used. Business cares connected with their introduction have drawn her away from literary work. Her home is now in Chicago, Ill.

JONES, Miss Harriet B., physician, born in Ebensburg, Pa., 3rd June, 1856. Her ancestors on both sides were Welsh. Her father emigrated from Wales when a boy. The family removed from Pennsylvania to Terra Alta, W. Va., in June, 1863. There Harriet dwelt during her childhood. At an early age she entered the Wheeling Female College, from which she was graduated 3rd June, 1875. Music and art were important features of her education. After leaving school, she was not content to remain at home. She realized the need of more

female physicians, and proposed to take up the study of medicine. This idea did not exactly meet the approval of her parents and friends; but when they saw her determination, all opposition was withdrawn, and, instead, assistance and encouragement were rendered. She went to Baltimore to pursue her studies, and was graduated with honors from the Woman's Medical College, 1st May, 1884. Dr. Jones commenced to practice in Wheeling in September, 1885, having spent some time in travel. In August, 1887, she was elected assistant superintendent of the State Hospital for the Insane in Weston, W. Va. Desiring to make a specialty of nervous diseases, she accepted that position and rendered faithful and efficient service until April, 1892, when she returned to Wheeling and established a private sanitarium for women's and nervous diseases, which institution is now in a prosperous condition. Besides her professional work, she is interested in every movement tending to promote morality, temperance and religion. Her work in Weston in the temperance cause was successful. There she organized a White Cross League, beginning with five, and the membership increased to thirty-three, including boys from fifteen to twenty years of age. The organization is still in existence and doing good work. When she went to Wheeling, she immediately resumed that work there, and is leader of a band of twenty-four members. Recognizing her ability as a leader, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union unanimously elected Dr. Jones to be their president, as did also the Union Chautauqua Circles of Wheeling. Her knowledge of the needs of her sex, together with the earnest solicitations of her friends, have induced her upon several occasions to speak in public. Dr. Jones

maiden name was Andrews. Her ancestors were among the pioneers of western New York, with a strong mixture of German blood on the father's side. In 1849 her father, a physician, removed his



IRMA THEODA JONES.

family to Rockford, Ill. Miss Anna P. Sill had just then opened her female seminary, to which a primary department was attached, wherein the child of five years began her studies. The study of languages was her specialty. After teaching a year, in July, 1863, Mrs. Jones removed to Lansing, Mich., where her uncle, John A. Kerr, held the position of State printer. In May, 1865, she became the wife of Nelson B. Jones, a prominent and public-spirited citizen of Lansing, where they have since resided. Four sons and one daughter enliven the home. One daughter died in infancy. Though at intervals from her girlhood Mrs. Jones has been a contributor to various newspapers, her most influential work has been in connection with the Lansing Woman's Club, of which she was one of the originators and president from 1885 to 1887, and also with the Woman's Christian Temperance Union in the days following the crusade movement, with the rise of the Young Woman's Christian Association and with the Lansing Industrial Aid Society, of which she has been president for the past thirteen years. The last-named society has for its object the permanent uplifting of the poor, and maintains a weekly school for teaching sewing, cooking and practical lessons in domestic economy to the children of the needy. The mother of Mrs. Jones, Mrs. N. Andrews, a woman of remarkable executive ability, is matron of the industrial school. Mrs. Jones has given time and effort freely to that work for the unfortunate. In her Christian faith she is zealous, and the earnestness of her religious life characterizes her work in every field. In 1892 she became editor of the literary club department of the "Mid Continent," a monthly magazine published in Lansing.



HARRIET B. JONES.

spends her days in alleviating suffering, dispensing charities and encouraging literary culture.

JONES, Mrs. Irma Theoda, philanthropist, born in Victory, N. Y., 11th March, 1845. Her

JONES, Mrs. Jennie E., poet and story writer, born in Dansville, N. Y., 17th May, 1833, and is now a resident of Hornellsville, N. Y. In her early years she displayed a talent for literary

church in the State of Washington. That position she held four years, baptizing and performing the marriage ceremony and such other duties as devolve upon the pastor of a large and rapidly growing church. On 1st January, 1892, she resigned the charge to devote herself to the care of her invalid husband, who has since died. At the present time she is engaged in evangelistic work, accompanied by her talented daughter, a sweet singer, in which work they are much sought after and are very successful. Mrs. Jones is the founder of Grace Seminary, a flourishing school in the city of Centralia, Wash. She has organized several churches and erected two houses of worship. She has a flexible voice of marvelous power and sweetness. She



JENNIE E. JONES.

work, and she has always been in sympathy with the movements for the advancement of women in the United States. She has written much, in both prose and verse. Her prose work has been confined mostly to short stories. She has contributed for years to local journals and magazines, and one of her longer stories, entitled "The Mystery of the Old Red Tower," has lately been published in book form. She has also published a volume of poems. She has published many stories in the newspapers. Her writings are characterized by a pure and elevating tone.

JONES, Mrs. May C., Baptist minister, born in Sutton, N. H. 5th November, 1842. She was the daughter of an English physician. Her mother was a descendant of the Scotch Covenanters, and her fearless, outspoken defense of the truth proclaims her a fit representative of such an ancestry. At the age of thirteen Miss Jones began to teach school, which occupation she followed until her marriage. In 1867 she moved with her husband to the Pacific coast, spending over ten years in California. In 1880 she removed to Seattle, Wash., where she preached her first sermon in August of the same year, since which time she has been engaged in the gospel ministry. She was licensed to preach by the First Baptist Church of Seattle, and acted as supply in the absence of the regular pastor. Afterward the council, with representatives of other churches composing the Baptist Association of Puget Sound and British Columbia, ordained her on 9th July, 1882, and she became the permanent pastor of the First Baptist Church of Seattle. She has rare gifts as an evangelist and has been very successful as a pastor. Her last pastorate was with the First Baptist Church of Spokane, the second largest



MAY C. JONES.

speaks rapidly and fluently, with a style peculiar to herself. Added to these gifts is a deep undercurrent of spiritual life.

JORDAN, Mrs. Cornelia Jane Matthews, poet, born in Lynchburg, Va., in 1830. Her parents were Edwin Matthews and Emily Goggins Matthews. She was born to wealth, and received all the advantages of liberal education and polished society. Her mother died in 1834, and Cornelia and two younger sisters were sent to the home of their grandmother in Bedford county. In 1842 she was placed in the school of the Sisters of the Visitation, in Georgetown, D. C. In school she led her mates in all literary exercises. Her poetical productions were numerous and excellent. In 1851 she became the wife of F. H. Jordan, a lawyer of Luray, Va., where she made her home. During the first years of her married life she wrote a great deal. A collection of her poems was published in Richmond, Va., in 1860, with the title, "Flowers of Hope and Memory." During the Civil War she wrote many stirring lyrics. A volume of these, entitled "Corinth, and Other Poems," was published after the surrender. The little volume was seized by the military commander in Richmond and suppressed as seditious. In 1867

she published "Richmond: Her Glory and Her Graves," in a volume with some shorter lyrics. She has contributed many poems to magazines and newspapers. Her best-known war poems are

entitled her to be known as a practical philanthropist. In September, 1890, the "World" began the publication of its series, "True Stories of the News," each story being the recital of some tragic, humorous or dramatic event of the day before, and which was of strong human interest. Miss Jordan wrote the majority of these stories, and the work of gathering them took her into the hospitals, the morgue, the police courts, and the great east-side tenements of New York. She became known to the city officials, who took a special interest in her stories and never missed a chance to give her a good news "pointer." At the time of the Koch lymph agitation she spent a night in the Charity Hospital on Blackwell's Island, at the death-bed of a consumptive, that she might write the story of the last struggle of a patient with that dread disease. The woman patient died at 3 a. m., holding fast the young journalist's hand. The story was finished three hours later. Among her frequent out-of-town assignments was one to Harper's Ferry, where she saw and talked with eye-witnesses of John Brown's famous raid in 1859. She obtained interviews with the man who tended the bridge on that eventful night, and with others, who made the report of her trip not only interesting, but of actual historical value. Later she made a most perilous trip into the Virginia and Tennessee mountains, traveling on horseback through almost impenetrable forests, fording rivers and climbing gorges, her only companion being a negro guide, and her only defense a Spanish stiletto to use in case of treachery. During that trip she visited a lonely mining camp in the mountains, where no other woman ever set foot. She slept in the cabins of the mountaineers by night, visited the camps of moonshiners and wrote

CORNELIA JANE MATTHEWS JORDAN.

"The Battle of Manassas," "The Death of Jackson" and "An Appeal for Jefferson Davis."

JORDAN, Miss Elizabeth Garver, journalist, born in Milwaukee, Wis., 9th May, 1867. Her father was William F. Jordan and her mother, who was Spanish, had for her maiden name Margarita G. Garver. The childhood of Elizabeth Garver Jordan was spent in Milwaukee, and her career as a journalist began while she was a resident of that city. Under her own name she contributed to the Milwaukee, "Evening Wisconsin," the St. Paul "Globe," "Texas Siftings," and Chicago papers. The publishers of "Peck's Sun," then recognizing the cleverness of her work, offered her a place on that paper, and she edited its woman's page for two years. In 1888 she went to Chicago and became an all-round reporter. While on the staff of the Chicago "Tribune" she filled several notable assignments, not the least of which was her report of the terrible Chatsworth disaster. She went to the scene of the accident and remained several days, helping in the heartrending work of caring for the injured and the dead. The courage which sustained her in that test stood her in good stead later on, when she took up her work in New York. She went to that city in May, 1890, at the invitation of Col. Cockerill, then editor-in-chief of the New York "World." Her fine credentials gained for her immediate recognition among her fellow-workers. Miss Jordan accepted the same class of assignments that were given to her brother reporters and filled them with equal success. She developed a special talent for interviewing and has interviewed a large number of the most noted men and women of the day, succeeding where others failed. In the New York tenement houses she has done a work that



ELIZABETH GARVER JORDAN.

numerous "Sunday World" mountain stories afterwards, which were widely copied. She was promoted to the editorial staff of the "World," and has since edited the woman's and child's pages.

In April, 1892, she was appointed assistant editor of the "Sunday World." She enjoys the distinction of being the youngest woman editor on the staff of any New York newspaper. She was referred to by a prominent journalist as "the best newspaper man in New York." The strongest point in her character is firmness, and the quality which has contributed greatly to her journalistic success is quiet courage, which prompts her to accept unquestioningly whatever is given her to do, regardless of dangers involved. She has no higher ambition than to shine in journalism, though she is an accomplished musician and linguist, and possesses broad social culture.

JUCH, Miss Emma Johanna Antonia, operatic singer, born in Vienna, Austria-Hungary, 4th July, 1863. Her father, Justin Juch, was a music professor. He was a native of Vienna, but had become a citizen of the United States. In Detroit, Mich., he was married to Miss Augusta Hahn. Emma was born during a visit made by her parents in Vienna. When she was six months old, her parents returned to the United States and made their home in New York City. Emma was a precocious child. She passed through the public-school course and was graduated in the Normal in 1879. Her father recognized her musical talents, but did not encourage her to cultivate them, as he was opposed to her entering the professional field. She inherited her fine voice from her French-Hanoverian mother, and decided to pursue her musical studies in secret. She studied for three years with Madame Murio-Celli, and made her débüt in a concert in Chickering Hall. Her father was among her auditors, and he listened to her singing with surprise. Her triumph was

flexibility. In May, 1881, Colonel Mapleson engaged her to sing leading soprano rôles in Her Majesty's Grand Italian Opera in London, England. There she made her débüt as Filina in "Mignon" and



JENNIE S. JUDSON.



EMMA JOHANNA ANTONIA JUCH.

perfect. Her father then encouraged her to pursue the study of music, and for two years she was subjected to the severest discipline. Her pure, strong soprano voice gained in power and

won a brilliant triumph, in June, 1881. She then appeared as Violetta in "Traviata," as Queen of Night in "Magic Flute," as Martha in "Martha," as Marguerite in "Faust," as the Queen in "Les Huguenots," and as Isabella in "Robert le Diable." She sang during three seasons under Colonel Mapleson's management. When her contract lapsed, she refused to renew it. William Steinway, of New York City, introduced her to Theodore Thomas, and she accepted from his manager an offer to share the work of Nilsson and Materna on the tour of the Wagnerian artists, Materna, Scaria and Winkelmann. Miss Juch sang alternate nights with Nilsson as Elsa in "Lohengrin." She won a series of triumphs on that tour. When the American Opera Company was formed, she was the first artist engaged. Many tempting offers were made to her, but she decided to remain with the American Opera Company. During three seasons with that company she sang in six rôles and one-hundred-sixty-four times. The operas presented were "Magic Flute," "Lohengrin," "The Flying Dutchman," Gluck's "Orpheus," Rubinstein's "Nero," and Gounod's "Faust." During the past four or five years she has been constantly before the public in festivals, orchestral symphonic concerts and the German choral societies, and in the Emma Juch Grand English Opera Company. The Aschenbroedel Verein of professional orchestral musicians recently conferred upon her the unusual compliment of honorary membership, in return for her services given in aid of the society's sick fund. Miss Juch possesses a fine stage presence, a powerful and cultured voice. Her fine singing is coupled with equally fine acting. Her home is in New York City.

JUDSON, Miss Jennie S., author, born in Paris, Ill., 31st July, 1859, but spent the early years of her life in Mississippi and Alabama. With the members of her father's family, she has been a resident since 1875 of Paris. Her grandfather, Gen. M. K. Alexander, was one of the pioneers of Illinois. Miss Judson's education was obtained mainly in the Mount Auburn Institute, Cincinnati, Ohio. Soon after her graduation she began to write. For four years she wrote with her father as her sole reader. In 1882 she offered a poem, "Fire Opal," to "Our Continent," and it was accepted. From that time she became a regular contributor to that magazine, publishing in it her first prose composition which saw the light. Making next a trial in juvenile work, she found a ready place for it in "Our Little Ones," and soon became a regular writer for that magazine, with an occasional sketch in "Wide Awake." Then her work began to appear in the "Golden Argosy," "Our Youth" and other juvenile periodicals. She then offered manuscript to the "Current" and "Literary Life" of Chicago, and in a short time became identified with them. In the South her name came before the people in poems and sketches copied by the New Orleans and other papers. Lately she has done much syndicate work in the leading papers of the United States. A series of Southern sketches, illustrated, which recently appeared in this way, has been successful. She excels in society verses. The "Century" has published some of her work in its bric-a-brac columns. Miss Judson is now slowly emerging from a long period of invalidism, which has clouded the best years of her life. She is a member of the Western Association of Writers.

KAHN, Mrs. Ruth Ward, author, born in Jackson, Mich., 4th August, 1870. Her father,

showed her literary tastes and talents. She became a contributor to local newspapers and school magazines. She was educated in the Michigan University, Ann Arbor, where she was graduated with



JOSEPHINE E. KEATING.

honors and the degree of B.A., in 1889. On 17th May, 1890, she became the wife of Dr. Lee Kahn, in Leadville, Col. On their return from the South Sea Islands she published in the "Popular Science News" a noted paper on "Hawaiian Ant Life." She contributes to the Denver "Commonwealth," and "Rocky Mountain News," to the "American Israelite," of Cincinnati, New Orleans "Picayune," Elmira "Telegram," and the St. Louis "Jewish Voice." She has recently brought out an epic poem, "Gertrude," and a novel, "The Story of Judith." Mrs. Kahn is widely known in all fields she has occupied. She is one of the youngest members of the Incorporated Society of Authors, of London, England, which society she joined in 1890. She is an honorary member of the Authors' and Artists' Club, Kansas City, Mo., and of the Woman's National Press Association. She is an artist of marked talent. Her home is in Leadville, Col.

KEATING, Mrs. Josephine E., literary critic, musician and music teacher, born in Nashville, Tenn., and was educated in the Athenaeum in Columbia. From that institution she was graduated with distinction in vocal and instrumental music. She was first in all her other classes. She has been a student ever since her school-days and has an intimate acquaintance with modern French and English literature. As the literary editor of the Memphis "Appeal" first, and later of the Memphis "Commercial," she made this evident. At the beginning of her career she gave much attention to music and its history and to that of the persons most distinguished as executors or professors of it. She became a brilliant singer. After many signal triumphs in the field of her first



RUTH WARD KAHN.

Judge Ward, had been a leading lawyer in that city, serving as district attorney and as judge of the probate court of Michigan. Miss Ward early

endeavor, in Nashville, Baton Rouge, La., and Memphis, Tenn., where she sang altogether for charitable and patriotic purposes, teaching music, vocal, piano, harp and guitar, for the support of her family during the war, she turned to literature, of which she had always been a student. She became well known to publishers and literary people throughout the country as a discerning and discriminating critic. In the midst of all her tasks, many of them profound, Mrs. Keating found time to be a devoted wife and mother, to supervise the education of her children and to be a counselor and helper of her husband, Col. J. M. Keating, a journalist. A busy woman, she is nevertheless a diligent reader. Mrs. Keating is a born letter-writer, and for eight years was New York correspondent of the Memphis "Appeal." During her connection with that journal she wrote many musical criticisms of value and several sketches of notable musical and theatrical people. She also made many valuable translations from the French, which were well received.

KEEZER, Mrs. Martha Moulton Whittemore, author, born in West Roxbury, Mass., 26th April, 1870. Her maiden name was Whittemore. She was the second daughter in a family of eight children. Her youth was spent on a country estate. She passed through the grammar and high schools rapidly, and at the age of sixteen years entered Cornell University, although her age was less by a year than the regulations in that institution provide for. She studied there two years, when she left school to begin a career in journalism. Her first contributions were published in the "Woman's Journal." Her work soon extended to daily papers and to a number of periodicals, including

the "Young Idea" and other journals. She is now planning wider work. Her home since her marriage has been in Dorchester, Mass.

KEISTER, Mrs. Lillie Resler, church worker and organizer, born in Mt. Pleasant, Pa.,



*Faithfully yours
Eliza D. Keith
20 Franklin*

ELIZA D. KEITH.



Mrs. L. R. Keister

LILLIE RESLER KEISTER.

"Youth's Companion," the "Household," the "Home Magazine" and the "Woman's Illustrated World." Her articles were mainly in the educational line, but she also wrote juvenile articles for

15th May, 1851. She was the first of seven children born to Rev. and Mrs. J. B. Resler. Her father died in March, 1891. The father, with only a small salary, moved to Westerville, Ohio, to give his children the benefit of Otterbein University, as soon as Lillie was ready to enter, which was in 1866. She was graduated with the class of 1872. Being the oldest of the children, she early became a worker and planner in the home, and the useful home-girl became the school-girl, the school-teacher and the professor's wife, and broader fields for helpful planning opened before her in home, school and church. The early death, in 1880, of her husband, Rev. George Keister, professor of Hebrew in Union Biblical Seminary, Dayton, Ohio, opened the way to broader usefulness in church work. The church of her choice, the United Brethren in Christ, organized the Woman's Missionary Association in 1875, of which she was corresponding secretary for the first year. The work of the society grew and, in 1881, it called for the full time of one woman as its corresponding secretary and to establish and edit its organ, the "Woman's Evangel." Mrs. Keister was the available woman well qualified for the responsible position. She was unanimously elected, and up to the present she has filled the place with success. She is a woman of marked executive ability. Besides the work on the paper, much of her time is given to public addresses. She is an excellent traveler. One year she traveled in association work over 12,000 miles in the United States. Twice she has been on short trips abroad, first in 1884, when the illness of her sister studying in Germany called her thither, and again in 1888, when she was one of two delegates sent by the

Woman's Missionary Association to the World's Missionary Conference in London, England.

KEITH, Miss Eliza D., journalist, was born in San Francisco, Cal., where her grandfather was an "Argonaut of '49" and a prominent public officer.



ELIZABETH CATHERINE KELLER.

Under the pen-name "Di Vernon" she has acted as special writer for the "Alta Californian," San Francisco "Chronicle," "Examiner" and "Call," as well as the "News Letter"; is special correspondent of the San Francisco "Recorder-Union," and writes also for the "Journalist," "Good Housekeeping" and many other periodicals. She is an enthusiastic member of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and in 1891 she received the bronze medal of the San Francisco Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, in recognition of service rendered to the cause of humane education by voice and pen. In 1890 she was elected life member of the Golden Gate Kindergarten Association for similar reasons.

KELLER, Mrs. Elizabeth Catharine, physician and surgeon, born in a small town near Gettysburg, Pa., 4th April, 1837. In 1857 she became the wife of Matthias McComsey, of Lancaster, Pa., and within two years was a mother and a widow. In 1860 she was appointed superintendent of the Lancaster Orphans' Home, where, during seven years, she had charge of the hundreds of children who were provided for in that institution. She was not only the mother and teacher of the children, but she was their physician, treating the various diseases incident to childhood with success. In 1867 she became the wife of George L. Keller, and went to Philadelphia, Pa., to live. Thrown among medical women there in connection with the Woman's Hospital, her natural taste for medical work assumed definite shape, and with the approval of her husband she entered the Woman's Medical College of Pennsyl-

vania in the fall of 1868, graduating in March, 1871. After graduation she almost immediately opened a dispensary and hospital. During the year following graduation, she was appointed successor to Dr. Ann Preston on the board of attending physicians of the Woman's Hospital of Philadelphia, a position which she held until 1875, when she was appointed resident physician of the New England Hospital in Boston. In 1877 she entered upon private practice in Jamaica Plain, one of the suburbs of Boston, where she is still in practice. In 1890 she was elected a member of the Boston school board.

KELLEY, Miss Ella Maynard, telegraph operator, born in Fremont, O., 13th December, 1859. She received a good education in the public schools of that town, and learned telegraphy in Lindsey, O. She has won a unique rank as the foremost woman in active telegraphy in the United States. She began telegraphy at the age of fourteen years. When a girl at that age, she had charge of a night office in Oak Harbor, on the Lake Shore Railroad, and worked all night alone. After working four years at railroad telegraphing, in which she was responsible for the running of trains, she was engaged in commercial telegraphy in Atlantic City, N. J., in Detroit, Mich., in Washington, D. C., and in the Western Union office in Columbus, Ohio. For the past three years she has been in charge of the first wire of the Associated Press circuit. She is the first woman who used the typewriter in the telegraphic service.

KELLOGG, Clara Louise, operatic singer, born in Sumterville, S. C., 12th July, 1842. She



ELLA MAYNARD KELLEY.

is the daughter of the well-known inventor, George Kellogg. Her childhood was spent in Birmingham, Conn. She received a good education and showed her musical talents at an early age. At the age of nine months she could hum a tune cor-

rectly, and the quickness and accuracy of her ear astonished the musicians. Her mother, a clairvoyant doctor, was a fine musician, and Clara, the only child, inherited her talents. In 1856 the family removed to New York City, where Clara began

richness. She was the first American artist to win recognition in Europe. She has amassed a large fortune. Her latest appearance was on a concert tour in 1889. She became the wife of Carl Strakosch several years ago and is now living in retirement.

KEMP, Mrs. Agnes Nininger, physician, born in Harrisburg, Pa., 4th November, 1823. She is a daughter of Anthony Nininger, who was a native of Alsatia, France. While but a mere girl in years, she became the wife of Col. William Saunders, and was brought into intimate association with Lucretia Mott, William Lloyd Garrison, Abby Kelly Foster and Ralph Waldo Emerson and others of like spirit. She invited successively to Harrisburg those sturdy pioneers and helped them to sow the seed of patriotism in the conservative capital of Pennsylvania. After a few years, being widowed, she went to Philadelphia, entered the Woman's Medical College, and was graduated in 1879, being the first woman in Dauphin county to begin there the practice of medicine and the first one to be received into the medical society of that county. Her second marriage, to Joseph Kemp, of Hollidaysburg, Pa., occurred in 1860. When the Woman's Christian Temperance Union became a national organization, she was active in establishing a local union in Harrisburg.

KENDRICK, Mrs. Ella Bagnell, temperance worker, born within a stone's cast of Plymouth Rock, 24th May, 1849. She is the daughter of Richard W. and Harriet S. Allen Bagnell. She was educated in the public schools, and graduated from the Plymouth high school at the age of six-



CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG.

her musical studies in earnest, with a view to a professional career. She studied both the French and Italian methods of singing. In 1860 she made her debut in the Academy of Music, New York, as Gilda in "Rigoletto," winning a modest triumph. In 1864 she won the public by her Marguerite in Gounod's "Faust," which has stood as the greatest impersonation of that role ever seen on the stage. After brilliant successes in this country, Miss Kellogg went to London, Eng., and appeared in Her Majesty's Theater. She sang in the Handel Festival in the Crystal Palace in the same year. In 1868 she returned to the United States and made a concert-tour with Max Strakosch. In 1869 she again sang in Italian opera in New York City, appearing for three consecutive seasons, and always drawing crowded houses. She then organized an opera company to sing in English. The organization was a success during 1874 and 1875. In one winter Miss Kellogg sang one-hundred-twenty-five nights. In 1876 she organized an Italian opera company, and appeared as Aida and Carmen. After the dissolution of that company she left the operatic stage and sang in concert throughout the country for several years. In 1880 she accepted an operatic engagement in Austria, where she sang in Italian with a company of German singers. She extended her tour to Russia and sang in St. Petersburg. Her list of grand operas included forty-five. She is most closely identified with "Faust," "Crispino," "Traviata," "Aida" and "Carmen." Her voice in youth was a high soprano, with a range from C to E flat. With age it lost some of the highest notes, but gained greatly in power and



AGNES NININGER KEMP.

teen. In 1870 she became the wife of Henry H. Kendrick, and in the following year removed to Meriden, Conn. She was among the most zealous and active members of the Meriden Scientific Association, being especially interested in plants and

plant life. She was at the same time an efficient member of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, being always an earnest advocate of temperance reform. Her home in Meriden was a

even refused to have a slave in his house, and brought over white servants from England. In Mrs. Kepley this intense hatred of slavery has taken the form of hatred for the bodily slavery of alcoholic drink. She is best known for her work for the abolition of alcoholic drinking and of the laws that perpetuate the evil habit. In 1867 she became the wife of Henry B. Kepley, a well-known attorney of Effingham, Ill. She became interested in law and began the study of the profession in her husband's office. She studied during 1868 and 1869, and was graduated in the Union College of Law, in Chicago, in 1870. She is a member of the bar. She has been identified with the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and also with the Illinois State branch of that organization. She is the editor of the "Friend of Home," a flourishing monthly established seven years ago. In its pages she expounds the law, demands its enforcement, declares for new laws and suggests ways to secure them. Her work has been positive and well directed. She has made a specialty of exposing the hidden roots of the liquor traffic in her town and county, and the readers of the "Friend of Home" know who are the grantors, grantees, petitioners and bondmen for dram-shops. She has made a specialty of children's and young people's work in her county, and achieved a high position in that line in 1890. She and her husband erected and support "The Temple," in Effingham, a beautiful building, which is headquarters for the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, prohibition and general reform work. Mrs. Kepley's ancestors were Episcopalians, Catholics and Methodists in religion, from which combination she is, by a nat-



ELLA BAGNELL KENDRICK.

museum of antiques and curios, together with various objects of natural history, stones and plants. She was formerly secretary of the Meriden Prohibition Club, also secretary for New Haven county, and in the latter capacity was an active director of the party work in the campaign of 1890. In 1891 she removed from Meriden to Hartford, where her husband became business manager of the "New England Home," one of the leading Prohibition newspapers of the country, and Mrs. Kendrick became associate editor. She is assistant secretary of the Hartford Prohibition Club and State superintendent of Demorest Medal Contests.

KEPLEY, Mrs. Ada Miser, attorney-at-law, temperance agitator and minister, born in Somerset, Ohio, 11th February, 1847. She is of Scotch-Irish and German ancestry. Among her ancestors was William Temple Coles, who came to the colonies in the ship that brought General Braddock. Mr. Coles had been educated for the English Church, but, instead of taking holy orders, he turned his face toward the land of promise. He settled near Salisbury, in North Carolina. His only son, William Temple Coles, jr., was a captain in the Revolutionary War. His only daughter, Henrietta, was one of the pioneer Methodists of America, and settled in Bedford, Pa. She was known as "Mother Fishburn." She collected the money and secured the site for the first Methodist Episcopal Church in that town, and in the new structure now occupying the site is a stained-glass window commemorating her and her daughter, Elizabeth Fishburn. The Temples trace their lineage directly to Sir William Temple. The family were intense haters of the institution of slavery. William Temple Coles, Sr.,



ADA MISER KEPLEY.

ural process, a Unitarian in belief, and 24th July, 1892, she was ordained a minister of that denomination in Shelbyville, Ill. She is a vice-president of the Federated Clubs of this state.

KEYSOR, Mrs. Jennie Ellis, educator, born in Austin, Minn., 2nd March, 1860. She was a high-school graduate of 1878, and began to teach in a district school, riding nearly four miles on

KIMBALL, Miss Corinne, actor, born in Boston, Mass., 25th December, 1873. She is widely known by her stage-name, "Corinne." She is the daughter of Mrs. Jennie Kimball, actor and theatrical manager. Originally her mother had not the slightest intention of placing her on the stage. It was led up to by a combination of circumstances. In 1876 a grand baby show was held in Horticultural Hall, in Boston, and Corinne was one of the infants placed on exhibition. She created a marked sensation, caused not only by her great personal beauty, but also by her ability to sing and dance prettily at the age of three. She received the prize medals and diploma. The attention she attracted caused her mother to accept an engagement for her to appear in Sunday-evening concerts in conjunction with Brown's Brigade Band. Her success in these concerts determined her mother to keep her on the stage. She next appeared in the Boston Museum as Little Buttercup, in a juvenile production of "Pinafore." Her mother became her manager and has so continued ever since. Judging her from her past successes, Mrs. Kimball placed her in comic opera. She sang in "The Mascotte," "Olivette," "Princess of Trebizonde," "Chimes of Normandy" and "Mikado." She played the principal parts in all of these, and memorized not only her own role, but the entire operas, so as to be able to prompt every part from beginning to end. Then Mrs. Kimball, thinking to save Corinne's voice, from her twelfth to sixteenth year put her in burlesque. Her success in that line of work was much greater than expected, and consequently she has remained in



JENNIE ELLIS KEYSOR.

horseback daily and utilizing the long ride in the study of English literature. She was graduated from the Winona Normal School in 1879, and was appointed to a position in the Austin school in the same year. After two years in the normal she completed in Wellesley College her course in English literature, history and Anglo-Saxon. She again occupied a position in the Winona normal, having charge of the department of English literature and rhetoric. She resigned to become the wife of William W. Keysor, an attorney of Omaha and at present one of the district judges. She has been for years a writer for the "Popular Educator" and a frequent contributor to other periodicals.

KIDD, Mrs. Lucy Ann, educator, born in Nelson county, Ky., 11th June, 1839. Her maiden name was Lucy Ann Thornton. Her father, Willis Strather Thornton, was a descendant of an old English family, resident in Virginia since the time of the Pretender. The old ancestral home, "Hunter's Rest," is still owned by some member of the family. Lucy received a collegiate education in Georgetown, Ky. In her seventeenth year she became the wife of a southern physician, who died, leaving his estate heavily encumbered. She accepted a position in a college in Brookhaven, Miss., and two years after bought an interest in the school. Nine years later she was elected president of North Texas Female College, in Sherman, Tex., a position she still holds. Mrs. Kidd is the first woman south of Mason and Dixon's line who has held such a position. Her administrative ability is marked in the popularity and numbers of this school within three years after she assumed the presidency.



LUCY ANN KIDD.

burlesque. In "Arcadia" she first established herself; in "Monte Cristo, Jr.", she attracted attention and won the title of "Queen of the Stage" in the New York "Morning Journal" voting contest over the heads of prominent actors.

KIMBALL, Miss Grace, actress, who made her debut playing a maid's part in "A Possible Case" with the J. M. Hill Co. Subsequent engagements included *Miranda*, in "The Tempest," at



CORINNE KIMBALL.

McVickers' Theater, Chicago, and Agnes in "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," with Richard Mansfield. She then played the *ingénue* parts with Nat C. Goodwin and afterward signed with Charles Frohman, creating the parts of Olve Corey in "Giles Corey, Yeoman," and the School Mistress in "Squirrel Inn." For three years she supported E. H. Southern, during which time she played Fanny Hadden in "Captain Letterblair," Clara Dexter in "Master of Woodbarrow," Eleanor in "Lord Chumley," Rose in "The Highest Bidder," besides creating the parts of Betty Lindley in "Sheridan," Madge in "A Way to Win a Woman," Joan in the "Victoria Cross," and Princess Flavia in the "Prisoner of Zenda." Miss Kimball's more recent appearance has been at the Garden Theater, New York, in "Heart's-ease" and in Hooley's Theater, Chicago, in "Never Again."

KIMBALL, Miss Harriet McEwen, poet, born in Portsmouth, N. H., 2nd November, 1834. She is a daughter of the late Dr. David Kimball, a refined and scholarly man. Miss Kimball has been interested in charitable work throughout her life, and a Cottage Hospital in Portsmouth is one of the monuments that attest her philanthropy. Her first volume of verse was published in 1867. In 1874 she published her "Swallow Flights of Song," and in 1879 "The Blessed Company of All Faithful People." In 1889 her poems were brought out in a full and complete edition. Most of her poems are religious in character. Many of them are hymns, and they are found in all church collections of late date. Her devotional poems are models of their kind, and her work is considered unique in its

rather difficult field. She lives in Portsmouth, devoted to her literary work and her religious and philanthropic interests.

KIMBALL, Mrs. Jennie, actor and theatrical manager, born in New Orleans, La., 23rd June, 1851. Her first appearance in public was as Obeda in "Bluebeard," in the Boston Theater, in 1865, under H. C. Jarrett's management. After devoting a year to the study of music and the drama, she was engaged by Manager Whitman for leading soubrette business in the Continental Theater, Boston, in 1868, appearing as Cinderella in Byron's burlesque, and Stalacta in "The Black Crook," which ran the entire season. She afterwards played a star engagement with him in the West, appearing as Oberon in "A Midsummer Night's Dream," and singing the title role in "The Grand Duchess" in Buffalo, Louisville, Chicago, St. Louis and other western cities, winning unqualified approbation. After concluding her engagement with Mr. Whitman, she returned to the East and traveled through New England as prima donna of the Florence Burlesque Opera Company, until she was engaged by John Brougham for his New York company, in 1869, and opened 1st March in Brougham's Fifth Avenue Theater, now the Madison Square, in the operetta of "Jenny Lind," afterward playing Kate O'Brien in "Perfection," and other musical comedies. In 1872 she was especially engaged in the Union Square Theater, under the management of Sheridan Shook, as stock star, playing all the leading parts in the burlesque, "Ernani," "The Field of the Cloth of Gold," "Bad Dickey," "Black-Eyed Susan," "Aladdin," "The Invisible Prince" and others,



HARRIET MCEWEN KIMBALL.

and remaining there two seasons. After Little Corinne made her success as Little Buttercup in "Pinafore," in the Boston Theater, Jennie Kimball retired from the profession, in order to devote



MARGARET MATHER.
From Elite Photo, San Francisco.

436

GRACE KIMBALL.
From Photo by Morrison, Chicago.

her whole time and attention to Corinne's professional advancement. She has occasionally reappeared with her, singing the Countess in "Olivette" and the Queen in "Arcadia." In 1881 Mrs.



JENNIE KIMBALL.

Kimball commenced her career as a manager, organizing an opera company of juveniles, of which Corinne was the star. They continued uninterruptedly successful until the interference of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, of New York City. After the celebrated trial, which gave Mrs. Kimball and her daughter, Corinne, such notoriety, they opened in the Bijou Opera House, 31st December, 1881, and played four weeks, thence continuing throughout the United States and Canada, winning marked success. Mrs. Kimball has had an interest in several theaters. She has a capacity for work that is marvelous. She has, by her energy and executive ability, brought Corinne to the front rank as a star. She personally engages all the people, makes contracts, books her attractions and supervises every rehearsal. All details as to costumes, scenery and music receive her attention. The greater portion of her advertising matter she writes herself, and she is as much at home in a printing-office as she is in the costumer's or in the scenic artist's studio.

KIMBALL, Mrs. Maria Porter, SEE BRACE,
Miss MARIA PORTER.

KING, Madame Julie Rive, piano virtuoso, born in Cincinnati, Ohio, 31st October, 1857. Her maiden name was Rive. Her mother, Madame Caroline Rive, was a cultured musician, a fine singer, a finished pianist, and a teacher of long experience. At an early age Julie was trained in piano playing, and at thirteen years of age her remarkable precocity was shown in concerts, when she played Liszt's "Don Juan." She early and easily mastered the preliminary studies, and went to New York City, where she studied with Mason and Mills, and also with Francis Korbay and

Pruckner. Returning to Cincinnati, she appeared in concerts and created a furore. In 1873 she went to Europe and entered the classes of Liszt, after studying in Dresden with Blossman. She played in public in Leipzig and other cities, and was at once ranked with the great pianists of the day. In Leipzig she studied with Reinecke. In 1874 she appeared with the Euterpe Orchestra in Leipzig. She won brilliant triumphs in all the musical centers of Europe. She was recalled to the United States by the sudden death of her father in a railway collision. Shortly afterward she was married to Frank H. King. She played in concerts in all the larger cities and established a reputation as one of the great pianists of the United States. In 1879 she made her home in New York City, and there she has lived ever since. In 1884 her health broke under the strain of public performances, and after recovering her strength she devoted her time to teaching and composition. She has composed scores of successful pieces. Her numerous tours have taken her from Massachusetts to California. She has played in more than two-hundred concerts with Theodore Thomas. Her memory is flawless.



JULIE RIVE KING.

Her repertory includes over three-hundred of the most elaborate concert compositions.

KINNEY, Mrs. Narcissa Edith White, temperance worker, born in Grove City, Pa., 24th July, 1854. She is Scotch-Irish through ancestry. Her mother's maiden name was Wallace, and family records show that she was a direct descendant of Adam Wallace, who was burned in Scotland for his religion, and whose faith and death are recorded in Fox's "Book of Martyrs." At his death his two sons, David and Moses Wallace, fled to the north of Ireland, whence Narcissa's grandfather, Hugh Wallace, emigrated to America in 1796. Her father's ancestor, Walter White, was also burned during Queen Mary's reign, and the record is in Fox's "Book of Martyrs," and four of

her far-away grandfathers, two on each side of the house, fought side by side in the battle of the Boyne. Her maiden name was Narcissa Edith White. She was reared in a conservative church,

was passed, submitting to the vote of the people in the following June the prohibition of the liquor traffic in each precinct. Miss White assisted in that campaign and had the gratification of seeing prohibition approved by a majority vote of all the citizens, both men and women, of the Territory. In 1888 Miss White became the wife of M. J. Kinney, of Astoria, Ore. In 1890 she was prostrated by the death of her infant. She recovered her health, and in 1891 she undertook the work of organizing a Chautauqua Association for the State of Oregon, in which she succeeded. She served as secretary of the association. Her husband, who owns a popular temperance seaside resort, gave the association grounds and an auditorium that cost two-thousand-five-hundred dollars. The first meeting of the new Chautauqua Assembly of Oregon was held in August, 1891. Mrs. Kinney has liberally supported the Chautauqua movement in Oregon, having contributed about six-thousand dollars to the work. She retains her interest in that and all other reform work.

KIPP, Mrs. Josephine, author, born in Brooklyn, N. Y., 27th March, 1845. Her father, Ten Eyck Sutphen, for many years a prominent New York merchant, was descended from an old Dutch family of colonial times, who originally came from the city of Zutphen, where traditions of the "Counts of Zutphen" still exist. In Mrs. Kipp's early childhood she developed a passion for music, which led her to devote to the art every moment that could be spared from more prosaic studies. After spending several years in a French school, and afterward attending Packer Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y., at sixteen years of age she removed with her parents to New York City, where she was

NARCISSA EDITH WHITE KINNEY.

the United Presbyterian. Rarely endowed as a teacher, having entered the profession before she was fifteen years old, it was natural enough that she should be recalled to her alma mater as an instructor in the training department. She was also chosen at the same time superintendent of Edinboro Union School, New Erie, Pa. Later she was engaged as a county institute instructor. Not until the fall of 1880 did she find her place in the white-ribbon rank. She brought to the work the discipline of a thoroughly drilled student and successful teacher. Her first relation to the Woman's Christian Temperance Union was as president of the local union in her town, Grove City, and next of her own county, Mercer, where she built up the work in a systematic fashion. Next she was made superintendent of normal temperance instruction for her State, and did an immense amount of thorough, effective work by lecturing, writing and pledging legislators to the hygiene bill after her arguments had won them to her view of the situation. Next to Mrs. Hunt, Miss White was probably the ablest specialist in that department, having studied it carefully and attended the school of Col. Parker, of Quincy fame, to learn the best method of teaching hygiene to the young. In the autumn of 1884 Miss White was sent by the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union to assist the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Washington Territory in securing from the legislature the enactment of temperance laws. Under the persuasive eloquence and wise leadership of Miss White the most stringent scientific temperance law ever enacted was passed by a unanimous vote of both houses. Also, in spite of the bitter opposition of the liquor traffic, a local-option bill



JOSEPHINE KIPP.

graduated from Rutgers' College, having had also the advantage of Prof. Samuel Jackson's training in music. In October, 1870, she became the wife of Rev. P. E. Kipp, of Passaic, N. J. The first five

years of their married life were spent in Fishkill, N. Y., where their two children were born. Surrounded by parishioners and busied with domestic cares and the duties which fill the life of a minister's wife, Mrs. Kipp accomplished little literary work. Ill health prevented all effort for a time, and, her husband's strength also failing, the family spent a winter in Bermuda. Recuperated by their sojourn there, husband and wife returned to work in Brooklyn, N. Y., but after three years of service they were compelled to seek rest and strength in European travel. They next settled in Schenectady, N. Y., whence they removed in 1887 to their present home in Cleveland, Ohio. During these frequent periods of enforced idleness Mrs. Kipp's pen was her great resource. A musical book by her remains incomplete, on account of a serious ocular trouble. Many of her articles have appeared in religious journals and in magazines of the day. When health has permitted, Mrs. Kipp has given most entertaining and instructive parlor lectures upon historical subjects.

KIRK, Mrs. Ellen Olney, novelist, born in Southington, Conn., 6th November, 1842. Her maiden name was Ellen Warner Olney. She removed with her parents a few years after her birth to Stratford-on-the-Sound, an old Connecticut town. Her father, Jesse Olney, who for some time held the office of State comptroller, was widely known as the author of a number of text-books, especially of a "Geography and Atlas," published in 1828, which passed through nearly a hundred editions and was long a standard work in American schools. Her mother is a sister of the late A. S. Barnes, the New York publisher. Mrs. Kirk had from her childhood a passionate love for literature,

she took up systematic literary work, and her first published novel was "Love in Idleness," which appeared as a serial in "Lippincott's Magazine," during the summer of 1876. Another and more



PHOEBE PALMER KNAPP.

thoughtful novel, "Through Winding Ways," followed in the same periodical. In 1879 Miss Olney became the wife of John Foster Kirk, author of the "History of Charles the Bold," and at that time editor of "Lippincott's Magazine." Since her first appearance in print, writing has been with her a daily and regular work. She is an industrious worker. Since her marriage she has resided in Germantown, a suburb of Philadelphia. Two of her books have their scenes laid in that region, "Sons and Daughters" (Boston, 1887), with its inimitable Shakespeare Club and its picture of the pleasures and perplexities of youth, and "A Midsummer Madness" (Boston, 1884). The full expression of Mrs. Kirk's talent is to be looked for in her novels of New York life, which not only deal with the motives which actuate men and women of that town, but offer free play for her clear and accurate characterization, her humor and her brilliant comedy. The first of these was "A Lesson in Love" (Boston, 1881). "The Story of Margaret Kent" (Boston, 1886) is now in its fortieth edition. This was an adaptation to a different phase of life of the situation in "Better Times," one of Mrs. Kirk's early tales, which gives its title to the volume of short stories published in 1887. Her other novels are "Queen Money" (Boston, 1888), "A Daughter of Eve" (Boston, 1889), "Walfred" (Boston, 1890), "Narden's Choosing" (Philadelphia, 1891), and "Cyphers" (Boston, 1891).

KNAPP, Mrs. Phoebe Palmer, musician and author, born in New York, N. Y., 8th March, 1839. She is the daughter of Dr. Walter C. and Phoebe Palmer, of New York City. Her mother was eminent as a religious author and teacher. It has been estimated that forty-thousand souls were converted



ELLEN OLNEY KIRK.

and in writing she obeyed an imperative instinct, but with little desire for an audience, she made no precocious attempts to reach the public, and it was not until after the death of her father, in 1872, that

through their labors. Their home was a home of prayer and song. Mrs. Knappa early showed musical ability, both in singing and in composition. She became the wife of Joseph F. Knapp in 1855. In her new relation opportunity was furnished for the development of her gifts. Her husband was the superintendent of South Second Street Methodist Episcopal Sunday-school, and later of the St. John's Methodist Episcopal Sunday-school, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Under their labors those schools became famous. She wrote much of the music sung by the schools. Her first book was entitled "Notes of Joy" (New York, 1869). It contained one-hundred original pieces written by Mrs. Knapp, and had a wide circulation and great popularity. She is also the author of the cantata, "The Prince of Peace," and many popular songs. Her organ is her favorite companion. She writes music, not as a profession, but as an inspiration.

KNOWLES, Miss Ella L., lawyer, born in New Hampshire, in 1870. She received a collegiate education and was graduated in Bates College, Lewiston, Maine. In her school-days she was noted for her elocutionary powers, and she often gave dramatic entertainments and acted in amateur theatrical organizations. She received her degree of A. M. in June, 1888, from Bates College, and after hesitating between school-teaching and law as a profession, she decided to study law. She at once entered the office of Judge Burnham, of Manchester, N. H. In 1889 she went to Iowa, where she taught classes in French and German in a seminary for a short time. She next went to Salt Lake City, Utah, where she took a position as teacher. While there, she received an offer of a larger salary to return to the Iowa University, in

take a position as teacher in the central school. Not long after reaching Helena, she decided to finish her law course, and she entered a law office. During her first year in Helena she served as



ADELINE TRAFTON KNOWLES.



ELLA L. KNOWLES.

which she had taught. She had seen enough of the Rocky Mountains and of the people of that region to make her willing to remain in the West. She went to Helena, Mont., and there was invited to

secretary of a lumber company. While studying law she acted as collector, and then took up attachment and criminal cases, and she received several divorce cases, which she handed over to her principal, Mr. Kinsley. In 1889 she was admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of Montana. She at once formed a law partnership with Mr. Kinsley, and they are doing a large business. On 18th April, 1890, she was admitted to practice before the District Court of the United States, and on 28th April, of the same year, she received credentials that enabled her to practice before the Circuit Court of the United States. In 1888 she was appointed a notary public by Governor Leslie, and she was the first woman to hold such an office in Montana. In 1892 she was nominated for Attorney-General of Montana by the Alliance party. She is a woman of tact, courage, enterprise and perseverance. Her profession yields her a good income. Her home is in Helena.

KNOX, Mrs. Adeline Trafton, author, born in Saccarappa, Me., 8th February, 1845. She is the daughter of Rev. Mark Trafton, a talented and well-known Methodist clergyman of New England. Much of her life was passed in the towns and cities of New England. She lived two years in Albany, N. Y., where her father held a pastorate at the beginning of the Civil War, and two years in Washington, D. C., while he was serving his term as a member of the House of Representatives. During this latter period Miss Trafton was for a while a pupil in the Wesleyan Female College, in Wilmington, Del. In 1868 she began her literary career by publishing a few stories and sketches, under a fictitious name in the Springfield, Mass., "Republican." These were so well received that, in 1872,

after spending six months in Europe, she gathered a series of foreign letters, which had appeared in the same paper, into a book under the title of "An American Girl Abroad" (Boston, 1872). This was a success. She next tried a novelette, "Katherine Earle" (Boston, 1874), having run as a serial through "Scribner's Monthly." She had already contributed a number of striking short stories to the columns of that magazine. A year or two later followed a more ambitious novel, "His Inheritance" (Boston, 1878), which also ran as a serial through "Scribner's Monthly." Subsequently ill health compelled her to lay aside her pen, which she has never resumed, except to bring out, through the columns of the "Christian Union," in 1889, a novelette treating of social questions, which was afterwards republished in book-form under the title of "Dorothy's Experience." In 1889 Miss Trafton became the wife of Samuel Knox, Jr., a lawyer, of St. Louis, Mo., son of Hon. Samuel Knox, a distinguished advocate of that city. Her residence is divided between New England and the West.

KNOX, Mrs. Janette Hill, temperance reformer, born in Londonderry, Vt., 24th January, 1845. She is the daughter of Rev. Lewis Hill, of the Vermont Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Her mother's maiden name was Olive Marsh. The daughter was reared with that care and judicious instruction characteristic of the quiet New England clerical home. Her earlier education was received in the schools of the various towns to which her father's itinerant assignments took the family, together with two years of seminary life, when she was graduated as valedictorian of her class from Montpelier Seminary, in 1869. In 1871 she became the wife of Rev. M. V.

husband was four years on the faculty of that college. She went to Boston University in 1877 for special studies in her department of English literature and modern languages, and received the degree of A.



FLORENCE E. KOLLOCK.

M., with her husband, from the School of All Sciences in 1879. Their duties then took them to the New Hampshire Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, where they have since been at work. In 1881 she was elected president of the State Woman's Christian Temperance Union. The responsibilities connected with that office drew her out from the quieter duties of home to perform those demanded by her new work. Her executive ability has been developed during the years since her election to the office. Her manner of presiding in the numerous meetings of various kinds, especially in the annual conventions, elicits hearty commendation. The steady and successful growth of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of New Hampshire during these years, and the high position the New Hampshire Union takes, attest her success. Her re-election year by year has been practically unanimous. She has attended every one of the national conventions since taking the State presidency. In addition to keeping house and heartily aiding her husband in the church work, she fills the duties of the State presidency, and lectures before temperance gatherings, missionary meetings in Chautauqua Assemblies, teachers' conventions and elsewhere. She also exercises her literary talents in writing for the press.

KOLLOCK, Miss Florence E., Universalist minister, born in Waukesha, Wis., 19th January, 1848. Her father was William E. Kollock, and her mother's maiden name was Ann Margaret Hunter, a native of England. Miss Kollock received her collegiate education in the Wisconsin State University, and her theological training in St. Lawrence University, Canton, N. Y. In the



JANETTE HILL KNOX.

B. Knox, and in 1873, after the death of their only child, they removed to Kansas. There she pursued additional studies, taking the degree of A.B., from Baker University, and together with her

former institution she was by her fellow-students considered a girl of much natural brightness and originality, while great earnestness characterized her actions. She was credited most for possessing attributes of cheerfulness, amiability, affection and perseverance. None thought of her in connection with a special calling or profession. She was from the first "pure womanly," as she is to-day. With a man's commanding forces she has all the distinctly feminine graces. Her first settlement, in 1875, was in Waverly, Iowa, a missionary point. After getting the work well started there she located in Blue Island, Ill., and in conjunction took another missionary field in charge, Englewood, Ill. The work grew so rapidly in the latter place that in 1879 she removed there and has remained ever since. Her first congregation in Englewood numbered fifteen, who met in Masonic Hall. Soon a church was built, which was outgrown as the years went on, and in 1889 the present large and beautiful church was erected. Now this, too, is inadequate to the demands made upon it, and plans have been proposed for increasing the seating capacity. Miss Kollock's ability as an organizer is felt everywhere, in the flourishing Sunday-school, numbering over three-hundred, which ranks high in regular attendance and enthusiasm, and in the various other branches of church work, which is reduced to a system. In all her undertakings she has been remarkably successful. To her fine intellectual qualities and her deep spiritual insight is added a personal magnetism which greatly increases her power. She is strong, tender and brave always in standing for the right, however unpopular it may be. In her preaching and work she is practical and humanitarian. In 1885, when a vacation of three or four months was given to Miss Kollock, she spent the most of it in founding a church in Pasadena, Cal., which is now the strongest Universalist Church on the Pacific Coast. In all reformatory and educational matters she is greatly interested. The woman suffrage movement, the temperance cause and the free kindergarten work have all been helped by her.

KROUT, Miss Mary H., poet, author, educator and journalist, born in Crawfordsville, Ind., 3rd November, 1852. She was reared and educated there amid surroundings calculated to develop her gifts and fit her for the literary career which she entered upon in childhood. Her family for generations have been people of ability. Her maternal grandfather was for many years the State geologist of Indiana and professor of natural science in Butler University. Her mother inherited his talent in a marked degree. Her father is a man of the broadest culture. Her first verses were written when she was eight years old, and her first published verses appeared in the Crawfordsville "Journal," two years later. "Little Brown Hands," by the authorship of which she is best known, was written at the age of fifteen, and was accepted by "Our Young Folks," while Miss Larcom was its editor. The poem was written in the summer of 1867, during an interval snatched from exacting household duties, every member of the family but herself being ill. Miss Krouth taught in the public schools of Crawfordsville for eight years, devoting her time outside of school to her literary work. She went to Indianapolis to accept a position in the schools there, in the fall of 1883. She resigned at the expiration of five months to take an editorial position on the Crawfordsville "Journal," which she held for three years. She was subsequently connected with the Peoria "Saturday Evening Call," the "Interior," the Chicago "Journal" and the Terre Haute

"Express." In connection with her regular editorial duties she did special work for magazines and syndicates. In April, 1888, she became connected with the Chicago "Inter-Ocean" and early in July was sent to Indianapolis as the political correspondent and confidential representative of that paper. She now holds an editorial position on that journal, having charge of a department known



MARY H. KROUT.

as the "Woman's Kingdom." She has a good deal of artistic ability and is a good musician.

KURT, Miss Katherine, homeopathic physician, born in Wooster, Wayne county, Ohio, 19th December, 1852. She is the eighth of a family of twelve children, and the first born on American soil. Her father and mother were natives of Switzerland. The father was a weaver and found it hard to keep so large a family. Upon the death of the mother, when Katherine was eight years of age, all the children but one or two of the older ones were placed in the homes of friends. The father was opposed to having any of the children legally adopted by his friends, but he placed Katherine in a family where, for a number of years, she had a home, with the privilege of attending school a few months in each year, and there was laid the foundation of the structure which, as she grew older, developed her native strength of mind. She performed the duties of her station, treading un murmuringly the appointed way of life. When about nineteen years old, she began to teach in the public schools of her native county, and she saved enough to allow her to enter an academy, that she might better prepare herself for teaching, which, at that time, was her only aim. While in the academy in Lodi, Ohio, the idea of being a physician was first suggested to her, and from that time on she worked, studying and teaching, with a definite aim in view. In the spring of 1877 she entered Buctel College, Akron, Ohio, as a special student. There she remained about three years, working her own way,

the third year being an assistant teacher in the preparatory department. During the latter part of her course in Buchtel College, she also began the study of medicine under the preceptorship of a physician



KATHERINE KURT.

in Akron, and in the fall of 1880 she entered the Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, from which institution she was graduated on 23rd February, 1882, ranked among the first of a class of one-hundred-one members, having spent one term as assistant in the Chicago Surgical Institute. She then went to Akron, Ohio, and opened an office in June, 1882. In less than ten years she has secured an established, lucrative practice, has freed herself from all debts and has some paying investments. In religion Dr. Kurt is a Universalist. She is active in church work and for a number of years has been a faithful and earnest teacher in Sunday-school. Her work has been on the side of philanthropic and reformatory movements. She is an advocate for the higher education of woman and a firm believer in suffrage for woman. Politically she sympathizes with the Prohibition party. For several years she has been the State superintendent of heredity in the Ohio Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

LA FETRA, Mrs. Sarah Doan, temperance worker, born in Sabina, Ohio, 11th June, 1843. She is the fourth daughter of Rev. Timothy and Mary Ann Custis Doan. Her mother was of the famous Virginia Custis family. In the formative period of life and character religious truths made a deep and lasting impression on her plastic mind, and at sixteen she was converted and became a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. She and her entire family are now members of the Metropolitan Methodist Episcopal Church of Washington. When a girl, Mrs. La Fetra improved the opportunities for study in the public schools where she resided, and prepared herself for teaching in the normal school of Professor Holbrook in Lebanon, Ohio. She taught in a graded school in

Fayette county, Ohio, for several years before she became the wife of George H. La Fetra, of Warren county, Ohio, in 1867. Mr. La Fetra had spent three years in the army, in the 39th Ohio Volunteers, and afterwards accepted a position under his cousin, Hon. James Harlan, then Secretary of the Interior Department. Three sons were born to Mr. and Mrs. La Fetra. The youngest died in infancy; the other two are young men of lofty Christian character, and both are prohibitionists and anti-tobaccoists. Mrs. La Fetra was elected president of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of the District of Columbia in October, 1885, having been a member of the union since its origin, in 1876. Her mother and sister were among the leaders of the Ohio crusade. Under her leadership the Washington auxiliary has grown to be a recognized power. The work of the union is far-reaching in its influences and embraces various fields of Christian endeavor. It has one home under its patronage, the "Hope and Help Mission," for poor unfortunate women, inebrates, opium-eaters and incapables of all conditions. The society is on a safe financial basis and has an executive committee composed of over thirty leading women of the various denominations. Mrs. La Fetra is a practical business woman and has fought the rum traffic in a sure and substantial way, by successfully managing a temperance hotel and café in the very heart of the city of Washington for many years. Her efficient management of that house involves a principle and is a practical demonstration that liquors are not necessary to make a hotel successful, financially and otherwise. She is a



SARAH DOAN LA FETRA.

woman suffragist, although not identified with the organization.

LA FOLLETTE, Mrs. Belle Case, social leader, born in Summit, Juneau county, Wis., 21st April, 1859. Her father's name was Anson Case. Her mother's maiden name was Mary Nesbit.

Belle Case spent her childhood in Baraboo, Wis. She was educated in the public schools and in the State University, from which she was graduated in 1879. She was conspicuously bright, and won the Lewis prize for the best commencement oration. Her perfect health was proved by the fact that she attended school and was a close student for eight consecutive years, including her university course, without losing a recitation. She became the wife in 1881 of her classmate, Robert M. La Follette, a lawyer. She became interested in his work, which led to her entering the Wisconsin Law School in 1883, and from which she was graduated in 1885. She was the first woman to receive a diploma from that institution. During the same year Mr. La Follette was elected to Congress, which necessitated their removal to Washington, and Mrs. La Follette has done no practical professional work. In meeting the social obligations incident to her husband's official position, held for six years, she found no time for anything else. While not the most profitable life imaginable, Mrs. La Follette yet found it far from vain or meaningless. She saw women greet one another in drawing-rooms in much the same spirit as men meet in the Senate Chamber and House of Representatives, and her Washington experience resulted in enlarged views touching the opportunities and possibilities offered women, called into the official circle from all parts of the United States, not only for broad social development, but also for wholesome and effective, though indirect, influences upon the life and thought of the nation. On the banks of Lake Monona, in Madison, Wis., the present home of Mrs. La Follette is delightfully located. She has proved herself a most worthy and inspiring sharer of the

prominent, but one of the most quietly contented, of Wisconsin's progressive women.

LA GRANGE, Miss Magdalene Isadora, poet, born in Guilderland, N. Y., 17th September,



MAGDALENE ISADORA LA GRANGE.



BELLE CASE LA FOLLETTE.

honors, trials and responsibilities of her distinguished husband's professional and political life. Devoted to him and to the education of their young daughter, Flora, she is to-day not only one of the most

1864, which is now her home. Her family is of Huguenot origin. The ancestral home, "Elmwood," has been in the possession of the family for over two-hundred years. Miss La Grange was educated in the Albany Female College, Albany, N. Y. She studied for three years with Prof. William P. Morgan. She began at an early age to write prose articles for the press. Some of her early poems were published and met such favor that she was led to make a study of poetical composition. Her songs are of the plaintive kind, religious and subjective in tone. She has issued one volume, "Songs of the Helderberg" (1892).

LAMB, Mrs. Martha Joanna, historian, born in Plainfield, Mass., 13th August, 1829. ... was long a resident of New York City, where she earned her reputation as the leading woman historian of the nineteenth century, and will long be remembered as a middle-aged woman, a good talker and a most industrious worker in the historic and literary field. Recognition of her genius was prompt and full. She was elected to honorary membership in twenty-seven historical and learned societies in this country and Europe, and a life-member of the American Historical Association and a fellow of the Clarendon Historical Association of Edinburgh, Scotland. She held her precedence by the high character and importance of the subjects to which her abilities were devoted. Her position as editor of the "Magazine of American History" was one of great responsibility, which she filled acceptably for eleven consecutive years. The name this periodical has won, of being the best distinctively historical magazine in the world, and its growth while Mrs. Lamb occupied the editorial chair, tell very forcibly that she not only

loved facts, but knew perfectly well how to use them. Her father was Arvin Nash, and her mother, Lucinda Yinton, of Huguenot descent. Mrs. Lamb was the grand-daughter of Jacob Nash, a Revolutionary soldier, of an old English family of whom was the Rev. Treadaway Nash, D.D., the historian, and his wife, Joanna Read, (of the same family as Charles Read) whose ancestors came to America in the Mayflower. She comes of such stock as she describes in her article, "Historic Homes on Golden Hills." Much of her early life was spent in Goshen, Mass., and part of her school life in Northampton and Easthampton. She was a bright, healthy, animated girl, full of energy and with faith in her own ability to perform any feat. She developed precocious talents at an early age, and wrote poetry and stories before she was ten years old. She was in her happiest mood when among the books of her father's library, and eagerly devoured all the historical works she found

productions. Her fine mathematical training enabled her, in 1879, to prepare for Harper's the notable paper translating to unlearned readers the mysteries and work of the Coast Survey. Many of Mrs. Lamb's magazine articles are sufficiently important and elaborate to form separate volumes. Her distinguishing work, which occupied fifteen years of continuous and skillful labor in its preparation, is the "History of the City of New York," in two octavo volumes (New York, 1876-1881), pronounced by competent authorities the best history ever written of any great city in the world. Mrs. Lamb also wrote and published "The Play School Studies," 4 vols. (Boston, 1869); "Aunt Mattie's Library," 4 vols. (Boston, 1871); "Spicy," a novel that chronicled the great Chicago fire in imperishable colors, (New York, 1873); "Lyme, A Chapter of American Genealogy," "Newark," a complete sketch of that city, and the "Tombs of Old Trinity," ("Harper's Magazine," 1876); "State and Society in Washington," ("Harper's Magazine," 1878); "The Coast Survey," ("Harper's Magazine," 1879); "The Homes of America" (New York, 1879); "Memorial of Dr. J. D. Russ," the philanthropist, (New York, 1880); "The Christmas Owl" (New York, 1881); "The Christmas Basket" (New York, 1882); "Snow and Sunshine" (New York, 1882); "The American Life Saving Service," ("Harper's Magazine," 1882); "Historical Sketch of New York," for tenth census, (1883); "Wall Street in History" (New York, 1883); "Unsuccessful Candidates for the Presidency of the Nation," "The Van Rensselaer Manor" ("Magazine of American History," 1884); "The Framers of the Constitution," "The Manor of Gardiner's Island," "Sketch of Major-General John A. Dix" ("Magazine of American History," 1885); "The Van Cortlandt Manor House," "Historic Homes in Lafayette Place," "The Founder, Presidents and Homes of the New York Historical Society" ("Magazine of American History," 1886); "The Historic Homes of our Presidents," "Historic Homes on Golden Hills," "The Manor of Shelter Island" ("Magazine of American History," 1887); "Foundation of Civil Government beyond the Ohio River, 1788-1888," "The Inauguration of Washington in 1789," written by special request of the New York Historical Society ("Magazine of American History," 1888); "Historic Homes and Landmarks in New York," three papers, "The Story of the Washington Centennial" ("Magazine of American History," 1889); "America's Congress of Historical Scholars," "Our South American Neighbors," "American Outgrowths of Continental Europe," "The Golden Age of Colonial New York" ("Magazine of American History," 1890); "Formative Influences," ("The Forum," 1890); "William H. Seward, a Great Public Character," "Glimpses of the Railroad in History," "The Royal Society of Canada," "Some Interesting Facts about Electricity," "A Group of Columbus Portraits," "Judge Charles Johnson McCurdy" ("Magazine of American History," 1891); "The Walters Collection of Art Treasures," "Progression of Steam Navigation, 1807-1892," ("Magazine of American History," 1892). Aside from these prominent papers mentioned, Mrs. Lamb has written upwards of two-hundred historic articles, essays and short stories for weekly and monthly periodicals. Her greatest achievement, however, was her "History of the City of New York," a work that has become a standard for all time. Mrs. Lamb died in New York City, 3d January, 1893.

LAMSON, Miss Lucy Stedman, business woman and educator, born in Albany, N. Y., 19th June, 1857. Her father, Homer B. Lamson, was a



MARTHA JOANNA LAMB.

there, and scandalized her family and amused her friends by innocently borrowing precious volumes from the neighbors. A distinguished teacher developed her taste for mathematics, in which she became an enthusiast, and at one time, for a brief period, occupied the important chair of mathematics in a polytechnic institute, and was invited to revise and edit a mathematical work for the higher classes in polytechnic schools. She became the wife, in 1852, of Charles A. Lamb and resided in Chicago, Ill., from 1857 to 1866, where she was prominent in many notable charities. She was one of the founders of two that are still in existence. In 1863 she was made secretary of the first sanitary fair in the country, the success of which is said to have been largely due to her executive ability, and she was prominently concerned in the second sanitary fair, held in Chicago at the close of the war. After 1866 she resided in New York City and devoted herself to historical and literary

lawyer of note, who died in 1876. Her mother, Caroline Francis Brayton Lamson, was a woman of culture and died at an early age, leaving three children, Lucy S., Hattie B. and William Ford. Miss Lamson was educated in a private school and in the public schools of Albany. She was a student of the Albany high school for one year and attended the Adams Collegiate Institute, Adams, N. Y., four years, where she was graduated in 1874. Since that time she has taught in the public schools of Adams, Cape Vincent, Albany and Brooklyn, N. Y., and Tacoma, Wash. In 1886 she was graduated from the State Normal School in Albany, N. Y., and in the following year she studied with special teachers in New York City. In September, 1888, she accepted a position in the Annie Wright Seminary, Tacoma, Wash. During 1888 and 1889 much excitement prevailed in regard to land speculations, and Miss Lamson, not being in possession of funds, borrowed them and purchased city lots, which she sold at a profit. In March, 1889, she filed a timber claim and a pre-emption in Skamania county, Wash., and in June, in the beginning of the summer vacation, she moved her household goods to her pre-emption, and, accompanied by a young Norwegian woman, commenced the six months' residence required by the government to obtain the title to the land. The claim was situated nine miles above Cape Horn, Washougal river, a branch of the Columbia. Having complied with the law and gained possession of the timber claim and pre-emption, Miss Lamson sold both at an advantage and invested the proceeds in real estate. In September, 1890, she accepted a position in the Tacoma high school. She has charge of one-hundred sixty pupils in vocal music, elocution and physical culture,

LANGE, Mrs. Mary T., journalist, born in Boston, Mass., 25th September, 1848. Her maiden name was Nash. She is of French-Irish descent on the maternal side and Puritan on the paternal.



MARY T. LANGE.



LUCY STEDMAN LAMSON.

and instructs the city teachers, one-hundred-ten in all, in music and gymnastics. In the fall of 1890 she built a small house in the northern part of the town, which she makes her home.

She lost her mother at the age of fourteen and two years later her father was killed in the battle of Winchester, in Virginia. Her early education was obtained in the public schools, but, later, she attended the school of Dr. Arnold, in Boston, and it was through that distinguished French scholar that she was induced to make her first venture in literature. Her first publication was a short story, entitled "Uncle Ben's Courtship," which appeared in the Boston "Wide World," in 1865. A year later, in company with her brother and sister, she sailed for Europe, for the purpose of studying the languages and music, remaining three years in Italy for the latter purpose. After five years' study and travel from France to Egypt, she found herself in Ems, the famous watering-place, when war was declared with France. She immediately proceeded to Paris, to join her brother who was attending school in that city, and remained with him through that memorable siege, witnessing all the horrors of the Commune. During that time, she was not idle, but, acted as correspondent for the New York "Herald," and her letters attracted widespread attention. The siege lasted five months and during that time Miss Nash and her young brother suffered many privations. While the Palace of the Tuilleries was burning, she secured many private, imperial documents, being allowed to pass the Commune Guards, by reason of a red cloak which she constantly wore during the Commune and which they would salute, saying: "Passez Citoyenne!" At that time she contracted a romantic and unhappy marriage, but was free in less than a year. She returned, in 1877, to America, where she became the wife, in 1878, of H. Julius Lange the son of the distinguished lawyer, Ludwig Lange, of

Hanover, Germany. Four children were born of this union, two of whom are living. That marriage was a happy one and the great grief of Mrs. Lange's life was the death of her husband, which occurred recently after a long period of suffering. Mrs. Lange is now engaged in writing her reminiscences of the siege of Paris. She made the acquaintance of many distinguished people during her long stay abroad, among whom were the Countess Rapp, Countess Ratazzi, Gambetta, Victor Hugo, Verdiens, the poet-journalist, and Alexander Dumas, who dedicated to her a special autograph-poem.

LANGWORTHY, Mrs. Elizabeth, public benefactor, born in Orleans county, N. Y., 22nd Oc-

of the Board of Lady Managers of the World's Columbian Exposition. It was at her suggestion Mrs. Potter Palmer granted to the women of Nebraska the honor of contributing the hammer with which she drove the last nail in the Woman's Building. To her labors is due the raising of the fund for that purpose. She was an observant visitor to the Centennials in Philadelphia and New Orleans, and therefore was better qualified for acting as one of the Board of Managers for 1893. Mrs. Langworthy has reared six children, four sons and two daughters. One of the daughters died recently.

LANKTON, Mrs. Freeda M., physician, born in Oriskany, N. Y., 10th August, 1852. She grew to womanhood in Rome, N. Y. Her father was a Baptist clergyman of ability. Her mother was a woman of mental and spiritual strength. Being a delicate child, she received mostly private instruction. Much of her time was spent in her father's study, with the companionship of his extensive library or as a listener to scientific and religious discussions. Her early inclinations foretold her mission in life. As a child she was especially fond of administering to cats, dogs and dolls, indiscriminately, the medicines of her compounding and took delight in nursing the sick and in reading on such subjects. When fifteen years of age, an inflammation of the optic nerve, caused by over-study and night-reading, forced her into complete rest. Grief for her mother's death aggravated the inflammation, and for three years she was unable to study. Her college course was relinquished, and she depended entirely for information upon the reading of others. As her vision improved, she persevered in study and again visited the sick. She was married in 1870. Later, overwork and

ELIZABETH LANGWORTHY.

tober, 1837. At twelve years of age she removed with her parents to the West. Her father was of Holland descent and one of the heirs to the Trinity Church property in New York. Her mother was of French descent. Her grandfather was a well-known soldier of the Revolutionary War. She received a liberal education, which was completed in Hamlin University, Red Wing, Minn. From childhood she showed a love for the best in literature and art. In 1858 she became the wife of Stephen C. Langworthy, of Dubuque, Iowa, an influential citizen, whose family was among the early pioneers. In 1861 Mr. and Mrs. Langworthy settled in Monticello, Iowa, where for fifteen years she divided her time between family duties and public work. There she was instrumental in founding a fine public library, and was an efficient leader in sanitary improvements. They removed to Seward, Neb., in 1876, and there she still maintains her interest in public affairs. She was for years a member of the school board and superintendent of the art department in State fairs. She has served as president of many influential societies for improvement, local and foreign, and is at present president of the Seward History and Art Club. She is a member of the Board of Associated Charities of Nebraska. She is a member



FREEDA M. LANKTON.

anxiety for others reduced her to an invalid's life for three years. During that time medical study was her amusement, and the old longing developed into a purpose, encouraged by her husband, to

devote her life to the relief of suffering. She had charge, for some time, of the "Open Door," a home for fallen women, in Omaha, Neb. She is one of the King's Daughters, and her purpose is usefulness. She now resides in Omaha.

LANZA, Marquise Clara, author, born in Fort Riley, a military post in Kansas, where her father, Dr. W. A. Hammond, the celebrated physician and specialist, then in the service of the government, was stationed, 12th February, 1858. Her father removed to New York City when she was seven years old, and she has lived in that city ever since, with the exception of several protracted visits to Europe. She was educated in a French school in New York, and, after finishing her course there, studied in Paris and Dresden. Her training and reading cover a wide range. In 1877 she became the wife of the Marquis de Lanza, of Palermo, Sicily. Her family consists of three sons. Although she has written from her early girlhood, her literary career did not begin until her first novel, "Mr. Perkins' Daughter," was published in 1884. That was followed by "A Righteous Apostate" (1886), and by a collection of short stories, "Tales of Eccentric Life" (1887), "Basil Morton's Transgression" (1890), "A Modern Marriage" (1891), and "A Golden Pilgrimage" (1892). She has written much for the magazines, and at one time occupied herself exclusively with journalism. She is an accomplished mandolinist, and occasionally performs in charitable entertainments. She is the center of a circle of clever people in New York City.

LARCOM, Miss Lucy, poet and author, born in Beverly, Mass., in 1826. Her father was a sea-captain, who died while she was a child, and her mother, taking with her this daughter and two or three others of her younger children, removed to Lowell, Mass. The year 1835 found Lucy, a girl of about ten years, in one of the Lowell grammar schools, where her education went on until it became necessary for her to earn her living, which she began to do very early as an operative in a cotton factory. In her "Idyl of Work" and also in "A New England Girlhood" Miss Larcom has described her early life. In the "Idyl" the mill-life of forty or fifty years ago is portrayed, and, in following the career of some of those bright spirits, watching their success in their varied pathways through life, it is very pleasant to know that the culture, the self-sacrifice and the effort begun in that hard school have developed characters so noble and prepared them so well for their appointed life-work. Her biographer writes: "My first recollection of Miss Larcom is as a precocious writer of verse in the Lowell 'Casket,' and that the editor in his notice of them said 'they were written under the inspiration of the nurses' a misprint, of course, for muses; although, as the author was only ten or twelve years old at that time, the mistake was not so very far wrong. That was not Miss Larcom's first attempt at verse-making, for she began to write while a child of seven in the attic of her early home in Beverly." Miss Larcom's first work as a Lowell operative was in a spinning-room, doffing and replacing the bobbins, after which she tended a spinning-frame and then a dressing-frame, beside pleasant windows looking towards the river. Later she was employed in a "cloth-room," a more agreeable working-place, on account of its fewer hours of confinement, its cleanliness and the absence of machinery. The last two years of her Lowell life, which covered in all a period of about ten years, were spent in that room, not in measuring cloth, but as book-keeper, recording the number of pieces and bales. There

she pursued her studies in intervals of leisure. Some text-books in mathematics, grammar, English or German literature usually lay open on her desk, awaiting a spare moment. The Lowell "Offering," a magazine whose editors and contributors were "female operatives in the Lowell Mills," was published in 1842, and soon after Miss Larcom became one of its corps of writers. One of her first poems was entitled "The River," and many of her verses and essays, both grave and gay, may be found in its bound volumes. Some of those Lowell "Offering" essays appeared afterwards in a little volume called "Similitudes." That was her first published work. In time Lucy Larcom's name found an honored place among the women poets of America. Latterly her writings assumed a deeply religious tone, in which the faith of her whole life found complete expression. Among her earlier and best-known poems are "Hannah Binding Shoes," and "The Rose En-



LUCY LARCOM.

throned," Miss Larcom's earliest contribution to the "Atlantic Monthly," when the poet Lowell was its editor, a poem that in the absence of signature was attributed to Emerson by one reviewer; also "A Loyal Woman's No," which is a patriotic lyric and attracted considerable attention during the Civil War. It is such poems as those, with her "Childhood Songs," which will give the name of Lucy Larcom high rank. During much of her earlier life Miss Larcom was teacher in some of the principal young women's seminaries of her native State. While "Our Young Folks" was published, she was connected with it, part of the time as associate, and part of the time as leading editor. She wrote at length of her own youthful working-days in Lowell in an article published in the "Atlantic Monthly," about 1881, entitled "Among Lowell Mill Girls." In her late years she turned her attention more to prose writing,

"A New England Girlhood" described the first twenty to twenty-five years of her own life. Miss Larcom was always inclined to write on religious themes, and made two volumes of compilations



ANNA MATILDA LARRABEE.

from the world's great religious thinkers, "Breathings of the Better Life" (Boston, 1866) and "Beckonings" (Boston, 1886). Her last two books, "As it is in Heaven" (Boston, 1891) and "The Unseen Friend" (Boston, 1892), embodied much of her own thought on matters concerning the spiritual life. She died in Boston, Mass., 17th April, 1893.

LARRABEE, Mrs. Anna Matilda, social leader, born in Ledyard, Conn., 13th August, 1842. She was the oldest child of Gustavus Adolphus Appelman and Prudence Anna Appelman. Her father's family is of German lineage. Her grandfather, John Frederick Appelman, was the son of a Lutheran minister stationed in Wolgast, near the city of Stettin. He arrived in the United States in 1805, and shortly afterwards took up his residence in Mystic, Conn., engaging in the fishing business and ship-rigging. His son, Gustavus, early followed the sea, and was, while still a very young man, placed in command of a whaler, upon which he made a number of long and successful voyages. Mrs. Appelman, the mother of Mrs. Larrabee, was the daughter of Erastus and Nancy Williams, of Ledyard, Conn. Mr. Williams was in succession judge of New London county and member of both houses of the legislature in his native State. Captain Appelman, tired of a sailor's life, in 1854 abandoned the sea and removed with his family to the West to engage in farming. He settled on a farm near the village of Clermont, Iowa. The educational facilities which the new community offered to the children were rather meager, but home tuition supplemented the curriculum of the village school. At the age of fourteen years Anna was sent East to enter the academy in Mystic,

Conn. She remained in that institution two years, pursuing her studies with unusual vigor. After her return to Clermont, she was placed in charge of the village school, which had an enrollment of over seventy pupils, but the young teacher proved equal to her task. On 12th September, 1861, she became the wife of William Larrabee. Their family numbers three sons and four daughters. Mrs. Larrabee is the constant companion of her husband, sharing his reading at the fireside and accompanying him in his travels and political campaigns. There can be no doubt that to her fascinating manners, pleasant address and nice perception is due much of Governor Larrabee's popularity and political success. Her home, which, since her marriage, has been continually in Clermont, is a temple of hospitality. While Mrs. Larrabee is averse to frivolous pleasures, she possesses all the graces of a true hostess and leader in refined society. She forms positive opinions upon all questions agitating the public mind, but is always a lenient critic and a merciful judge. Though not a member of any religious denomination, she is deeply religious in her nature. She is interested in Sunday-school and temperance work, yet her innate love of humanity expends itself chiefly in those words of kindness and deeds of charity which shun public applause, and find their reward solely in an approving conscience.

LATHRAP, Mrs. Mary Torrans, poet, preacher and temperance reformer, born on a farm near Jackson, Mich., in April, 1838. Her maiden name was Mary Torrans. Her parents were Scotch-Irish Presbyterians. Miss Torrans' childhood was passed in Marshall, Mich., where she was educated



MARY TORRANS LATHRAP.

in the public schools. She was a literary child, and at the age of fourteen contributed to local papers under the pen-name "Lena." She was converted in her tenth year, but did not join the

church until she was nearly eighteen years old. From 1862 to 1864 she taught in the Detroit public schools. In 1864 she became the wife of C. C. Lathrap, then assistant surgeon of the Ninth Michigan Cavalry. In 1865 they removed to Jackson, Mich., where they now reside. Mrs. Lathrap there joined the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which her husband was a member, and in the classroom began first to exercise her gifts of speech in the services. In 1871 she was licensed to preach the gospel and began in the Congregational church in Michigan Center. Her sermons aroused the people, and for years she labored as an evangelist, many thousands being converted by her ministry. She took an active part in the Woman's crusade, was one of the founders of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and has been president of the State union of Michigan since 1882. Her work has been largely devoted to that organization for the past eight years. She has labored in various States and was a strong helper in securing the scientific-instruction law, and in the Michigan, Nebraska and Dakota amendment campaigns. In 1878 she secured the passage of a bill in the Michigan legislature appropriating thirty-thousand dollars for the establishment of the Girls' Industrial Home, a reformatory school, located in Adrian. In 1890 she was a member of the Woman's Council in Washington, D. C. Her evangelistic and platform work has taken the best part of her life and effort, but her literary work entitles her to consideration. Her poems are meritorious productions, and she has written enough to fill a large volume. During the years of her great activity in evangelistic and temperance work her literary impulses were overshadowed by the great moral work in which she was engaged. Recently she has written more. Her memorial odes to Garfield and Gough have been widely quoted, as have also many other of her poems. Her lectures have always been successful, and she is equally at home on the temperance platform, on the lecture platform, in the pulpit or at the author's desk. Her oratory caused her to be styled "The Daniel Webster of Prohibition," a name well suited to her.

LATHROP, Miss Clarissa Caldwell, reformer, was born in Rochester, N. Y., and died in Saratoga, N. Y., 11th September, 1892. She was a daughter of the late Gen. William E. Lathrop, a Brigadier General of the National Guard. Soon after her graduation from the Rochester academy she became a teacher, which, owing to her father's failure in business, became a means of support to her family as well as to herself. She continued to teach successfully until her unlawful imprisonment in the Utica insane asylum. Her strange experience was the consummation of the scheme of a secret enemy to put her out of existence by a poison, pronounced by medical authority to be aconite, when her life was saved on two occasions by the care of two friends. She took some tea to a chemist for analysis, as she was desirous of obtaining reliable proof before making open charges against any one, and at the instigation of a doctor who was in sympathy with the plot to kidnap her, she went to Utica to consult Dr. Grey. Instead of seeing Dr. Grey upon her arrival, she was incarcerated with the insane, without the commitment papers required by law, and kept a close prisoner for twenty-six months. At last she managed to communicate with James B. Silkman, a New York lawyer, who had been forcibly carried off and imprisoned in the same insane asylum. He obtained a writ of habeas corpus at once, and in December, 1882, Judge Barnard of the Supreme Court pronounced her sane and unlawfully incar-

cerated. Immediately upon her restoration to freedom she went before the legislature, and stated her experience and the necessity for reform in that direction. After making another fruitless effort the succeeding year, she found herself homeless and penniless, and dependent upon a cousin's generosity for shelter and support, and was forced to begin life anew under the most disheartening circumstances. She collected money for a charitable society on a commission, spending her evenings in studying stenography and typewriting, after a hard day's toil. She soon started a business of her own and was successful as a court stenographer. Ten years after her release she wrote her book, "*A Secret Institution*," which is a history of her own life. The interest her book created led to the formation of the Lunacy Law Reform League in



CLARISSA CALDWELL LATHROP.

1889, a national organization having its headquarters in New York City, of which she was secretary and national organizer.

LATHROP, Mrs. Rose Hawthorne, poet and author, born in Lenox, Mass., 20th May, 1851. Her mother was Mrs. Sophia Peabody Hawthorne, a native of Salem, Mass. Her father was the famous Nathaniel Hawthorne. The family is of English descent, and the name was originally spelled "Hathorne." The head of the American branch of the family was William Hathorne, of Wilton, Wiltshire, England, who emigrated with Winthrop and landed in Salem Bay Mass., on 12th June, 1630. He had a grant of land in Dorchester and lived there until 1636, when he accepted a grant of land in Salem and made his home upon it. He served as legislator and soldier. The Hathornes became noted in every department of colonial life. The daughter, Rose, early showed the Hawthorne bent towards literature. She soon became a contributor of stories, essays and poems to the "*Princeton Review*," "*Scribner's Magazine*," "*St. Nicholas*," "*Wide Awake*," the

Harper periodicals and other publications. She has published several volumes of poems, "Along the Shore," and others. Her husband is George Parsons Lathrop, the author. Since her marriage



ELIZABETH WORMELEY LATIMER.

her home life and literary work have absorbed her time. Mr. and Mrs. Lathrop were received into the Roman Catholic Church on 19th March, 1891, by Rev. Alfred Young, of the Paulist Fathers, in New York City, and were confirmed by Archbishop Corrigan, on 21st March.

LATIMER, Mrs. Elizabeth Wormeley, author, born in London, England, 26th July, 1822. Her maiden name was Mary Elizabeth Wormeley. Her parents were Rear Admiral Ralph Randolph Wormeley, of the English navy, and Caroline Preble, of Boston, Mass. In 1842 Miss Wormeley spent the winter in Boston as the guest of the family of George Ticknor, and in the cultured society of that city she derived much encouragement for her fancy for literature. Her first appearance in print was in the appendix to Prescott's "Conquest of Mexico," for which she had translated an ancient Mexican poem. Returning to London, in 1843, she published her first novel and began to contribute to magazines. The family moved to the United States, making their home in Boston and Newport, R. I. Admiral Wormeley died suddenly in Utica, N. Y., on his way to Niagara Falls, in 1852. On 14th June, 1856, Miss Wormeley became the wife of Randolph Brandt Latimer. Her pen has been a prolific one. Her books, published in England and the United States, are numerous. Among the most popular are "Amabel" (London and New York, 1853); "Our Cousin Veronica" (New York, 1856); "Salvage" (Boston, 1880); "My Wife and My Wife's Sister" (Boston, 1881); "Princess Amelie" (Boston, 1883); "A Chain of Errors" (Philadelphia, 1890); "France in the XIXth Century" (Chicago, 1892). Mrs. Latimer is now living in Howard county, Maryland.

LAUDER, Mrs. Maria Elise Turner, author, born in St. Armand, Province of Quebec, Canada. Her late husband, A. W. Lauder, was for several years a member of the Ontario Legislature and a prominent barrister in Toronto. She studied in Oberlin University, Ohio, as women were not then admitted to the University of Toronto. She studied theology two years under Rev. Charles Finney, D. D., of that institution. During the year of her sojourn in Rome, she was presented at the royal court to their majesties, Umberto Primo and Queen Margherita, and was honored with private audiences with the queen, and invitations, both in the Quirinal palace and the palace of Capo-di-Monte, in Naples. One of Mrs. Lauder's books, "Legends and Tales of the Harz Mountains" (London, 1881), is dedicated to Queen Margherita, and the Queen presented her her royal portrait with her autograph. She was presented, with her son, at the papal court to the venerable Pope Leo Tredici. She has also published "My First Visit to England" (1865), "In Europe" (Toronto, 1877), and many literary articles and poems have been published over a pen-name. She is prominent in all works of benevolence and is engaged in literary work. Her home is in Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

LAWLESS, Mrs. Margaret Wynne, poet, born in Adrian, Mich., 14th July, 1847, and there passed her childhood and youth. In 1873 she became the wife of Dr. James T. Lawless, a practicing physician in Toledo, O., which city is still their home. Her life has been a busy one, for she is the mother of eight sons. Mrs. Lawless is not a prolific writer, but her name is not a strange one in many of the leading magazines and papers of the country, such as "Lippincott's Magazine,"



MARIA ELISE TURNER LAUDER.

"Frank Leslie's Magazine," the "Catholic World," and the "Travelers' Record," of Hartford, Conn.

LAWSON, Miss Louise, sculptor, born in Cincinnati, Ohio. Her father, Prof. Lawson, was a



HELEN KEATING.
From Photo by Baker, Columbus.

CLARA LANZA.
From Photo by Sarony, New York.

ROSELLE KNOTT.
From Photo by B. J. Falk, New York.

Kentuckian by birth and was graduated from the Transylvania College, Lexington. He was married young, and after the birth of several children went to Europe to take a course of medical study, leav-



LOUISE LAWSON.

ing his wife to edit his medical journal, the "Lancet," during his absence, and to look after the little family. Mrs. Lawson filled the editorial chair satisfactorily, for she was familiar with medical literature. All the children of the family, except Louise, died young, and the mother early followed them. Louise became the companion of her father. He never sent her to school, but took charge of her education himself, teaching her just as he would a boy, Latin and Greek, physiology and anatomy, in the most unconventional way. He aroused her enthusiasm for art, through his teaching in regard to the beauty and dignity of the human form. She lived out of doors all summer long, in their country-seat near the city. There she developed the physique which has carried her through studies that would have broken down a girl educated according to common standards. She one day awoke to the fact that only in art could the impulses of her mind find expression. She has always regarded what people call genius as the ability to labor with great patience for the desired results. She spent fourteen years in training, the first two years in the Art School in Cincinnati, three in the School of Design in Boston, three years in the Cooper Union, New York, three in study in Paris, and three in modeling in Rome. Miss Lawson went to Rome a stranger. When she arrived in that famous city, she put up in a hotel, but soon took a studio near Villa Ludi Visi, a beautiful estate with extensive grounds. Her fame came about in an unusual manner. She employed many living models, and they, recognizing her genius, had so much to say of the charming American in other studios that one day she awoke to find herself famous, almost without introduction or presentation outside of a limited circle. She

soon after was the recipient of public recognition, the medal from the president of the Raphael Academie Di Belle Arti, as a compliment to her genius, her "Ayacanora" placing her at once among the great modern sculptors. Returning to the United States, she settled in New York and opened a studio. Among Miss Lawson's finest pieces are "The Origin of the Harp," "Il Pastore," "The Rhodian Boy," and a statue of the late Congressman S. S. Cox, of New York. Her work is marked by the highest artistic excellence. Many of the subjects of her work as a sculptor are American in origin.

LAWSON, MRS. MARY J., author, born in Maroon Hall, Preston, near Halifax, Nova Scotia, in 1828. Her maiden name was Mary J. Katzmann. In 1868 she became the wife of William Lawson. She had one daughter, who survives her. She died in 1890, lamented by a wide circle who admired and loved her for her talents, character and devotion to duty. Her father, Conrad C. Katzmann, lieutenant in the 60th, or King's German Legion, was a native of Hanover, Germany. Her mother, Martha Prescott, was a granddaughter of Dr. Jonathan Prescott, who at the close of the Revolutionary War went to Nova Scotia with the Loyalists. He was of the same family as the historian Prescott. Under the initials "M. J. K.," which after her marriage became "M. J. K. L.," she began to write and to publish in the local press verses that attracted the attention of an unusually brilliant literary circle then in Halifax. Joseph Howe, writer and statesman, encouraged her to devote herself to literature as the best way of serving the country and humanity, and in 1852 and 1853 she edited and wrote for the "Provincial Magazine." Great facility of expres-



MARY J. LAWSON.

sion enabled her to supply any demand at brief notice, and her energy and determination to carry through whatsoever she undertook kept the magazine in existence for two years, when for lack of

support it had to be discontinued. Whenever a good cause was in need, she came to its help with pen and heart. Blessed with a strong constitution, there was almost no work of brain or hand from which she shrank. Strongly attached to the Church of England, and of a profoundly religious nature, she never wearied in self-sacrificing labors in its cause or the cause of the poor and suffering.

LAWTON, Mrs. Henrietta Beebe, musician and educator, born in New York, N. Y., 2nd December, 1844. Her father was William H. Beebe, the well-known hatter, who was conspicuous for his espousal of the cause of the workingman. Henrietta was a musical child. Her fine voice was early discovered, and she received a very liberal and thorough training. At the age of fourteen she was already a successful church-choir singer, and for thirty years she sang in the most prominent choirs in New York City. At the age of sixteen years she sang in Haydn's "Creation" in Cooper Institute, under the direction of Professor Charles A. Guilmette, her first teacher. She was successful throughout her career before the public. She did a notable work in English music, both sacred and secular. For fifteen years she was connected with the English Glee Club of New York City. She has visited Europe four times. In 1867 she went to Milan, Italy, to study with Perini and to perfect herself in the Italian method of singing. In 1881 she went to London, Eng., where she studied a year with Sir Julius Benedict, Sir Michael Costa, Joseph Bamby, Fred. Cowen, and others of the best English musicians. The climate of London proved uncongenial to her, and she was obliged to give up her plan of permanent residence in that city. Among her English friends was Jenny Lind

Thurber in the National Conservatory of Music in New York City. She is devoting her time entirely to the teaching of oratorio and secular English music.

LAZARUS, Miss Emma, poet and author, born in New York, N. Y., 22nd July, 1849, and died



EMMA LAZARUS.



HENRIETTA BEEBE LAWTON.

Goldschmidt. In 1886 Miss Beebe became the wife of William H. Lawton, the distinguished tenor. Since her marriage she has made her home in New York. She is now employed by Mrs. Jeannette M.

there 10th November, 1887. She was a member of a Jewish family of prominence. She was noted in childhood for her quickness and intelligence. She received a liberal education under private tutors, and her attainments included Hebrew, Greek, Latin and modern languages. She read widely on religious, philosophical and scientific subjects, and was a profound thinker. Her literary bent displayed itself in poetry at an early age. In 1867 she published her volume, "Poems and Translations," and at once attracted attention by the remarkable character of her work. In 1871 she published "Admetus, and Other Poems," and the volume drew friendly notice from critics on both sides of the Atlantic. In 1874 she published her first important prose work, "Alide, an Episode of Göthe's Life." She contributed original poems and translations from Heinrich Heine's works to "Scribner's Magazine." In 1881 she published her translations, "Poems and Ballads of Heine," and in 1882 her "Songs of a Semite." She wrote for the "Century" a number of striking essays on Jewish topics, among which were "Was the Earl of Beaconsfield a Representative Jew?" and "Russian Christianity versus Modern Judaism." Her work includes critical articles on Salvin, Emerson and others. In the winter of 1882, when many Russian Jews were flocking to New York City to escape Russian persecution, Miss Lazarus published in the "American Hebrew," a series of articles solving the question of occupation for the incomers. Her plan involved industrial and technical education, and the project was carried out along that line. In 1882 she wrote her "In Exile," "The Crowning of the Red Cock"

and "The Banner of the Jew." In 1887 she published her last original work, a series of prose poems of remarkable beauty. Among her many translations are poems from the mediæval Jewish authors, Judah Halévy, Ibn Gabirol and Moses Ben Ezra. Some of these translations have been incorporated in the rituals of many American Hebrew synagogues. She was a woman of marked poetic talent, and many of her verses are aflame with genius and sublime fervor.

LEADER, Mrs. Olive Moorman, temperance reformer, born in Columbus, Ohio, 28th July, 1852. In her early childhood her parents moved to Iowa, but she returned to her native State to finish her education. As a child her ambition was to become an educator, and all her energies were directed to that end. For thirteen years she was a successful teacher. She became the wife, in 1880, of J. B. Leader, and removed to Seward, Neb. She was identified with school work in Seward, Lincoln and Plattsmouth successively, and, removing to Omaha, she began, in connection with the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, active work in the temperance cause. She introduced the systematic visiting of the Douglas county jails. She was one of the first workers among the Chinese, being first State superintendent of that department. In 1887, removing to Dakota Territory, she labored indefatigably for its admission as a prohibition State. During her three years' residence in Dakota she was State superintendent of miners' and foreign work in the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. In 1889 she returned to Nebraska and settled in Chadron, her present home. She has been for two years superintendent of soldiers' work in Nebraska, and has been for twelve

LEAVITT, Mrs. Mary Clement, missionary temperance organizer, born in Boston, Mass. She comes from an old New England family prominent in the early days of the Colonies. She was edu-



MARY CLEMENT LEAVITT.



OLIVE MOORMAN LEADER.

years identified with the suffrage cause. She is an adherent of Christian Science and a strong believer in its efficacy, having, as she firmly believes, been personally benefited thereby.

cated in Boston and, after completing her studies, conducted a successful private school in that city, continuing the work until her children were grown up. She had been prominent in temperance work for years, and was elected president of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Boston and national organizer of the society. In 1883 she accepted from the president of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Miss Willard, a roving commission as a pioneer for the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union, which was organized in that year. Since then Mrs. Leavitt's work has been without a parallel in the records of labor in foreign missions. She commenced with a canvass of the Pacific-coast States, and, when volunteers were asked for, she was the first one to answer the call to go abroad in the interests of the new organization. The association offered to pay her expenses, and \$1,000 had been subscribed towards the funds, but she decided not to accept it. She said: "I'm going on God's mission, and He will carry me through." She bought her ocean ticket with her own money, and in 1884 sailed from California for the Sandwich Islands. In Honolulu the Christians and white-ribboners aided her in every way, and after organizing the Sandwich Islands she went on to Australia, where she established the new order firmly. In 1884 the local unions raised \$2,613 for her, but she would receive money only in emergencies, and the amount forwarded to her was only \$1,670. Leaving Australia, she visited other countries. During the eight years of her remarkable missionary tour she visited the following countries: Hawaiian Islands, New Zealand, Australia, Tasmania, Japan, China, Siam, Straits Settlements, Singapore and Malay

Peninsula, Burmah, Hindooostan, Ceylon, Mauritius, Madagascar, Natal, Orange Free State, Cape Colony, England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, Congo Free State, Old Calabar, Sierra Leone, Madeira, Spain, France, Holland, Norway, Sweden, Finland, Denmark, Germany, Italy, Greece, Egypt, Syria and Turkey. She organized eighty-six Woman's Christian Temperance Unions, twenty-four men's temperance societies, mostly in Japan, India and Madagascar, and twenty-three branches of the White Cross, held over one-thousand-six-hundred meetings, traveled nearly one-hundred-thousand miles, and had the services of two-hundred-twenty-nine interpreters in forty-seven languages. Her expenses were paid with money donated to her in the places she visited. She returned to the United States in 1881. Since her return she has published a pamphlet, "The Liquor Traffic in Western Africa." Her next missionary tour was made in Mexico, Central America and South America. She is corresponding secretary of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union. During her great tour of the world she never in seven years saw a face she knew, and only occasional letters from her enabled the home workers to know where she was laboring.

LEGGETT, Miss Mary Lydia, minister, born in Sempronius, Cayuga county, N. Y., 23rd April, 1852. She is the daughter of Rev. William Leggett and Frelove Frost Leggett. She was educated in Monticello Seminary, Godfrey, Ill. In temperament she is a mystic, a child of nature, intense, electric, aspiring, emotional. From earliest childhood she was a worshipper of the religion of nature, and was ordained from birth a priestess of love. In 1887 she was formally ordained to the

ministry of a sea-board parish thirty-six miles from that city. During the five years of her ministry Miss Leggett's success as an orator and as a writer has given promise of future power. She speaks with inspirational force and earnestness. Her church is in Green Harbor, Mass., and was founded by the granddaughter of the statesman, Daniel Webster, whose summer home was in that quaint hamlet on old Plymouth shores. In Miss Leggett's study is the office-table on which the great orator penned his speeches, and which is now devoted to the service of a woman preacher.

LEIGH, Miss Mercedes, SEE HEARNE, MISS MERCEDES LEIGH.

LELAND, Mrs. Caroline Weaver, educator and philanthropist, born in Sandusky county, Ohio,



MARY LYDIA LEGGETT.

Liberal ministry in Kansas City, Mo., Rev. Charles G. Ames, of Philadelphia, preaching her ordination sermon. She built and dedicated a church in Beatrice, Neb., of which she was minister until 1891,



CAROLINE WEAVER LELAND.

19th October, 1840. When she was three years old, her parents, Jacob and Charlotte H. Weaver, who were of German origin, removed to Branch county, Mich. They were interested in all the issues of the day, particularly those of a political character. From them Caroline inherited her love of study, from her earliest years manifesting a desire to learn of the great world lying beyond her little horizon. Her mother, during the father's absence, took an axe, and with her oldest son, a lad of ten or twelve years, marked a path through dense woods by blazing the trees, that her two sons and three daughters might attend the district school, two miles from home. These children hungered and thirsted for knowledge. Caroline was not ashamed to do any honorable thing to realize the dream of her life, a college education. She was unable to accomplish it in her earlier years. She taught several years before she became the wife of Warren Leland, in 1882. He was of the family known to the traveling public through their palatial hotels. He lost his life in the service of his country in 1865. Mrs. Leland then took a classical course in Hillsdale College,

teaching two years in the Latin department while pursuing her studies. After graduation she accepted and filled for eight years the position of preceptress in the city high school, having charge of the department of languages and history. For years she has been an earnest Sunday-school worker, and at the present time is superintendent of the First Presbyterian Sunday-school of Hillsdale. Her strong literary mind leads her to give profound study to any subject which interests her. Her voice and pen are ready in the cause of reform. She is a writer of ability, her efforts usually taking the form of essays or orations written for some special occasion, and she has, in rare instances, written in verse. She early developed a talent for oratory. She has a dignified presence and a deep, impressive voice. The Grand Army of the Republic require her frequent service in the way of speeches, toasts and addresses, and to their interests she in turn is thoroughly devoted. Mrs. Leland is one of the force of World's Fair workers. Notwithstanding the numerous demands on her time and strength, she does a surprising amount of charitable work. She has built a beautiful home, styled "Green Gables," where she dispenses a charming hospitality.

LEONARD, Mrs. Anna Byford, sanitary reformer, born in Mount Vernon, Ind., 31st July,

enforced, providing that children under fourteen years of age should not work more than eight hours a day. That was enforced in all dry-goods stores. Through her endeavors seats were placed in the stores and factories, and the employers were instructed that the girls were to be allowed to sit when not occupied with their duties. She was enabled to accomplish this through the fact that the physicians and women of Chicago were ready to sustain her, and the other fact that her position as a sanitary inspector of the health department made her an officer of the police force, thus giving her authority for any work she found necessary to do. As a result of this eight-hour law, schools have been established in some of the stores from eight to ten a. m., giving the younger children, who would spend that time on the street, two hours of solid schooling, and many a girl, who could not write her name, is now cashier in the store where she commenced her work as an ignorant cash-girl. In 1891 Mrs. Leonard was made president of the Woman's Canning and Preserving Company, which, after one short year from its organization, she left with a factory, four stories and basement, with a working capital of \$40,000. Mrs. Leonard is an artist of ability, having studied abroad and traveled extensively. She is a close observer of character.

LEONARD, Mrs. Cynthia H. Van Name, philanthropist and author, born in Buffalo, N. Y., 14th February, 1828. She was an old-fashioned, matter-of-fact child, noted for her remarkable memory. She received her first prize for literary work when a school-girl of fourteen. She was a pioneer in many of the fields of labor invaded by the women of this century. She was the first saleswoman to stand behind a counter, and was a member of the first woman's social and literary club in her city. She was a fine contralto singer and a good performer on both violin and guitar. In 1852 she became the wife of Charles E. Leonard, connected with the Buffalo "Express." Later Mr. Leonard took a position on the "Commercial Advertiser" in Detroit, Mich., and in 1856 removed to Clinton, Iowa, where he published the "Herald." Mrs. Leonard took an active part in all projects for the establishment of schools and temporary churches in the rapidly-growing town of Clinton. When the war-cry rang through the land, she was among the foremost in sanitary work, assisting in the opening of the first soldiers' home in Iowa. She made her "maiden speech" in Keokuk, Iowa, when it was proposed to withdraw from the general sanitary commission and work exclusively for Iowa. In 1863 Mr. Leonard sold the "Herald" and established a printing-house in Chicago, where Mrs. Leonard at once gravitated to her own field of labor. She was made part of the management of the Washington House, and chairman of an extensive fair for the Freedman's Aid Commission, when all the Ladies' Loyal Leagues of the Northwest lent a helping hand. She was organizer and president of a woman's club, which held meetings each week, and subsequently, when Alice Cary was president and Celia Burley secretary of the New York Sorosis, it was arranged that the club be called the Chicago Sorosis, and for which was published a weekly paper by Mesdames Leonard and Waterman. At a woman suffrage meeting in Farwell Hall, in 1874, Mrs. Leonard advanced the idea of high license. On one occasion Mrs. Leonard was informed that the common council of Chicago intended to pass an ordinance to license houses of ill-fame. Before eight o'clock that night, with her allies she was at the place of meeting with a carefully-prepared petition, which caused the prompt defeat



ANNA BYFORD LEONARD.

1843. She is a daughter of the eminent physician and surgeon, William H. Byford, of Chicago, Ill., whose long professional career and devotion to the cause of woman in medicine have done much to advance them in that profession. He was the founder and president of the Woman's Medical College of Chicago. In 1889 Mrs. Leonard was appointed sanitary inspector, being the first woman who ever held that position, and was enabled to carry out many of the needed reforms. It was through her instrumentality, aided by the other five women on the force, that the eight-hour law was

of the measure. After the great fire in Chicago many of the "unfortunates" were shelterless and were constantly arrested for walking the streets. Mrs. Leonard made daily appeals through the



CYNTHIA H. VAN NAME LEONARD.

press, and finally called a meeting in her home, the result of which was the establishment of the Good Samaritan Society, and at the second meeting a shelter was opened. At the third session a house of forty rooms was offered by a wealthy German, and great good was accomplished among those forlorn women, homes being secured for many and reforms instituted among them. In a book published by Mrs. Leonard, entitled "Lena Rouden, or the Rebel Spy," is a description of the Chicago fire. Mrs. Leonard was for many years a member of the Chicago Philosophical Society. She has contributed articles of merit to newspapers and magazines, and has been largely occupied for some time on a work entitled "Failing Footprints, or the last of the League of the Iroquois." In 1877 Mrs. Leonard took her daughter Helen (Miss Lillian Russell) to New York City to pursue her musical studies. She organized in New York the Science of Life Club. Lillian Russell's success has justified her mother's expectations. Mrs. Leonard's five daughters are gifted musically and artistically.

LE PLONGEON, Mrs. Alice D., archæologist, born in London, Eng., 21st December, 1851. Her maiden name was Dixon. Her father was born in London and was one of a large family. Medicine, the church, literature and art were the callings of the family, more particularly art. Mrs. Le Plongeon's mother was Sophia Cook, of Byfleet, in the very Saxon county of Surrey, and in her girlhood was called the "Lily of Byfleet." Mrs. Le Plongeon did not receive the high-school education now granted to girls, but only the usual English schooling and smattering of accomplishments. Her father was a very fine reader, and he trained her in that art. As a girl she was gay-hearted, restless,

ambitious and fond of music. At seventeen she wished to become a singer and actress, but her parents did not encourage that wish. When nineteen years old, she became acquainted with Dr. Le Plongeon, who had journeyed from San Francisco, Cal., to London for the purpose of studying ancient Mexican and other manuscripts preserved in the British Museum. In listening to his enthusiastic accounts of travels and discoveries in Peru she became imbued with a desire to visit unfamiliar places and seek for unknown things. After marriage she accompanied Dr. Le Plongeon to the wilds of Yucatan. Their work there is known all over the world. Eleven years were passed by them in the study of the grand ruins existing in that country. It is difficult to speak of Mrs. Le Plongeon apart from her learned husband, for, as she says, she is but his pupil in archæology. She has toiled by his side and endured many hardships and dangers. The work among the ruins was laborious, not only in the matter of exploring and excavating, but in making hundreds of photographs, in surveying and making molds, by means of which the old palaces of Yucatan can be built in any part of the world. Their greatest achievement has been the discovery of an alphabet, by which the American hieroglyphics may be read, something which had before been considered quite impossible. She is the only woman who has devoted her time and means to ancient American history, and that should certainly be sufficient to Americanize her. Brooklyn, L. I., has been her place of residence since her return from Yucatan. She has written for several magazines and papers and has published a small volume, "Here and There in Yucatan" (New York, 1886), which has a good sale. A larger work,



ALICE D. LE PLONGEON.

"Yucatan, Its Ancient Palaces and Modern Cities," is not yet in print. With the object of making ancient America known to modern Americans, she took to the lecture platform, and seldom fails to

arouse the enthusiasm of her hearers. In recognition of her labors the Geographical Society of Paris asked for her portrait to place in its album of celebrated travelers. Hitherto she has always refused to give her biography for publication, saying that she considers her work only begun, for she hopes to do much more. Socially, Mrs. Le Plongeon is a favorite, and she takes a lively interest in all the questions of the day.

LEPROHON, Mrs. Rosanna Eleanor, poet and novelist, born in Montreal, Can., November 9th, 1832. Her maiden name was Rosanna Eleanor Mullins. She was educated in the convent of the Congregation of Notre Dame, in her native city. Long before her education was completed, she had given evidence of no common literary ability. She was fourteen years old, when she made her earliest essay in verse and prose. Before she had passed beyond the years and scenes of girlhood, she had already won a reputation as a writer of considerable promise, and while John Lowell conducted the "Literary Garland," Miss Mullins was one of his leading contributors. She continued to write for that magazine until lack of financial success compelled its enterprising proprietor to suspend its publication. In 1851 Miss Mullins became the wife of Dr. J. L. Leprohon, a member of one of the most distinguished Canadian families. She was a frequent contributor to the Boston "Pilot" and to several of the Montreal journals. She wrote year after year the "Newsboys' Address" for the "True Witness," the "Daily News" and other newspapers. The "Journal of Education," the "Canadian Illustrated News," the "Saturday Reader," the "Hearthstone" and other periodicals in Canada and

successes. Four of her most elaborate tales were translated into French. These are "Ida Beresford" (1857), "The Manor House of Villeraï" (1859), "Antoinette de Mirecourt" (1872), and "Armand Durand" (1870). Besides these, she wrote "Florence Fitz Harding" (1869), "Eva Huntington" (1864), "Clarence Fitz Clarence" (1860), and "Eveleen O'Donnell" (1865), all published in Montreal.

LESLIE, Mrs. Frank, business woman and publisher, born in New Orleans, La., in 1851. Her



FRANK LESLIE.



ROSSANA ELEANOR LEPROHON.

elsewhere were always glad to number Mrs. Leprohon's productions among their features. Although a poet of merit, it was as a writer of fiction she won her most marked popular

maiden name was Miriam Florence Folline, and she is a French Creole. She was reared in opulence and received a broad education, including all the accomplishments with many solid and useful attainments. She wrote much in youth and was already known in the world of letters, when she became the wife of Frank Leslie, the New York publisher. Mr. Leslie was an Englishman. His name was Henry Carter. He was born 29th March, 1821, in Ipswich, England, and died 10th January, 1880, in New York, N. Y. The name "Frank Leslie" was a pen-name he used in sketches published by him in the London "Illustrated News." In 1848 he came to the United States, assumed the name "Frank Leslie" by a legislative act, and engaged in literature and publication. Miss Folline went to Cincinnati during the Civil War, and finally to New York City. She was engaged in literary work there. One of the editors of Leslie's "Lady's Magazine" was sick and in poverty, and Miss Folline volunteered to do her work for her and give her the salary. The invalid died, and Miss Folline was induced to retain the position. In a short time she became the wife of Mr. Leslie, and their life was an ideally happy one. Her experience and talents enabled her to assist him greatly in the management of the many art publications of his house, and she learned all the details of the great business concern, of which she is now the head. During their married

life Mr. and Mrs. Leslie made their summer home in "Interlaken Villa," Saratoga Springs, N. Y., and there they entertained Emperor Dom Pedro, of Brazil, and the Empress. Many other notable people were their guests, and in New York City Mrs. Leslie was, as she still is, one of the leaders of society. In 1877 the panic embarrassed Mr. Leslie, and he was compelled to make an assignment. Arrangements were made to pay off all claims in three years. A tumor developed in a vital part, and he knew that his fate was sealed. He said to his wife: "Go to my office, sit in my place, and do my work until my debts are paid." She undertook the task without hesitation, and she accomplished it with ease. Her husband's will was contested, and the debts amounted to \$300,000, but she took hold of affairs and brought success out of what seemed chaos. She adopted the name Frank Leslie in June, 1881, by legal process. She is now sole owner and manager of the great publishing house. One of her published volumes is "From Gotham to the Golden Gate," published in 1877. She has spent her summers in Europe for many years. In 1890 she became the wife, in New York City, of William C. Kingsbury Wilde, an English gentleman, whom she met in London. Her hand had been sought by a number of titled men in Europe, but her choice went with her heart to Mr. Wilde. In European society she shone brilliantly. Her command of French, Spanish and Italian enabled her to enter the most cultured circles, and her personal and intellectual graces made her the center of attraction wherever she went. Mrs. Leslie is one of the most successful business women of the country. Her home is in New York City, and she is in full control of the business she has built up to so remarkable a success.

LE VALLEY, Mrs. Laura A. Woodin, lawyer, born in Granville, N. Y., and was the only daughter of Daniel and Sarah Palmer Woodin. Her girlhood was spent in Romeo, Mich., where she attended an institute of that place, and afterwards she became a student in Falley Seminary, Fulton, N. Y. She made a specialty of music, and entered Sherwood's Musical Academy, Lyons, N. Y., from which she was graduated. She soon gained the reputation of a thorough instructor in instrumental music. Finding her services in demand in her father's office, she was appointed a notary public, and assisted him for several years, especially in the prosecution of United States claims. During that time she had much business experience and began the study of stenography. She commenced to study law, and, encouraged by her father, entered the law department of the University of Michigan in the fall of 1880, from which she was graduated in the class of 1882. She was a faithful student, made rapid progress, and had barely entered upon the work of the senior year, when she applied for admission to the bar, stood a rigid examination in open court, and was admitted to practice before the supreme court of Michigan on November 12th, 1881. In the law school she first met her future husband, D. W. LeValley, from the State of New York, then a senior in the law department in the class of 1881. Mr. LeValley opened an office in Saginaw, Mich., where they have resided since their marriage, on December 28th, 1882. For five years after her marriage she gave close attention to office work, her husband attending to matters in court, and they have built up a profitable business. Since the birth of her daughter, Florence E., the nature of her employment has been somewhat changed. She is now the mother of two daughters. Since her marriage she, and her husband who is the author of the historical chart entitled "The Royal Family

of England," have spent nearly all their spare time in reading, chiefly history. Mrs. LeValley is a member of the Congregational Church, and for



LAURA A. WOODIN LE VALLEY.

years was an active worker in the Sunday-school of that denomination.

LEWING, Miss Adele, pianist, born in Hanover, Germany, 6th August, 1868. She was educated in classic music by her grandfather, A. C. Prell, first violoncellist in the Hanover Royal Orchestra, a former pupil of Bernhard Romberg, and in the modern school of piano-playing by J. Moeller, a pupil of Ignaz Moscheles. At the age of fourteen years she made her first public appearance. Later she became the student of Prof. Dr. Carl Reinecke and Dr. S. Jadassohn, in Leipzig, studying also harmony with the latter. Reinecke selected Miss Lewing to play the master's sonata in B flat, for piano and violoncello, in the Mendelssohn celebration, and she was also chosen to play the F minor suite by Händel in a concert in honor of the King of Saxony. April 30th, 1884, Miss Lewing played Beethoven's G major concerto, with orchestra, on her first appearance in the public examination in the old Leipzig Gewandhaus-saal. May 10th, 1884, Reinecke selected Miss Lewing to play his quintet, op. 82, in another concert. In her last public examination concert she played Beethoven's E flat concerto, with orchestra, and graduated from the Leipzig Royal Conservatory "with high honors." She came unheralded to America, formed a class of piano pupils in Chicago, and gave her first public concert in that city, 7th December, 1888, in Weber Music Hall. Since then she has played before the Artists' Club, in the Haymarket concerts and numerous others. June 27th, 1889, she played before the Indiana State Music Teachers' Association. July 5th, 1889, she played in the thirteenth meeting of the Music Teachers' National Association, in Philadelphia Pa., and in August of the same year she gave a series of piano recitals in

the Elberon Casino, New Jersey. Her concert tour to Boston, Philadelphia, St. Louis and other cities took place in the early part of May 1890. Not only is she an artistic performer, but she is a

the oldest child of Bartholomew Fussell, sr., and Rebecca Bond Fussell, his wife. The former was a minister in the Society of Friends and was of English descent. The latter was of mingled English, French and Hollandish blood. The father of Graceanna died, leaving a wife and four daughters. Graceanna was then not three years old. Before her marriage the mother had been a successful teacher, at first of her own brothers and sisters, and later of large and flourishing schools. She was eminently fitted for the task of educating her children. After twenty-four years of widowhood she died, leaving her oldest and youngest daughters with Graceanna in the home known as "Sunnyside." Graceanna had always been fond of natural history. She studied for the love of it in prosperity, and it became her consolation in sorrow. In the field of natural history her most important work has been the preparation of a "Chart of the Class of Birds"; a "Chart of the Animal Kingdom"; a "Chart of the Vegetable Kingdom"; a "Chart of Geology, with Special References to Palæontology"; "Microscopic Studies, including Frost Crystals and the Plumage of Birds, as well as the Lower Forms of Animal and Vegetable Life, with Studies in Forestry with original Paintings of Forest Leaves;" "Water-color Paintings of Wild Flowers," and illustrations for lectures on plants and animals. In 1869 she printed a small pamphlet, showing the relation of birds in the animal kingdom. That pamphlet was the result of long studies, both in her home on the old farm and with the benefit of the library and the collection of the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, under the direction of John Cassin, one of the leading ornithologists of the world. It was the germ of her later and im-

ADELE LEWING.

composer as well. In her youth she displayed literary talent, which took form in poetry, but her long and earnest study of music has kept her from developing her talents in literary and other directions. She is winning success as a composer, teacher and performer and a woman who has a message for the world. She now resides in Boston, Mass.

LEWIS, Miss Graceanna, naturalist, born on a farm belonging to her parents, John and Esther Lewis, of West Vincent township, near Kimberton, Chester county, Pa., 3rd August, 1821. Both parents were descended from the Quakers. Her father was the fifth in descent from Henry Lewis, of Narberth, Pembrokeshire, Wales, who came to this country about the beginning of 1682 and settled in what is now Delaware county, at first in Uplands, now Chester, and later in Haverford, with a winter residence in the city of Philadelphia. He was one of the friends and companions of William Penn, and was a man of education and influence. A number of his descendants have been among the educators of their generation. On his mother's side, through the Meredith family of Radnorshire, Wales, he was the ninth in descent from David Vaughan, who lived about the time of the discovery of America. In accordance with a mode peculiarly Welsh, his son took the name of Evan David; his son that of William Evan; his son that of Meredith William; and his son that of Hugh Meredith. This Hugh was a Cavalier, and with him the name of Meredith was retained for that of the family. His son, Simon, born 1663, was among the early colonists of Pennsylvania, and settled in West Vincent, purchasing a tract of land held in the family until recently. Here the five children of John and Esther Lewis were born. Her mother was



GRACEANNA LEWIS.

proved charts. She was delighted to find that her views, which she had reached from general considerations, were sustained by anatomical research of the highest order. In 1876 she



exhibited in the Centennial Exposition, a wax model along with her chart of the Animal Kingdom. Here Prof. Huxley and other prominent naturalists found opportunity of examining her productions, and they were highly commended. Fortified by the encouragement of the best zoologists of England and America, her confidence was now assured, and she was ready to apply the same principles to the construction of a "Chart of the Vegetable Kingdom." By 1880, she had outlined the latter, and had completed it by 1885. Since then, all her charts are revised in accordance with the progress of scientific knowledge. Prof. Maria Mitchell, then of Vassar College, elected president of the fourth congress of the Association for the Advancement of Women, having urged Miss Lewis to prepare a scientific paper for reading before the meeting, the latter responded by choosing for her subject, "The Development of the Animal Kingdom." Prof. Mitchell published that paper in pamphlet form, and circulated it widely amongst scientists. In 1870 Miss Lewis was elected a member of the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia. She is at present an honorary member of the Rochester Academy of Science, Rochester, N. Y.; of the Philosophical Society of West Chester, Chester County, Pa.; of the New Century Club of Philadelphia; of the Women's Anthropological Society of America, Washington, D. C.; and recently, has been elected a life member of the Delaware County Institute of Science, in Media, where she now resides. Miss Lewis continues to lead a busy life, and in addition to her scientific studies, finds time for many diverse social duties. At home, she is secretary of the Media Woman's Christian Temperance Union, secretary of the Media Woman Suffrage Association, secretary of the Delaware County Forestry Association, superintendent of scientific temperance instruction of the Delaware County Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and chief of the cultural department of the Media Flower Mission.

LEWIS, Miss Ida, heroine and life-saver, born in Newport, R. I., in 1841. Her father, Captain Hosea Lewis, was keeper of the Lime Rock lighthouse in the Newport harbor, and she became in early youth a skilled swimmer and oarsman. Much of her time was spent in the boat which was the only means of communication between the lighthouse and the mainland. Her free outdoor life gave her great strength and powers of endurance, and she was at home on the water, in calm or storm. Her first notable deed in life-saving was in 1859, when she rescued four men, whose boat had capsized in the harbor. Since that event she has saved many lives. Her fame as a heroine grew, and thousands of visitors thronged her humble home to make her acquaintance. Captain Lewis became a paralytic, and Ida was made custodian-for-life of the Lime Rock lighthouse. The appointment was conferred upon her in 1879 by General Sherman, who paid her a signal compliment for her bravery. In July, 1880, the Secretary of the Treasury, William Windom, awarded the gold life-saving medal to her, and she is the only woman in America who has received that tribute. Besides these, she has received three silver medals, one from the State of Rhode Island, one from the Humane Society of Massachusetts, and a third from the New York Life Saving Association. In the Custom House in Newport, in 1869, before hundreds of its citizens, Miss Lewis received from General Grant the life-boat "Rescue," which she now has. It was a gift from the people of the city in recognition of her acts of bravery. For it James Fisk, Jr., ordered a boat-house built. Mr. Fisk sent the

heroine a silk flag, painted by Mrs. McFarland, of New York. After being made a member of Sorosis, Miss Lewis received from that body a brooch. It is a large gold S, with a band of blue enamel around it. Across is the name of the club in Greek letters, and engraved on the main part of the pin, "Sorosis to Ida Lewis, the Heroine." From the two soldiers from the fort, whom she rescued, she received a gold watch, and from the officers and men a silver teapot worth \$150. Presents of all sorts, from large sums of money to oatmeal and maple-sugar, have flowed in to her from all parts of the country. She retains and is known by her maiden name, but she was married, in 1870, to William H. Wilson, of Black Rock, Conn.

LINCOLN, Mrs. Martha D., author and journalist, widely known by her pen-name, "Bessie Beech," born near Richfield Springs, N. Y., in 1838. She was educated in Whitestown Seminary, N. Y. When she was sixteen years old she began her



MARTHA D. LINCOLN.

literary career in numerous contributions to the Dover, N. H., "Morning Star," now published in Boston, Mass. She became the wife of H. M. Lincoln, a medical student of Canandaigua, N. Y., in 1858. Soon after her marriage she became a regular contributor to "Moore's Rural New Yorker," the "Morning Star" and the "Northern Christian Advocate." Her husband's health became impaired, and in 1871 they moved to Washington, D. C., to secure a warmer climate. The financial crisis of 1871 and 1872 wrecked his fortune. Then Mrs. Lincoln took up journalistic work in earnest. She became the correspondent of the old "Daily Chronicle," the "Republican," the "Union," the "Republic," and several Sunday journals, and retained her connection with papers outside of Washington. In January, 1878, she contributed to the New York "Times" a description of President Hayes' silver wedding, and, on 20th June, 1878, she described the Hastings-Platt wedding in the White House for the New

York "Tribune." She corresponded for the New York "Sun" and the Jamestown "Daily Journal" during the same year. She reported for the Cleveland "Plain Dealer" and the New York "Tribune" and "Sun." The amount of work she turned out was remarkable. On 10th July, 1882, she, with two other journalists in Washington, organized the Woman's National Press Association, the first chartered woman's press organization in the world. She became its first secretary, and afterwards for several years served the organization as president. With all her journalistic work she is domestic in her taste and an excellent house-keeper. Her literary work includes some superior verse. Much of her best work is included in her "Beech Leaves," which are being illustrated for publication, and her late work, "Central Figures in American Science." She is doing a great amount of literary work, as biographical sketches of famous women, illustrated articles and poems for children. In 1891 she was appointed delegate to the International Peace Congress, in Rome, Italy, and again, in 1892, delegate to the Peace Congress, in Berne, Switzerland. The same year she was elected president of the American Society of Authors, for Washington, D. C. Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln have a delightful home in Washington, where they have resided since 1870. Their only child, a son, recently married, has, as Mrs. Lincoln says, given her the latest and grandest title, that of "Grandma," which has been one of her coveted honors.

LINCOLN, Mrs. Mary Todd, wife of Abraham Lincoln, sixteenth President of the United States, born in Lexington, Ky., 12th December, 1818, and died in Springfield, Ill., 16th July, 1882. She was the daughter of Robert S. Todd, whose family were among the influential pioneers of Kentucky and Illinois. Her ancestors on both sides were conspicuous for patriotism and intelligence. She was reared in comfort and received a thorough education. She went to Springfield, Ill., in 1840, to make her home with her sister, Mrs. Ninian W. Edwards. There she was wooed by Abraham Lincoln, then a prominent lawyer, and they were married on 4th November, 1842. They began life in a humble way. When Mr. Lincoln was sent to Congress, in 1847, Mrs. Lincoln remained in Springfield with her children. Her family were divided by the Civil War, and the division caused Mrs. Lincoln much sorrow, as she was devoted to the Union cause throughout the struggle. During the war she spent much time in the camps and hospitals in and around Washington. Her life as mistress of the White House was eventful from beginning to end, and she was subjected to much hostile criticism, most of which was based upon ignorance of her true character. She was conscious of and sensitive to criticism, and her life was embittered by it. She never recovered from the shock received when her husband was shot while sitting beside her. After leaving the White House she lived in retirement. She traveled in Europe for months, and lived for some years with her son, Robert T. Lincoln, in Chicago. Two of her sons, William Wallace Lincoln and Thomas Lincoln, died before her. The assassination of her husband intensified some of her mental peculiarities, and those near her feared that her intellect was shattered by that appalling event. She died of paralysis, in the home of her sister, Mrs. Edwards, in Springfield, Ill.

LINN, Mrs. Edith Willis, poet, born in New York, N. Y., 19th February, 1865. She is a daughter of Dr. Frederic L. H. Willis, who is a member of the family of the late N. P. Willis, and who formerly practiced medicine in New York.

Her mother is Love M. Willis, who was quite well known some years ago as a writer of juvenile stories. Both parents are inclined to literature, and the daughter inherited a double share of the literary gift. When Edith was six years old, the family went to Glenora, on Seneca Lake, for the summers, and to Boston, Mass., for the winters. In Boston she was educated in private schools until she was eighteen years old, after which her education was conducted by private tutors. In 1886 she became the wife of Dr. S. H. Linn. She has two sons. She has traveled in Europe and through the United States since her marriage. Since her eleventh year she has preserved all her compositions, and the number is nearly four-hundred. She has written very little in prose, a few short stories descriptive of nature. Mrs. Linn is proficient in French, German and English literature and music. She has contributed to the "Christian Register," the "Cottage Hearth,"



EDITH WILLIS LINN.

the "Christian Union," the Boston "Transcript," "Godey's Lady's Book," "Peterson's Magazine," the "New Moon," the "Century" and other prominent periodicals. She has published one volume of "Poems" (Buffalo, 1891). Her home is in Rochester, N. Y.

LINTON, Miss Laura A., scientist, born on a farm near Alliance, Ohio, 8th April, 1853. She is the daughter of Joseph Wildman Linton and Christiana Craven Beans. On her father's side she is descended from English Quakers, and on her mother's side from one of the old Dutch families of eastern Pennsylvania. Her girlhood, up to the age of fifteen, was passed on farms in Ohio, Pennsylvania and New Jersey. In 1868 her parents settled on a farm in Minnesota, and she entered the Winona Normal School and was graduated from that institution in 1872. Later she entered the State University in Minneapolis, from which she was graduated in the class of 1879, with the degree

of B. S. After graduation she taught two years in the high school in Lake City, Minn. She assisted Prof. S. F. Peckham in the preparation of the monograph on petroleum for the reports of the Tenth



Laura A. Linton.

LAURA A. LINTON.

Census of the United States. She accepted the professorship of natural and physical sciences in Lombard University, in Galesburg, Ill., and afterward assumed charge of the physical sciences in the central high school of Minneapolis, Minn. When an undergraduate, she completed an analysis of a new variety of Thomsonite, found on the north shore of Lake Superior, that Profs. Peckham and Hall named "Lintonite," as a reward for her successful efforts. She is a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and of the Association for the Advancement of Women. She was State chairman of electricity for the World's Fair.

LIPPINCOTT, Miss C. H., pioneer seeds-woman, born in Mt. Holly, Burlington county, N. J., 6th September, 1860. Growing up in a quiet home-life, she went to Minneapolis in 1887 from Philadelphia. Living all her life among flowers and plants, she readily adopted the idea of entering the seed business, suggested by a brother, a seed producer, who foresaw the possibilities in seed-dealing for a woman of enterprise. Acting upon her brother's advice, she invested her money in a flower-seed house, issuing her first circular in 1891, receiving in answer some six-thousand orders. The next year she was able to close her book with twenty-thousand orders. Nerve to advertise extensively, which amounts to an annual outlay of twenty-seven-thousand dollars, and strict attention to filling her orders intelligently and to the satisfaction of her customers, has increased her business to one of the most extensive in the country. That day is past when an up-tairs room, with her family as helpers, included

the entire plant, to-day a force of clerks attend to all business detail in a two-story brick building, which contains all the modern improvements to insure rapid and correct work on orders which are sent to every corner of the world. A woman's finer taste is displayed in the dainty catalogues she brings out in the highest style of the printer's art, which are acknowledged to be the most artistic published pertaining to seeds. This combination of art and floriculture comes of Miss Lippincott's theory that there is a vein of refinement in any one who plants a seed or cares for a flower or plant. The plan of stating the number of seeds contained in each packet is original with this bright woman, an innovation that has compelled all the prominent seed houses to follow suit and state the quantity their packets contain.

LIPPINCOTT, Mrs. Esther J. Trimble, educator and reformer, born near Kimberton, Pa., 2nd March, 1838, and died in Wilmington, Del., 2nd June, 1888. Her parents were Joseph and Rebecca Fussell Trimble. She became an instructor in Swarthmore College, Pennsylvania, and later became a professor of literature in the normal school of West Chester, Pa. Her married life with Isaac H. Lippincott, of Woodstown, N. J., lasted but a brief period, as he died at the end of two years. After she became a widow she visited Europe in pursuance of her studies. As an author she was successful in the preparation of a "Chart of General Literature," a "Hand-Book of English and American Literature" and a "Short Course of Literature." In every effort for homes for invalids she was in special sympathy, and before her death left a substantial token of her interest in the founding of several such



C. H. LIPPINCOTT.

homes for invalids in Philadelphia. Mrs. Lippincott was laid to rest in the Friends' Burial Ground, in Merion, near to her father and mother.

LIPPINCOTT, Mrs. Sara Jane, author, widely known by her pen-name, "Grace Greenwood," born in Pompey, Onondaga county, N. Y., 23rd September, 1823. She is a daughter of Dr.



ESTHER J. TRIMBLE LIPPINCOTT.

Thaddeus Clarke and was reared in Rochester, N. Y. In 1832 she went with her father to New Brighton, Pa. She received a good education in public and private schools. In 1853 she became the wife of Leander K. Lippincott, of Philadelphia, Pa. She began to write verses in childhood under her own name. In 1844 she published some prose articles in the New York "Mirror," using for the first time her now famous pen-name, "Grace Greenwood." She had a liking for journalism, which she satisfied by editing the "Little Pilgrim," a Philadelphia juvenile monthly, for several years. She contributed for years to "Hearth and Home," the "Atlantic Monthly," "Harper's Magazine," the New York "Independent," New York "Times" and "Tribune" and California journals, and the English "Household Words" and "All the Year Round." She was one of the first women newspaper correspondents in the United States, and her Washington correspondence inaugurated a new feature of journalism. Her published works include "Greenwood Leaves" (1850); "History of My Pets" (1850); "Poems" (1851), "Recollections of My Childhood" (1851); "Haps and Mishaps of a Tour in Europe" (1854); "Merrie England" (1855); "Forest Tragedy, and Other Tales" (1856); "Stories and Legends of Travel" (1858); "History for Children" (1858); "Stories from Famous Ballads" (1860); "Stories of Many Lands" (1867); "Stories and Sights in France and Italy" (1868); "Records of Five Years" (1868); "New Life in New Lands" (1873) and "Victoria, Queen of England" (1883). The last named work was brought out in New York and London simultaneously. She has spent much time abroad. During the Civil War she read and

lectured to the soldiers in the camps and hospitals, and President Lincoln called her "Grace Greenwood, the patriot." She is interested in all questions of the day that relate to the progress of women. She has one daughter. Her home is in Washington, D. C., but she spends much time in New York City.

LITCHFIELD, Miss Grace Denio, novelist and poet, born in New York City, 19th November, 1849. She is the youngest daughter of Edwin Clark Litchfield and Grace Hill Hubbard Litchfield, both of whom died some years ago. Miss Litchfield's home was in Brooklyn, N. Y., but much of her life has been passed in Europe. When she returned to the United States from a European trip, in 1888, she made her home in Washington D. C., where she has built a house on Massachusetts avenue. She has written almost constantly, both in prose and verse, since early childhood, and in spite of much ill health. She did not begin to publish until 1882. Since that year her verses and stories have appeared in the "Century," the "Atlantic Monthly," the "St. Nicholas," the "Wide Awake" and the New York "Independent." All her novels were written during the six years she spent in Europe. The first of these, "The Knight of the Black Forest," was written on the spot where the scene is laid, in 1882, and published in 1884-85, first appearing as a serial in the "Century." Her first published work in book form, "Only an Incident," was written two months later, and was brought out in February, 1884. "Criss-Cross," written in 1883, was published in August, 1885. "A Hard-Won Victory" was begun in 1883, laid aside a year on account of illness, finished in 1886 and published in 1888. A



SARA JANE LIPPINCOTT.

fifth book, a reprint of short stories, under the title of "Little Venice," appeared in September, 1890. Her sixth and last book "Little He and She," a child's story, written in the spring of 1888,

was published in November, 1890. Miss Litchfield was in Mentone, on the Riviera, when that portion of Italy was visited by the earthquake of 23rd February, 1887, and narrowly escaped death under the falling walls of her residence. Miss Litchfield is an industrious worker, and her wide circle of readers expects much from her in future.

LITTLE, Mrs. Sarah F. Cowles, educator, born in Oberlin, O., 6th March, 1838. Her father was Rev. Henry Cowles, D. D., a professor in Oberlin Theological Seminary, and an eminent scholar, author and divine. He was born in Litchfield county, Connecticut, and was descended from an old New England family of English origin. Her mother, Alice Welch, was a woman of superior attainments and character, and for several years the principal of the ladies' department of Oberlin College. She was the daughter of Dr. Benjamin Welch, of Norfolk, Conn. Her five brothers were physicians and have made the name of "Dr.

had been a teacher in the institutions for the blind in Ohio and Louisiana. He had made a special study of that branch of education and was admirably fitted for his post of responsibility by natural endowments, by training and by experience. On 14th July, 1862, Miss Cowles became the wife of Mr. Little, and thenceforth actively participated in all his labors for the blind with hearty sympathy and earnest helpfulness. She continued to teach regularly for a time after her marriage, and at intervals thereafter, being always ready to supplement any lack in any department of the school. In Mr. Little's absence or illness he was in the habit of delegating his duties to his wife. When Mr. Little's death occurred, 4th February, 1875, after a week's illness, Mrs. Little was at once chosen by the board of trustees as his successor. There was no woman in the United States in charge of so important a public institution as the Wisconsin School for the Blind, but Mrs. Little's experience and her executive tact fully justified such an innovation. She was thoroughly identified with the work and had proved herself competent for leadership in it. The main building of the institution had been destroyed by fire in 1874, and to the difficulty of carrying on the school work in small and inconvenient quarters was added the supervision of the erection of the enlarged new building. The work was done upon plans made under Mr. Little's direction, with which Mrs. Little was already familiar, and no detail escaped her watchful eye. During the time of her superintendency, the Wisconsin School for the Blind was one of the best managed institutions of the kind in the country, and Mrs. Little was everywhere recognized as a leader in educational circles. She continued at the head of the school until August, 1891, leaving it at the close of thirty years of active service, more than sixteen of them as superintendent. The school had grown from an enrollment of thirty to one of ninety pupils. All the buildings were left in good condition and had been improved and enlarged until little remained to be desired for convenience or durability. Mrs. Little brought to her work strength of mind such as few possess, coupled with rare executive ability and a gentle, womanly sympathy. To those qualities and to her absolute fidelity and practical wisdom in managing every department of the complex work entrusted to her is due the fact that no breath of scandal ever came near the institution, and no difficulties ever arose requiring the intervention of the advisory board, a thing which could not be said of any other institution in Wisconsin, or perhaps in the country. Her care of the blind pupils had in it a large element of maternal tenderness, and the school was really a large family, at once a place of careful instruction and thorough discipline, and yet a real home. Besides her interest in educational lines, she has always taken an active part in Christian work of all kinds. Wherever she is, her influence is felt for good. In the church her loyalty and zeal and her thorough consecration are a constant inspiration. She is a thorough Bible student, and has for years been a successful teacher of a large Bible class for adults, bringing to that work not only a scholarly mind and a quick insight into spiritual things, but a warm heart stored with the riches of years of experience. On leaving the school it was natural that she should turn to some form of Christian work, and that her mother-heart should seek again the care of children who must be separated from home and parents. One of her own four daughters was doing missionary work in a distant land, and thus the way was prepared for her to have a natural and

GRACE DENIO LITCHFIELD.

"Welch" widely known throughout western New England. Sarah F. was the second daughter and fourth child of those parents. As her home was under the very shadow of the college in Oberlin, her opportunities for education were excellent. She was graduated in the classical course in 1859, with the degree of B. A., followed by that of M. A. within a few years. Miss Cowles commenced teaching at the age of fifteen years in a district school near her home. She taught during several college vacations, and was also employed as a teacher in the preparatory department of the college during the later years of her course. After graduation she taught with success for two years in the public schools of Columbus, Ohio, and in the fall of 1861 went to Janesville, Wis., to serve as principal teacher in the Wisconsin School for the Blind, of which Thomas H. Little was the superintendent. Mr. Little was a graduate of Bowdoin College, in Brunswick, Me., and



deep interest in the Oberlin Home for Missionary Children, from the very beginning of the plans for its establishment, and at the opening, in 1862, she was ready to take a place at its head. There are gathered children from distant mission fields, sent by their parents, that in the home-land they may receive an education removed from the influences of heathen surroundings.

LIVERMORE, Mrs. Mary Ashton Rice, was born in Boston, Mass., 19th December, 1821. Her father, Timothy Rice, who was of Welsh descent, served in the United States Navy during the war of 1812-15. Her mother, Zebiah Vose Glover Ashton, born in Boston, was the daughter of Captain Nathaniel Ashton, of London, Eng. Mrs. Livermore was placed in the public schools of Boston at an early age and was graduated at fourteen, receiving one of the six medals distributed for good scholarship. There were then no high, normal or Latin schools for girls, and their admission to college was not even suggested. She was sent to the female seminary in Charlestown, Mass., now Boston, where she completed the four-year course in two, when she was elected a member of the faculty, as teacher of Latin and French. While teaching, she continued her studies in Latin, Greek and metaphysics under tutors, resigning her position at the close of the second year to take charge of a family school on a plantation in southern Virginia, where she remained nearly three years. As there were between four and five hundred slaves on the estate, Mrs. Livermore was brought face to face with the institution of slavery and witnessed deeds of barbarism as tragic as any described in "Uncle Tom's Cabin." She returned to the North a radical Abolitionist, and thenceforth entered the lists against slavery and every form of oppression. She taught a school of her own in Duxbury, Mass., for the next three years, the ages of her pupils ranging from fourteen to twenty years. It was in reality the high school of the town, and was so counted when she relinquished it, in 1845, to become the wife of Rev. D. P. Livermore, a Universalist minister settled in Fall River, Mass. The tastes, habits of study and aims of the young couple were similar, and Mrs. Livermore drifted inevitably into literary work. She called the young parishioners of her husband into reading and study clubs, which she conducted, wrote hymns and songs for church hymnals and Sunday-school singing-books, and stories, sketches and poems for the "Galaxy," "Ladies' Repository," New York "Tribune" and "National Era." She was identified with the Washingtonian Temperance Reform before her marriage, was on the editorial staff of a juvenile temperance paper, and organized a Cold Water Army of fifteen-hundred boys and girls, for whom she wrote temperance stories which she read to them and which were afterwards published in book form under the title, "The Children's Army" (Boston, 1844). She wrote two prize stories in 1848, one for a State temperance organization, entitled, "Thirty Years too Late," illustrating the Washingtonian movement, and the other, for a church publishing house, entitled, "A Mental Transformation," elucidating a phase of religious belief. The former was republished in England, where it had a large circulation, has been translated into several languages by missionaries, and was republished in Boston in 1876. In 1857 the Livermores removed to Chicago, Ill., where Mr. Livermore became proprietor and editor of a weekly religious paper, the organ of the Universalist denomination in the Northwest, and Mrs. Livermore became his associate editor. For the next twelve years her labors

were herculean. She wrote for every department of the paper, except the theological, and in her husband's frequent absence from home, necessitated by church work, she had charge of the entire establishment, paper, printing-office and publishing house included. She continued to furnish stories, sketches and letters to eastern periodicals, gave herself to church and Sunday-school work, was untiring in her labors for the Home of the Friendless, assisted in the establishment of the Home for Aged Women and the Hospital for Women and Children, and was actively identified with the charitable work of the city. She performed much reportorial work in those days, and at the first nomination of Abraham Lincoln for the Presidency, in the Chicago Wigwam, in 1860, she was the only woman reporter who had a place among a hundred or more men reporters. All the while she was her own housekeeper, directing her servants herself and giving personal supervision to



SARAH F. COWLES LITTLE.

the education and training of her children. A collection of her stories, written during those busy days, was published under the title, "Pen-Pictures" (Chicago, 1863). The great uprising among men at the opening of the Civil War, in 1861, was paralleled by a similar uprising among women, and in a few months there were hundreds of women's organizations formed throughout the North for the relief of sick and wounded soldiers and the care of soldiers' families. Out of the chaos of benevolent efforts evolved by the times, the United States Sanitary Commission was born. Mrs. Livermore, with her friend, Mrs. Jane C. Hoge, was identified with relief work for the soldiers from the beginning, and at the instance of Rev. Dr. Henry W. Bellows, president of the commission, they were elected associate members of the United States Sanitary Commission, with headquarters in Chicago, and the two friends worked together till the end of the war. Mrs. Livermore resigned all positions save that on her husband's paper, secured a governess for her children, and put

aside all demands upon her time for those of the commission. She organized Soldiers' Aid Societies, delivered public addresses to stimulate supplies and donations of money in the principal towns and cities of the Northwest, wrote letters by the hundreds, personally and by amanuenses, and answered all that she received, wrote the circulars, bulletins and monthly reports of the commission, made trips to the front with sanitary stores, to whose distribution she gave personal attention, brought back large numbers of individual soldiers who were discharged that they might die at home, and whom she accompanied in person, or by proxy, to their several destinations; assisted to plan, organize and conduct colossal Sanitary Fairs, and wrote a history of them at their close, detailed women nurses for the hospitals, by order of Secretary Stanton, and accompanied them to their posts; in short, the story of women's work during the war has never been told and can never be understood save by those connected with it. Mrs. Livermore has published her reminiscences of those crucial days in a large volume, entitled "My Story of the War" (Hartford, Conn., 1888), which has reached a sale of between fifty-thousand and sixty-thousand copies. The war over, Mrs. Livermore resumed the former tenor of her life, and took up again the philanthropic and literary work which she had temporarily relinquished. The woman suffrage movement, which had been inaugurated twelve years before the war, by Lucretia Mott and Mrs. Cady Stanton, and which had been suspended during the absorbing activities of the war, was then resuscitated, and Mrs. Livermore identified herself with it. She had kept the columns of her husband's paper ablaze with demands for the opening of colleges and professional schools to woman, for the repeal of unjust laws that blocked her progress, and for an enlargement of her industrial opportunities, that she might become self-supporting, but she had believed this might be accomplished without making her a voter. Her experiences during the war taught her differently. She very soon made arrangements for a woman suffrage convention in Chicago, where never before had one been held. The leading clergymen of the city took part in it, prominent advocates of the cause from various parts of the country were present, and it proved a notable success. The Illinois Woman Suffrage Association was organized and Mrs. Livermore was elected its first president. In January, 1869, she established a woman suffrage paper, "The Agitator," at her own cost and risk, which espoused the temperance reform as well as that of woman suffrage. In January, 1870, the "Woman's Journal" was established in Boston by a joint-stock company, for the advocacy of woman suffrage, and Mrs. Livermore received an invitation to become its editor-in-chief, which she accepted, merging her own paper in the new advocate. Her husband disposed of his paper and entire establishment in Chicago, the family returned to the East, and have since resided in Melrose, Mass. For two years Mrs. Livermore edited the "Woman's Journal," when she resigned all editorial work to give her time more entirely to the lecture field. For twenty-five years she has been conspicuous on the lecture platform and has been heard in the lyceum courses of the country year after year in nearly every State of the Union, as well as in England and Scotland. She chooses a wide range of topics, and her lectures are biographical, historical, political, religious, reformatory and sociological. One volume of her lectures has been published, entitled "What shall we do with our

Daughters? and Other Lectures" (Boston, 1883), and another is soon to follow. She has traveled extensively in the United States, literally from ocean to ocean, and from Canada to the Gulf of Mexico. In company with her husband, she has made two visits to Europe, where she was much instructed by intercourse with liberal and progressive people. Her pen has not been idle during these last twenty years, and her articles have appeared in the "North American Review," the "Arena," the "Chautauquan," the "Independent," the "Youth's Companion," the "Christian Advocate," "Woman's Journal" and other periodicals. She is much interested in politics and has twice been sent by the Republicans of her own town as delegate to the Massachusetts State Republican Convention, charged with the presentation of temperance and woman suffrage resolutions, which have been accepted and incorporated into the party platform. She is identified with the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and for ten years was president of the Massachusetts Woman's Christian Temperance Union. She was president of the Woman's Congress during the first two years of its organization, has served as president of the American Woman's Suffrage Association, is president of the Beneficent Society of the New England Conservatory of Music, which assists promising and needy students in the prosecution of their musical studies, is identified with the National Women's Council, which holds triennial meetings, is connected with the Chautauqua movement, in which she is much interested, is a life-member of the Boston Woman's Educational and Industrial Union, and holds memberships in the Woman's Relief Corps, the Ladies' Aid Society of the Massachusetts Soldiers' Home, the Massachusetts Woman's Indian Association, the Massachusetts Prison Association, the American Psychical Society and several literary clubs. In religion she is a Unitarian, but cares more for life and character than for sect or creed. She is a believer in Nationalism, and regards Socialism, as expounded in America, as "applied Christianity." Notwithstanding her many years of hard service, she is still in vigorous health. Happy in her home, and in the society of her husband, children and grandchildren, she keeps at work with voice and pen.

LOCKWOOD, Mrs. Belva Ann, barrister-at-law, born in Royalton, Niagara county, N. Y., 24th October, 1830. Her parents' name was Bennett. They were farmers in moderate circumstances. Belva was educated at first in the district school and later in the academy of her native town. At fourteen years of age she taught the district school in summer and attended school in winter, continuing that occupation until eighteen years of age, when she became the wife of a young farmer in the neighborhood, Uriah H. McNall, who died in April, 1853, leaving one daughter, now Mrs. Lura M. Ormes, Mrs. Lockwood's principal assistant in her law office. As Belva A. McNall she entered Genesee College, in Lima, N. Y., in 1853, and was graduated therefrom with honor, taking her degree of A. B. on 27th June, 1857. She was immediately elected preceptress of Lockport union school, incorporated as an academy, and containing six-hundred male and female students. She assisted in the preparation of a three-year course of study and introduced declamation and gymnastics for the young ladies, conducting the classes herself. She was also professor of the higher mathematics, logic, rhetoric and botany. She continued filling that position with efficiency and success for four years, when she resigned to become

proceptress of the Gainesville Female Seminary, and later she became the proprietor of McNall Seminary, in Oswego, N. Y. At the close of the Civil War Mrs. McNall removed to Washington, D. C., and for seven years had charge of Union League Hall, teaching for a time, and meanwhile taking up the study of law. On the 11th of March, 1868, she became the wife of Rev. Ezekiel Lockwood, a Baptist minister, who during the war was chaplain of the Second D. C. Regiment. Dr. Lockwood died in Washington, D. C., 23rd April, 1877. Jessie B. Lockwood, the only child of their union, had died before him. Mrs. Lockwood took her second degree of A. M. in Syracuse University, N. Y., with which Genesee College had previously been incorporated, in 1870, at the request of the faculty of that institution. In May, 1873, she was graduated from the National University Law School, Washington, D. C., and took her degree of D. C. L. After a spirited controversy about the admission of

that at the Assizes of Appleby, Ann, Countess of Pembroke, sat with the judges on the bench. Nothing daunted, she drafted a bill admitting women to the bar of the United States Supreme Court, secured its introduction into both Houses of Congress, and after three years of effort aroused influence and public sentiment enough to secure its passage in January, 1879. On the 3rd of March of that year, on the motion of Hon. A. G. Riddle, Mrs. Lockwood was admitted to the bar of that august tribunal, the first woman upon whom the honor was conferred. Of that court she remains a member in good standing. Nine other women have since been admitted under the act to this, the highest court in the United States. After the passage of the act, Mrs. Lockwood was notified that she could then be admitted to the Court of Claims, and she was so admitted on motion of Hon. Thomas J. Durant, 6th March, 1879, and has before that court a very active practice. There is now no Federal Court in the United States before which she may not plead. From the date of her first admission to the bar she has had a large and paying practice, but for the last four years she has confined her energies more especially to claims against the government. She often makes an argument for the passage of a bill before the committee of the Senate and House of the United States Congress. In 1870 she secured the passage of a bill, by the aid of Hon. S. M. Arnell, of Tennessee, and other friends, giving to the women employees of the government, of whom there are many thousands, equal pay for equal work with men. At another time she secured the passage of a bill appropriating \$50,000 for the payment of bounties to sailors and mariners, heretofore a neglected class. During Garfield's administration, in 1881, Mrs. Lockwood made application for appointment as Minister to Brazil. The negotiations were terminated by the unfortunate death of the President, to whom voluminous petitions had been presented by her friends. In the summer of 1884 Mrs. Lockwood was nominated for the Presidency by the Equal Rights party in San Francisco, Cal., and in 1888 was renominated by the same party in Des Moines, Iowa, and in both cases made a canvass that awakened the people of the United States to the consideration of the right of suffrage for women. The popularity given to her by these bold movements has called her very largely to the lecture platform and into newspaper correspondence during the last six years. Mrs. Lockwood is interested not only in equal rights for men and women, but in temperance and labor reforms, the control of railroads and telegraphs by the government, and in the settlement of all difficulties, national and international, by arbitration instead of war. In the summer of 1889, in company with Rev. Amanda Deyo, Mrs. Lockwood represented the Universal Peace Union in the Paris Exposition and was their delegate to the International Congress of Peace in that city, which opened its sessions in the Salle of the Trocadéro, under the patronage of the French government. She made one of the opening speeches and later presented a paper in the French language on international arbitration, which was well received. In the summer of 1890 she again represented the Universal Peace Union in the International Congress in London, in Westminster Town Hall, in which she presented a paper on "Disarmament." Before returning to the United States, Mrs. Lockwood took a course of university extension lectures in the University of Oxford. She was elected for the third time to represent the Universal Peace Union, of which she is corresponding secretary, in the International Congress of Peace held in November,

BELVA ANN LOCKWOOD.

women to the bar, she was, on 23rd September, 1873, admitted to the bar of the supreme court, the highest court in the District. She at once entered into the active practice of her profession, which she still continues after nineteen years of successful work. For about thirteen years of that time Mrs. Lockwood was in court every court-day and engaged in pleading cases in person before the court. In 1875 she applied for admission to the Court of Claims. Her admission was refused on the ground, first, that she was a woman, and, second, that she was a married woman. The contest was a bitter one, but sharp, short and decisive. In 1876 Mrs. Lockwood's admission to the bar of the United States Supreme Court was moved. That motion was also refused on the ground that there were no English precedents for the admission of women to the bar. It was in vain that she pleaded that Queens Eleanor and Elizabeth had both been Supreme Chancellors of the Realm, and



1891, in Rome. Her subject in that gathering was "The Establishment of an International Bureau of Peace." Mrs. Lockwood is assistant editor of the "Peacemaker," a monthly magazine published in Philadelphia, and is the general delegate of the Woman's National Press Association. She is also chairman of the committee for the International Federation of Women's Press Clubs. Mrs. Lockwood has always been a student and is deeply interested in the rapidly-growing sentiment for university extension in this country.

LOGAN, Mrs. Celia, journalist and dramatist, born in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1840. She was in girlhood a writer of graceful verse. When she arrived at the age of maturity she went to London, Eng., where for some years she filled a highly responsible position in a large publishing house as a critical reader of submitted manuscripts and a corrector and amender of those accepted for publication. The works she examined were chiefly fic-

She lived in Milan, Italy, during the Civil War. The facilities of the Milanese press for obtaining American war news were then much below what was demanded by the importance of the occasion. Mrs. Logan was known as one of the literati, and as it was understood that she regularly received news from her own country concerning the struggle, the directors of the Milanese press appealed to her for aid. Not then being sufficiently acquainted with Italian to translate into that language, and English being a sealed book to Milanese journalists, a compromise suggested by her was tried and proved to be a happy solution of the difficulty. She first put the American war news into Latin, and then the journalists turned the Latin into Italian. Another important branch of Mrs. Logan's literary work has been the rewriting, adapting and translating of plays. As in the case of her editorial work, much of the credit of what she has done in that direction has gone to others, who have won fame and fortune by her literary and dramatic talent. One of her works, the drama "An American Marriage," has been eminently successful. Her intimate relations with the stage have given her unusual advantages for critical judgment upon it and literary work pertaining to it. She contributed to the "Sunday Dispatch" a few years ago a long series of articles under the title, "These Our Actors," which attracted much comment. Her first original play was entitled "Rose." It was produced in San Francisco by Lewis Morrison and his wife, and played by them throughout the country. The next was a comedy called "The Odd Trick," in which William Mestayer made his first appearance as a star. In her third play Fay Templeton as a child made a great hit. The Villas starred in her drama of "The Homestead," and it is a fact that within the past few years there has been no time when this author has not had a play on the boards somewhere. Her successful rearrangements and adaptations from the French are "Gaston Cadol, or A Son of the Soil," used as a star piece by Frederick Warde, "The Sphinx," "Miss Milton," "Froment Jeune," by Daudet, and a "Marriage In High Life." Her original novels are entitled "Her Strange Fate" and "Sarz, A Story of the Stage." Her latest work is upon the subject of corpulence, called "How to Reduce Your Weight, or to Increase It." For several years past she has lived in New York City. She became the wife while living in France, of Miner K. Kellogg, an artist, and she was married a second time, to James H. Connelly, an author.

LOGAN, Mrs. Mary Cunningham, editor, born in Petersburg, (now Sturgeon) Mo., 15th August, 1838. The family moved to Illinois when she was a child. She was educated in St. Vincent, a Catholic academy in Morganfield, Ky. Her father was a captain of volunteers in the Mexican War, and John A. Logan was in the same regiment. He and the captain became warm friends, and their friendship continued through life. Mrs. Logan was the oldest of thirteen children, and the large family, with the modest circumstances of her father, compelled her early acquaintance with the cares and responsibilities of life. Her father was appointed land register during President Pierce's administration, and his daughter Mary acted as his clerk. It was then she and John A. Logan met and formed an attachment which resulted in marriage. He was thirteen years her senior. It was a union that proved to be mutually helpful and happy. Mr. Logan was then an ambitious young lawyer, the prosecuting attorney for the third judicial circuit of Illinois, residing in the town of Benton. Mrs. Logan identified her interests with those of



CELIA LOGAN.

tion, but there were also many scientific works upon which she sat in judgment. While in London, and subsequently during several years' residence in France and Italy, Mrs. Logan was a regular correspondent of the Boston "Saturday Evening Gazette" and the "Golden Era" of San Francisco. She also won considerable fame as a writer of short stories for the magazines of England and the United States. After the Civil War she returned to this country. She lived in Washington, D.C., writing stories and corresponding for several journals. At length she became associate editor of Don Piatt's paper, "The Capital." As is the case of hundreds of other journalistic writers, it has been her fortune to do much of her best work in an impersonal way. In addition to her original writing, she has done much work as a translator from the French and Italian. Curiously enough, her first efforts in that field were made in converting American war news from English into Latin.

her husband and in many ways she contributed to his many successes in the political world. While treading the paths of obscurity and comparative poverty with him cheerfully, she acted as his confidential adviser and amanuensis. Even when the war broke out, she did not hold him back, but entered with enthusiasm into his career and bore the brunt of calumny for his sake, with the burden of family life devolving upon her, for he organized his regiment in a hostile community. She followed him to many a well-fought field and endured the privations of camp life, as thousands of other patriotic women did, without murmur, only too glad to share her husband's perils or to minister to the sick and wounded of his regiment for the sake of being near him. When the war was over, Gen. Logan was elected to Congress, and later to the United States Senate. In the political and social life of Washington Mrs. Logan's talent for filling high positions with ease

long-desired home, but unpaid for. Friends of the General in Chicago voluntarily raised a handsome fund and put it at Mrs. Logan's disposal. The first thing she did was to secure the homestead, and in it devoted what was once the studio of an artist and former owner to a "Memorial Hall," where now all the General's books, army uniforms, portraits, busts, presents and souvenirs of life are gathered. They form a most interesting collection. During the past few years honors seem to have been showered upon Mrs. Logan in full measure. During the Templar Triennial Conclave in the capital city, in October, 1889, the Knights Templar carried out a programme planned by the General, who was one of their number. They were received in Mrs. Logan's home, where thousands paid their respects, leaving bushels of cards and miles of badges, mementoes of the visit. President Harrison appointed Mrs. Logan one of the women commissioners of the District of Columbia to the Columbian Exposition, to be held in Chicago in 1893, a business that has occupied much of her attention and her peculiar executive ability since, both as to work and with her pen. She has found time to carry out successfully the plans of the greatest charity in Washington, the Garfield Hospital, having been president of the board nine years, during which time the charitable people associated with her have built up one of the best hospitals east of the Alleghanies. There is no woman of to-day with more personal influence on the public than Mrs. Logan. Other women may be more brilliant, of broader culture, of greater ability in many lines, but she possesses the qualities that take hold of the popular heart. As wife and mother no name shines with brighter lustre, especially with the men and women who compose the Grand Army of the Republic and the Woman's Relief Corps, in which order she is regarded as the one whom all delight to honor, both for the name she bears as Gen. Logan's wife, and for her own sake. The honors conferred upon her in Minneapolis in many respects have never been equaled in this or any other country.

LONGSHORE, Mrs. Hannah E., physician, born in Montgomery county, Md., 30th May, 1819. For the past forty years she has been a conspicuous figure in Philadelphia, Pa. In the early part of that time she was notable because she dared to practice medicine in opposition to public sentiment, and without question it may be said that she plowed the ground, and, by her practical work, prepared the way for the hosts of women doctors who have followed. Her father and mother, Samuel and Paulina Myers, were natives of Bucks county, Pa., and members of the Society of Friends. From her second till her thirteenth year the family resided in Washington, D. C., where she attended a private school. Her parents, not wishing to raise a family of children under the demoralizing influences of slavery, then prevalent in the South, moved to Columbian county, Ohio, settling upon a farm. To her the pursuit of knowledge was always a keen delight. As a child she enjoyed the study of anatomy, dissecting small animals with great interest and precision. As a young woman her great ambition was to enter Oberlin College. At twenty-two years of age she became the wife of Thomas E. Longshore, and returned with him to his home, near Philadelphia, where the following few years were devoted to domestic duties. Eight years later Mrs. Longshore read medicine with her brother-in-law, Prof. Joseph S. Longshore, in addition to taking care of her two children and home. Prof. Longshore was deeply interested in the medical education of women, and was one of the leading spirits and active workers in securing the charter and opening the Female



MARY CUNNINGHAM LOGAN.

and grace made her famous. General Logan owed much of his success in life to this devoted, tactful and talented woman, who steadily grew in honor in the estimation of the public, as did her husband. It was a terrible blow when the strong man, of whom she was so proud, was struck down with disease, and the mortal put on the immortal. To a woman of Mrs. Logan's ambitions, to say nothing of her strong affection for her husband and her activity, that stroke was appalling, and she nearly sank under it, but for the sake of the son and daughter left she rallied, and recovered her health and power to live, through change of scene and a trip to Europe, chaperoning the Misses Pullman. On her return Mrs. Logan received the offer of the position of editor of the "Home Magazine," published in Washington, which position she has continued to fill acceptably ever since. The family residence, "Calumet Place," Washington, in which Gen. Logan died, was then a new and

Medical College of Pennsylvania, in Philadelphia, now the Woman's Medical College. His pupil availed herself of that opportunity and became a member of the first class, graduating at the close



HANNAH E. LONGSHORE.

of the second session, in 1850. She was appointed demonstrator of anatomy in the following session of the college. As a means of bringing herself before the public in a professional way, she prepared and delivered several courses of popular lectures on physiology and hygiene. That was an innovation and aroused considerable discussion. Lucretia Mott presided at the opening lecture. During the first year after graduation Dr. Longshore was called to see a woman ill with dropsy, who had been given up by the doctors to die. One, a leading physician, staked his medical reputation that the case would terminate fatally. To the surprise of all interested, the patient recovered under the care of "that woman." That was a triumph, and the story spread among the friends of the family and brought the young doctor many patients. The story of the difficulties and criticisms that met Dr. Longshore in every direction in the early years of her practice seems like fiction. Who would believe to-day that she found it almost impossible to procure medicines, that druggists would not fill her prescriptions, saying "a woman could not be trusted to prescribe drugs; she could not know enough to give the proper dose"; that men doctors persecuted her and would not consult with a woman? The doctor's sign on her door, the first one seen in Philadelphia, called forth ridicule. People stopped on the pavement in front of her house and read the name aloud with annoying comments. She drove her own horse, which was contrary to custom and sure proof of her strong-mindedness. Nothing is so successful as success. As time passed, all these obstacles faded away, and Dr. Longshore followed the usual course of general practitioners. At the zenith of her practice she visited, was

consulted by and prescribed for great numbers, and, with few exceptions, had more patients than any other of the leading physicians. To-day, at the age of seventy-two, she is full of activity and able to attend to a large practice. During her professional career she has been confined to her home by sickness but twice, and has taken but few short vacations. She is a splendid illustration of what a congenial occupation and out-door exercise will do in developing the physical power of women. Professionally and socially she has always been actuated by high motives. She is noted for honesty of opinion and fearless truthfulness. While her surroundings indicate material prosperity, no suffering woman has been refused attendance because of her inability to pay for service. In connection with her practice she has given attention to minor surgery, and in the reduction of dislocations has been most successful. She is frequently called upon as a medical expert, and in a recent case her testimony given in the form of an object lesson, was so explicit that the judge remarked: "This is a revelation and will cause a new era in expert testimony." The home-life of Dr. Longshore has been of the most happy kind.

LOOP, Mrs. Jennette Shephard Harrison, artist, born in New Haven, Conn., 5th March, 1840. She is descended on her father's side from Rev. John Davenport and Oliver Wolcott, of Connecticut, and on her mother's side from Nathaniel Lynde, one of the first settlers of Saybrook and the founder of the first Yale College. Nathaniel Lynde was a grandson of Kenelm, Earl of Digby. She began her art studies under Professor Ball in her native city, and later entered the studio of Henry A. Loop, becoming his wife in 1864. With him



JENNETTE SHEPARD HARRISON LOOP.

she spent two years of study in Rome, Venice and Paris. Most of her professional life has been passed in New York City. In 1875 she was elected an associate of the National Academy of Design,

and has exhibited in nearly all of its exhibitions since. Many prominent people of New Haven have portraits by her, and her portraits of New York people have given her a wide reputation. She has produced a number of ideal pictures. She has four daughters, three of whom are studying music and painting. Her home is in New York.

LORD, Mrs. Elizabeth W. Russell, educator and philanthropist, born in Kirtland, Ohio,



ELIZABETH W. RUSSELL LORD.

28th April, 1819. She is the oldest child of Alpheus C. and Elizabeth Conant Russell. Her parents, natives of Massachusetts, were among the early settlers of the Western Reserve. Both had been teachers in New England, and Mr. Russell continued for some years to teach school in the winters, carrying on his farm at the same time. After some terms in the district school, Elizabeth was for several years a pupil of Rev. Truman Coe, pastor of the Congregational Church in Kirtland. In the spring of 1838 Mr. Russell sent his daughter to Oberlin. About that time the Western Reserve Teachers' Seminary was established in Kirtland, with Mr. Russell as one of its board of trustees. During the succeeding years Miss Russell divided her time between that seminary and Oberlin College, until 21st July, 1842, when in Oberlin she became the wife of Asa D. Lord, M. D., and with him returned to Kirtland to share his work as teacher in the seminary. In 1847 Dr. Lord was induced to go to Columbus, Ohio, there to establish a system of graded schools, the first of the kind in the State. When the high school was opened, a little later, Mrs. Lord was its first principal. In the summer of 1856 Dr. Lord assumed charge of the Ohio Institution for the Education of the Blind, remaining there until 1868, when he went to Batavia, N. Y., to organize the new State Institution for the Blind. During the nineteen years Dr. Lord was superintendent of the institutions for the blind in Ohio and New York, Mrs. Lord was to her husband

a helpmeet, serving also as a faithful and earnest teacher of the blind. She has probably taught more blind persons to read than any other one teacher in this country, and probably more than any other in the world. Her success in teaching adult blind persons to read was especially remarkable. In March, 1875, after a very brief illness, Dr. Lord died, and the board of trustees unanimously elected Mrs. Lord to succeed her husband as superintendent in the institution. Mrs. Lord performed the duties of that important office until the fall of 1877, when she no longer deemed it best to act as superintendent. Her resignation was reluctantly accepted, on condition that she remain in the institution. After a few months spent in the home of her only child, Mrs. Henry Fisk Tarbox, of Batavia, N. Y., Mrs. Lord returned to the institution and spent five more years in labors for the blind. Mrs. Lord had been accustomed from early childhood to the active life begun in the home of a hardy pioneer. Still in full vigor of health, in full possession of every faculty, and desirous of filling all her days with usefulness, she was ready to respond to a call to serve as assistant principal of the woman's department of Oberlin College. She entered upon the duties of that office, which she now holds, in the summer of 1884. She has given liberally of her means to charitable and educational institutions. Her largest gift was that of ten-thousand dollars to Oberlin College in 1890, which, with additions from other sources, builds "Lord Cottage" for the accommodation of young women.

LOTHROP, Mrs. Harriett M., author, born in New Haven, Conn., 22nd June, 1844. She is best known as "Margaret Sidney." She was the daughter of Sidney Mason Stone and Harriett



HARRIETT M. LOTHROP.

Mulford Stone. Her parents were from New England and connected with some of the most distinguished of the Puritan families. Mrs. Lothrop was educated in the old classic town, and, during his

*Cathedral School
Lincoln, Neb.*

lifetime and till the daughter's marriage, her father's house was the center for his friends, men of letters. It may well be said that Mrs. Lothrop was reared in an atmosphere of books, having likewise the advantage of a polite education. Her genius for writing began to develop very early. At the outset she adopted the pen-name which has gained her wide popularity. All her writings have wide circulation, but the work by which her reputation was effectually established is "Five Little Peppers," and the two succeeding "Pepper" volumes. The vivacity of thought and energy of expression at once revealed the earnest, impassioned writer for young folks, whose influence has exercised a remarkable sway. Mrs. Lothrop has written many books, and always struck the key-note of a worthy purpose. In "A New Departure for Girls" (Boston, 1886), she was the first to write a book for girls who are left without means of support, who are wholly unprepared to earn money, that should make them see their opportunities in the simple home-training they have received. Consequently her book has been the basis for those practical attempts to help girls, such as advising them to open mending bureaus and the like, while the countless letters from all over the country attest the success of her efforts. In October, 1881, she became the wife of Daniel Lothrop, publisher, founder of the D. Lothrop Company. Their married life was eminently happy; it was an ideal union in all things. Mr. Lothrop was a man of cultivated tastes and fine literary attainments. During the ensuing ten years their summer home was the "Wayside," in Concord, Mass., the home of Nathaniel Hawthorne, where Mrs. Lothrop now resides. The historic house and grounds were purchased by Mr. Lothrop, early in their married life, as a gift to his wife. Their winters were passed either in travel or their Boston home, where Mr. Lothrop died, 18th March, 1892. Mrs. Lothrop has one daughter, Margaret, born 27th July, 1884, to whom and to the undeveloped plans and interests which she looks upon as the last request of her husband, and to her writings, she purposes henceforth to devote her time and interest. In domestic knowledge and the performance of household duties, Mrs. Lothrop shows as ready acquaintance and as much skill as though these alone formed her pursuits. She is a typical American woman, with that religious fiber of New England that is the very bone and sinew of our Republic. Besides the books named above, she is the author of "Polly Pepper's Chicken-Pie" (Boston, 1880), "Phronsie's New Shoes" (Boston, 1880), "Miss Scarlett" (Boston, 1881), "So as by Fire" (Boston, 1881), "Judith Pettibone" (Boston, 1881), "Half a Year in Brockton" (Boston, 1881), "How They Went to Europe" (Boston, 1884), "The Golden West" (Boston, 1886), and "Old Concord, Her Highways and Byways" (Boston, 1888). Her stories are very numerous, and many of them are to be found in "Our Little Men and Women," "Pansy," "Babyland," "Wide Awake" and other periodicals.

LOUD, Miss Hulda Barker, editor and publisher, born in East Abington, now Rockland, Mass., 13th September, 1844. She attended the public schools of that town until she was seventeen years of age. At eighteen she began to teach school in her native place, and taught there most of the time until 1886, retaining for thirteen years the highest position held by a woman in that town, and receiving the highest salary, her salary always being the same as that of a man in the same grade of work. That was owing to her constant agitation of the question of equal rights with her school committee. In 1884 a new paper was started in her

town, and she was asked by the publisher to take the editorial chair. She consented and named the paper the Rockland "Independent," of which she has always been editor-in-chief. In 1889 she bought the business, job-printing and publishing, and is now sole proprietor. That paper she has always made the vehicle of reformatory principles, social and political. In 1889, when it became her own property, she announced in the opening number that she had bought the business to help save the world; that it was not a business venture in any sense of the word; that the business would always be in charge of a foreman; that she desired a medium through which she could convey her best thought to the world, unhampered by worldly interests. She represented the Knights of Labor in the Woman's International Council, held in Washington in 1887, and her address was received with enthusiasm. At that time she spoke also before the Knights of Labor and Anti-Poverty Society of



HULDA BARKER LOUD.

Washington. She has frequently spoken on the labor and woman-suffrage platform with success. She prefers home life, and her newspaper work is more congenial. She served three years on the school board of her town, and for many years she has addressed town-meetings, without question of her right from any of the citizens. In the spring of 1891 she adopted two boys, relatives, and, besides carrying on her paper and business, she does the work of her household. Her adopted children are governed wholly without force of any kind. She is an apostle of the new mental science, though recognizing the claims of her body. She may always be found at home, except for a few hours in the afternoon, which she spends in her office. She lives away from the village, in a retired spot, on her mother's farm, where she has built a house of her own. She boasts that she has never known a day of sickness in her life, and that through sheer force of will, as she has many hereditary weaknesses.

Although she works from sixteen to eighteen hours a day, she was never physically or mentally stronger in her life than now.

LOUGHHEAD, Mrs. Flora Haines, author, whose maiden name was Flora Haines, born in



FLORA HAINES LOUGHHEAD.

Milwaukee, Wis., 12th July, 1855. Both her parents were natives of Maine. She attended school in Columbus, Wis., and in Lincoln, Ill., graduating from Lincoln University in June, 1872, with the degree of A.B. Her literary career has been a quickly successful one. When fifteen years old, and a very busy school-girl, the desire came over her to write a story. She wrote it by stealth and sent it to the "Aldine." The editor, Richard Henry Stoddard, returned the manuscript to her, suggesting that she would do well to try her story in the Harper and Appleton periodicals, as the "Aldine" had accepted manuscript enough for two or three years. The manuscript and letter went to the bottom of her trunk and were hidden there for years. She came to a serious and care-laden womanhood before she began to see the encouragement the editor's words contained and to appreciate their consideration. She began to write stories in earnest in 1883. Mrs. Loughead's newspaper work began in 1873 on the Chicago "Inter-Ocean." In 1874 and 1875 she was on several of the Denver newspapers. While there, she became acquainted with Helen Hunt Jackson, who was afterwards one of her most intimate friends. During Mrs. Jackson's fatal illness Mrs. Loughead was in daily attendance to the end. Between 1878 and 1882, and again from 1884 to 1886, she supported herself by writing for the San Francisco dailies on space-work. She published a number of excellent short stories in the "Ingle-side," the "San Franciscan," the "Argonaut," "Drake's Magazine," the Chicago "Current" and the "Overland Monthly." She now does a good deal for the syndicates, has occasional correspondence in the New York "Post," and works upon

her books. The first volume she published was a valuable work upon "The Libraries of California" (San Francisco, 1878). It is now out of print and marked "rare" in catalogues. Her first novel, "The Man Who Was Guilty," after giving her some local reputation, was taken up by a Boston house in 1886, and has had a steady sale ever since. She wrote, in 1886, a practical "Hand-Book of Natural Science," which the "San Franciscan" issued. In 1889 she published a housekeeper's book on "Quick Cooking." She has written a California story, "The Abandoned Claim," published in 1891 and has edited a volume of "Hebrew Folk-Lore Tales." She became the wife of John Loughead in February, 1886. She is the mother of five children. Her home is in Santa Barbara, Cal.

LOWE, Mrs. Martha Perry, poet, born in Keene, N. H., 21st November, 1829. Her parents were Gen. Justus Perry and Hannah Wood. At the age of fifteen years she was sent to the famous school of Madame Sedgwick, in Lenox, Mass. After her graduation she spent a winter in Boston in the study of music. A few years later she passed a winter in the West Indies, and the next year she visited in Madrid, Spain, with her brother, who was a member of the Spanish Legation, and who married Carolina Coronado, the poet laureate of Spain. In 1857 Miss Perry became the wife of Rev. Charles Lowe, a prominent clergyman in the Unitarian denomination of New England. After her marriage she published her first volume of poems, "The Olive and the Pine." The first part is devoted to Spain, and the latter to New England. A few years later she published another volume, "Love in Spain," which is a dramatic poem. The book also contains poems on the



MARTHA PERRY LOWE.

Civil War and on miscellaneous subjects. In 1874 her husband died. In 1884 she published his memoirs, a book not only full of interesting incidents of his life, but containing a vivid history of the liberal

church of that period. In 1861 her "Chief Joseph" appeared, a metrical version of the eloquent speech of Chief Joseph before the council of white men, in order to awaken sympathy for the Indian cause. Her last publication was issued in 1891. Mrs. Lowe has constantly contributed to newspapers and periodicals, and has been frequently invited to read poems on public occasions. She has always taken an active part in the cause of woman suffrage and temperance. Her children are two daughters, happily married, who reside near their mother in Somerville, Mass.

LOWMAN, Mrs. Mary D., municipal officer, born in Indiana county, Pa., 27th January, 1842.



MARY D. LOWMAN.

Her maiden name was McGaha. She resided on a farm until she had fitted herself for teaching. She was a successful teacher for a number of years. In April, 1866, she became the wife of George W. Lowman, and they went to Kansas. Being deeply interested in the condition of the colored race so recently emancipated, she became a teacher among them for three years. Her health becoming impaired, she then applied herself for some years to domestic affairs. She was an earnest worker in the cause of Christianity. Early in life she identified herself with the Presbyterian Church, and has remained loyal to its interests. She served in 1885 as deputy register of deeds in Oskaloosa, where she has resided for many years. In 1888 the women of Oskaloosa, feeling that the municipal affairs of their city might be improved, decided to put in the field a ticket composed entirely of women, with Mary D. Lowman for mayor. The move created much excitement. When the result was declared, it was found that Mrs. Lowman had been elected mayor, with a common council of women, by no small majority. They served for two years, being reelected in 1889, and an examination of the records of the city will show how faithfully they executed the trust. When their

administration began, they found an empty treasury and the city in debt. At the end of the year they had made many public improvements, and there was money in the treasury, showing conclusively that a woman's ideas of economy may extend beyond the domestic side of life. They closed the business houses that were wont to open their doors on the Sabbath, and many other reforms were brought about under her administration. She was not the first woman mayor in Kansas, but she was the first with a full council of women. She has two children, a son and a daughter.

LOZIER, Mrs. Jennie de la Montagnie, physician and president of Sorosis, was born in New York, and has been a lifelong resident of that city. Her father was William de la Montagnie, Jr. Her ancestors were Dutch and Huguenot French, who settled there as early as 1633. She was born and reared in the old seventh ward of New York, then the best portion of the city. She was thoroughly educated, and was a graduate of Rutgers' Female Institute, now Rutgers' Female College, of which she is a trustee, and which, in 1891, conferred upon her the degree of Doctor of Science. Her education was liberal, including languages and science. After her graduation she traveled in the West Indies. When she was nineteen years old, she began to teach, and several years later became instructor in languages and literature in Hillsdale College, Hillsdale, Mich. She was afterward chosen vice-principal of the woman's department of that college. Returning to New York in 1872, she became the wife of Dr. A. W. Lozier, the only son of Dr. Clemence S. Lozier, who had been her lifelong friend. The young college professor became the head of a family at once, as



JENNIE DE LA MONTAGNIE LOZIER.

her husband was a widower with two children. She became interested in medicine through her mother-in-law, Dr. Clemence S. Lozier, who was the founder and for twenty-five years the dean of the

New York Medical College and Hospital for Women. The young wife studied in that college was graduated M.D. after her first and only child was born, and was made professor of physiology in the institution. She also served on the hospital staff. After twelve years of faithful service Mrs. Lozier retired from the profession and devoted herself to domestic, social and educational interests. Just before her retirement she was invited by Sorosis to address that club on "Physical Culture." She was soon made a member of Sorosis, and at once became prominent in its councils. She is a forceful speaker, clear-brained, broad-minded and thoroughly cultured. In Sorosis she has served as chairman of the committee on science, as chairman of the committee on philanthropy and as corresponding secretary. She was elected president in 1891, and was re-elected in 1892. In 1892 she was sent as a delegate to the biennial council of the Federation of Women's Clubs, held in Chicago 11th, 12th and 13th of May, and she read an able paper on the "Educational Influence of Women's Clubs." Her activities have been numerous. In 1889 she was sent by the New York Medical College and Hospital for Women as a delegate to the International Homeopathic Congress in Paris. She there presented a paper, in French, on the medical education of women in the United States, which was printed in full in the transactions of that congress. She is the president of two other important clubs, The Emerson, a club of men and women belonging to Rev. Dr. Heber Newton's church, of which she is a member, and The Avon, a fortnightly drawing-room club. She is a member of the science committee of the Association for the Advancement of Women, and is also a member of the Patria Club. She has read papers of great merit before various literary and reform associations in and near New York City. Her family consists of two sons and one daughter. Their summers are spent in their summer home on the great South Bay, Long Island, in a pleasantly situated villa named "Windhurst." Her husband, Dr. Lozier, gave up his practice some time ago, and is now engaged in the real-estate and building business in New York. Their winter home, in Seventy-eighth street, New York, is an ideal one in all its appointments and associations. Mrs. Lozier is strongly inclined to scientific study and investigation, but she is also a student of literature and art. She speaks for the liberal and thorough education of women, not only in art and music, but also in chemistry, social economics, psychology, pedagogy and physiology. Her influence as a club-woman has been widely felt, and as president of Sorosis she occupies a commanding position in the new field of social, literary and general culture opened to women by the clubs.

LUKENS, Miss Anna, physician, born in Philadelphia, Pa., 29th October, 1844, of Quaker parents. The family lived in Plymouth, Pa., from 1855 to 1870. Anna was educated in the Friends' Seminary, Philadelphia, and began the study of medicine with Dr. Hiram Corson, of Montgomery county, Pa., in 1867. She was graduated in the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania on 13th March, 1870. She attended clinics in the Pennsylvania Hospital on that memorable day in November, 1869, when students from the Woman's Medical College were first admitted. Hisses and groans were given during the lecture. Miss Anna E. Broomall and Miss Anna Lukens led the line as the women passed out of the hospital grounds amid the jeers and insults of the male students, who followed them for some distance, throwing stones and mud at them. She was elected a member of

Montgomery County Medical Society, in Morris-town, Pa., in the spring of 1870, soon after graduation. The society had never before elected a woman. It was done through the efforts of Dr. Hiram Corson, the brave champion of women physicians for more than forty years. Dr. Lukens was the youngest member of her class and was graduated with the highest vote that had been awarded in the college in many years. During the spring and summer of 1870, after graduation, she was engaged in the special study of pharmacy, attending a course of lectures given to a few women by Prof. Edward Parrish in the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, in connection with practical work in Prof. Parrish's private laboratory. In October, 1870, she entered the Woman's Hospital of Philadelphia for six months' experience as intern. In the fall of 1871 she began to teach in the college as instructor in the chair of physiology. During the winter of 1871 and 1872, when Prof. Preston's health



ANNA LUKENS.

failed, she gave a number of lectures for her on physiology and took charge of her office practice which was continued at Prof. Preston's request for some months after the death of the latter, in April, 1872. During the spring of 1872 she taught pharmacy in the college by lectures and practical demonstrations in the dispensary of the Woman's Hospital. She was the first woman to apply for admission to the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, to take the regular course with a view to graduation. Application was made in the spring of 1872. Several of the professors were favorable and expressed much cordiality, but thought such an innovation would be met by the students in a manner that would make it very unpleasant for a woman attending alone. Hearing of more liberality in the New York College of Pharmacy, where one woman was already studying, she began a course of lectures there in October, 1872, with the hope of receiving

the diploma of that school. It was expected at that time that a professorship in pharmacy would be established in the Woman's Medical College in Philadelphia, and Dr. Lukens was invited to prepare for it. During the winter of 1872 and 1873 she took a course in analytical chemistry in the laboratory of Dr. Walz, of New York, working five hours a day, and attending lectures on pharmacy in the evening. She was forced to discontinue these lectures on account of eye troubles. In the spring of 1873 she was appointed attending physician to the Western Dispensary for Women and Children, the only dispensary on the west side under the charge of woman physicians. At the same time she was appointed attending physician to the Isaac T. Hopper Home, of the Women's Prison Association. She continued the work in the Western Dispensary until the winter of 1877, paying the rent for some months after the appropriation failed, in order to keep up the work. She was elected a member of the New York County Medical Society in 1873. She had some private practice in New York City until 1877, when she was appointed assistant physician in the Nursery and Child's Hospital, Staten Island, with entire charge of the pharmaceutical department. Soon after she was elected a member of the Richmond County Medical Society. In February, 1880, she was appointed resident physician in the Nursery and Child's Hospital, which office she held until December, 1884. She was a member of the Staten Island Clinical Society, for which she prepared and read two papers, one on Omphalitis, and one on Noma Pudendi, both of which were published in the New York "Medical Journal." The paper on Omphalitis was copied in the London "Lancet" and noticed by the "British Medical Journal." In May, 1884, she went to Europe, carrying a letter of recommendation from the New York State Board of Health, the first ever given to a woman, which secured her admission to the principal hospitals for the study of diseases of children. In December, 1884, she entered upon private practice in New York City. She was elected consulting physician to the Nursery and Child's Hospital, Staten Island, and elected a fellow of the New York State Medical Association. She was present at the organization of the New York Committee for the Prevention of State Regulation of Vice, in 1876, and was appointed one of the vice-presidents, which office she still holds. She was elected a member of Sorosis in 1889. The work done in the various positions which Dr. Lukens has filled since she graduated has all been distinguished for its unfailing thoroughness. Her executive ability in hospital administration has been of a high standard and marked with the same methodical order that has characterized her whole career in life.

LUMMIS, Mrs. Dorothea, physician, born in Chillicothe, Ohio, 9th November, 1860. Her parents were Josiah H. Rhodes, of old Pennsylvania Dutch stock, and Sarah Crosby Swift, of New England Puritan stock. Several brothers and a sister of the young Dorothea died in infancy. In 1868 the family moved to Portsmouth, Ohio. Dorothea entered the Portsmouth Female College, and at the age of sixteen years was graduated as B.A. and was the salutatorian of her class. Two years later she went to Philadelphia, Pa., and entered Mme. Emma Seiler's conservatory of music. She remained two years, learning some music and hearing a great deal of the best in concert and opera, and reading indiscriminately and superficially everything that was found on the shelves of the Public Library, that looked interesting. Later she went to Boston, Mass., and studied music

under James O'Neil of the New England Conservatory of Music. In 1880 she became the wife of Charles F. Lummis, the well-known writer. In 1881 she entered the medical school of Boston University, and graduated with honors in 1884. During the last year of her college life she served as resident physician in the New England Conservatory of Music. In 1885 she removed to Los Angeles, where she began to practice medicine. She has been highly successful in her practice. She has obtained prompt recognition from her fellow physicians, and has served as president and secretary of the County Medical Society, and as corresponding secretary of the Southern California Medical Society. She served as dramatic editor of the Los Angeles "Times," and she is now the musical editor and critic of that journal. In her practice she found much cruelty and neglect among the children, chiefly of the Mexicans, and among animals. She at once set about the formation of a



DOROTHEA LUMMIS.

humane society, and brought the cases of neglect and cruelty into the courts, making the society at once a power. In her vacation tours she has visited many of the Indian pueblos in New Mexico, and has made a collection of arrow-heads, Navajo silver and blankets, Acoma pottery, baskets and other curios of that country. Besides her professional labors, Dr. Lummis has done some notable literary work. She has contributed to "Kate Field's Washington," "Puck," "Judge," "Life," "Woman's Cycle," the "Home-Maker," the San Francisco "Argonaut" and the "Californian." She is a member of the Pacific Coast Press Association, and has contributed many important papers to the various medical journals of standing in the United States.

LUTZ, Mrs. Adelia Armstrong, artist and art-teacher, born in Knoxville, Tenn., 25th June, 1859. She is full of ambition for herself and the people of her native city, and for that reason,

besides devoting herself to training a large class of pupils, she opens her private gallery and studio to visitors. She is a daughter of Robert Houston Armstrong, a lawyer and an amateur artist of note.



ADELIA ARMSTRONG LUTZ.

Mrs. Lutz from her childhood breathed an atmosphere of refinement and culture. Her fondness for the pencil was developed early. Her general education was received in Augusta Seminary, Staunton, Va., and in the Southern Home School, in Baltimore, Md. In both schools her art study was prominent. Afterwards she was a pupil in painting under the best masters. She worked nearly a year in the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts and supplemented that course by study in the Corcoran Gallery in Washington, D. C. The mother of two children, a devoted wife and the mistress of a beautiful home, "Westwood," she finds her enthusiasm for art work in no wise abated. Her studio contains many pictures that are worthy. Her husband warmly seconds all her efforts as artist and teacher. Notwithstanding her home cares and the claims of society, she finds time for the labor of her life. She has been the recipient of various prizes and medals.

LYNDE, Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Blanchard, philanthropist, born in Truxton, Cortland county, N. Y., 4th December, 1819. Her father was Azariel Blanchard. Her mother was Elizabeth Babcock, a native of South Kingston, R. I. She was educated principally in the Albany Female Academy, where she was graduated in 1839, taking the first prize medal for composition, which was presented by the governor of the State, Hon. William H. Seward. Mrs. Lynde has spent most of her married life in Milwaukee, Wis. She is the widow of the eminent lawyer, Hon. William Pitt Lynde. She was appointed a member of the Wisconsin State Board of Charities and Reforms, while Governor Lucius Fairchild was in office. She was the first woman

to hold such a position, and she filled it with great honor to herself and benefit to the dependent classes. She has spoken much in public, chiefly before legislative committees in behalf of charitable institutions, but also before State conventions of charities. She read papers in the meetings of the Association for the Advancement of Women in Chicago and Boston, and her ideas were so practical and forcible as to attract unusual attention. She is at present engaged in looking after the general interests of the Girls' Industrial School in Milwaukee, and she is more especially prominent in connection with the World's Columbian Exposition.

LYON, Miss Anne Bozeman, author, born in Mobile, Ala., 25th February, 1860. Her father's people were English and Welsh. He was connected with some of the leading families of Virginia, among them the Temples, the Pendletons and the Strothers. "Porte Crayon," General Strother of the Union Army, the noted artist and descriptive writer, was his cousin. Mr. Lyon was a man of remarkable influence and was noted for his learning and marvelous memory. His name was Thomas T. A. Lyon. Miss Lyon's mother was Mary Coffee Heard, a descendant of two illustrious Georgia families. Anne is the oldest of ten children, six of whom are living. Her father died in 1888. In early youth she resided in Mobile and in the swamp country of the Mississippi, where her father was constructing a railroad. She always had the best instructors. Her favorite studies were French, history and mythology. She read poetry with a passionate love and a clear perception. Her associations have always been congenial and conducive to her art. Miss Lyon's successes have been in poetry, short sketches and novels. Her



ANNE BOZEMAN LYON.

poetry is particularly pleasing. She has contributed to many well-known papers. "No Saint" (Louisville), her first novel, made an immediate name for itself. It is well written. "At Sterling's

Camp," her second novel, maintains the author's standards. She excels in descriptive work.

LYON, Miss Mary, educator, born in Buckland, Mass., 25th February, 1797. From long-lived ancestors, prominent for six generations in New England in all activities of church and State, she inherited a sound mind in a sound body and sterling qualities of character. From the common school she went to the academies in Ashfield and Amherst, Mass., and had been for seven years teaching successfully in the schools of Buckland and vicinity, when her thirst for knowledge led her, in 1821, to Rev. Joseph Emerson's seminary in Byfield, Mass. At that time it was generally thought that the common elements of education were sufficient for women, and that more learning tended to make them less useful. Mr. Emerson believed in a higher education for women and taught that it should be sought and used as a means of usefulness. After two terms under his teachings,

and their appeals were fruitless. Failing in that effort, Miss Lyon left Ipswich, in 1834, after much and close study of the problem, with the distinct purpose of founding a permanent institution designed to train young women for the highest usefulness. Her aim was not the benefit of woman primarily, but the good of the world through woman. She laid her plan before a few gentlemen in Ipswich, invited together for the purpose, 6th September, 1834. They appointed a committee to act till trustees should be incorporated. The committee issued circulars and delegated Rev. Roswell Hawks to solicit funds. Miss Lyon's aims were pronounced visionary and impracticable. Her motives were misunderstood and misinterpreted. Many people had no faith in appeals for free gifts, a low salary for teachers was disapproved, and the domestic feature, regarded unadvisable by many, was ridiculed by others. Miss Lyon never doubted that the object would eventually commend itself to the common-sense of New England. She often went with Mr. Hawks from town to town, though at great cost of feeling, for she knew she was misjudged. The peculiar features of her plan became the means of its success. Within two months she collected from the women of Ipswich and vicinity nearly \$1,000. What Ipswich Seminary did for her in the eastern part of the State, the Buckland school did in the western. She obtained the aid of a few men of wealth, but, instead of depending on a few large gifts, chose to gain the intelligent interest of the many with their smaller sums. On 11th February, 1836, the Governor of Massachusetts signed the charter incorporating Mount Holyoke Seminary, and on 3rd October the corner-stone was laid for a building to accommodate eighty students and their teachers. It was only half the size of the original plan, but was all that funds would then allow. As fast as money was received, it was used upon the building, and for furnishings Miss Lyon appealed to benevolent women. Sewing-societies in different towns gave each a bed and bedding or money for furniture and apparatus. After three years of labors and anxieties the school opened on 8th November, 1837. The house was not wholly finished nor fully furnished, but it was filled with eager students, who knew that twice their number were as eagerly waiting to take their places. Miss Lyon's threefold plan was then put to the third test. Her wondrous powers of invention were never called into more frequent or more successful use than in so adjusting her time-tables that literary and domestic departments should not interfere. Such was her skill in systematizing the work and in organizing her forces, every student giving an hour a day, that all the details of household cares were faithfully provided for, and without infringing on school work. That feature of the plan, least understood and most ridiculed, was not introduced to teach housework. It was first thought of as one means of lessening outlay. It did contribute to that end, and for sixteen years the annual charge for board and tuition was only \$60. But in its usefulness for creating a home atmosphere, for developing a spirit of self-help and of willing coöperation, and for cultivating other traits essential to making any home a happy one, Miss Lyon saw reasons in its favor so much stronger, even before it was put to test, that she seldom alluded to its economy, and afterwards often said: "If dollars and cents alone were concerned, we would drop it at once; the department is too complicated and requires too much care to be continued, were it not for its great advantages." Besides organizing and overseeing all the departments, she gave systematic religious instruction, matured a course of study and taught



MARY LYON.

Miss Lyon was assistant principal for three years in the academy in Ashfield, a position never before occupied by a woman. For the next ten years she was associated with a former pupil and assistant of Mr. Emerson, Miss Grant, in an academy for girls in Derry, N. H. During the winter, when that school was closed, owing to the severity of the climate, she taught a school of her own in Ashland or Buckland, and subsequently in Ipswich, Mass. The six diplomas given their graduates in Derry in November, 1824, on completing a three-year course of study, were the first, so far as known, ever conferred on young women. Under more favorable auspices in Ipswich their marked success and the call from all parts of the Union for their graduates as teachers warranted the desire to perpetuate their school, and they pleaded for endowment, urging that it was as necessary for the permanence of a seminary for young women as of a college for young men. The public was apathetic,

several branches herself. She was versatile and enthusiastic in the class-room and out of it. Her personal influence permeated the family. She was uniformly cheerful and often humorous. Her voice was sweet and strong. She was of full figure, pure pink-and-white complexion, with clear blue eyes, wavy, light brown hair and a face that varied with every shade of feeling. Of the first year's students, four entered the senior and thirty-four the middle class. Their zeal for the seminary and that of their teachers were scarcely inferior to Miss Lyon's. Before the school opened, many feared that students could not be obtained without easier terms of admission, for the preparation required was in advance of what had generally been regarded as a finished education for girls. That fear was never realized, though the requirements were steadily increased. Nearly two-hundred were refused the first year, and four-hundred the second for want of room. In the fourth year the building was enlarged and its capacity doubled; yet applicants greatly exceeded accommodations. The three-year course of study was begun with the intention of extending it to four, and Miss Lyon continued to urge the change. But public opinion upon woman's education was such for many years that "the trustees," says the seminary journal, "are still afraid to venture it." It was made in 1862. She designed to include Latin and French and wished time for Greek and Hebrew, but, because the views of the community would not allow it sooner, she waited ten years before Latin had a place in the required course. Yet there were classes in Latin and in French almost from the first. For eleven-and-a-half years she was spared to perfect her plans, simplifying each department and reducing its details to such order that others could take them in charge. Her successors continued her progressive work. It contributed to the change in public opinion that created colleges for women, and a new charter in 1888 granted full college powers to Mount Holyoke Seminary and College. From the first the seminary had a decidedly religious, though not sectarian, character. Miss Lyon lived to see not less than eleven special revivals and nearly five-hundred hopeful conversions there. Hundreds of her pupils became home-missionaries or teachers in the West and South. Nearly seventy were connected with foreign missions. Miss Lyon never would accept from the institution more than a salary of \$200 and a home within its walls, and nearly half that salary she gave to missions. She died 5th March, 1849. Late in February she was suffering with a severe cold and nervous headache, when she learned of a fatal turn in the illness of a student. Regardless of herself, she went to the sufferer with words of comfort and help. Her own illness was brief and attended with delirium. The marble above her grave bears the sentence from one of her last talks with her school: "There is nothing in the universe that I fear, but that I shall not know my duty, or shall fail to do it."

McAVOY, Miss Emma, author and lecturer, born in Cincinnati, Ohio, 23rd October, 1841. She is a daughter of Daniel and Mary B. McAvoy. Her father, a Scotch-Irishman, was born in Belfast, Ireland. He was one of the pioneers of Cincinnati. He was a horticulturist and a lover of nature. The Cincinnati Art Museum now stands on the site of the McAvoy homestead. Emma McAvoy was graduated as a gold-medalist from the Woodward high school in 1858. For a number of years she was known as one of the grammar-teachers of Cincinnati. Her reputation as a teacher secured for her early in 1870 the principalship of one of the largest schools in Kansas City, Mo. Illness in her family caused her to return to Cincinnati. She

then gave her time to literary pursuits. She was one of the first women who presented parlor lectures on literature in the West. The subject of her first lecture was "The Sonnet." "The Ode" was her second presentation to the public. A series of lectures on literature completed her course. Her success in her native city led her to try a new field. In 1880 she started on a literary tour in the West. Her afternoon and evening "literaries" were given in almost every city of note from Cincinnati to Laramie, Wyo. She will publish her aids and helps to the study of English



EMMA MCAVOY.

literature in book form. The prolonged illness and recent death of her mother interrupted her literary pursuits.

McCABE, Mrs. Harriet Calista Clark, philanthropist, born in Sidney Plains, Delaware county, N. Y. Her parents were devout members of the Methodist Church. Calista was reared on a farm. Until the age of twelve she was educated either in the district school or by private governess. She became a fluent French scholar before she was ten years of age, and delighted in the scientific study of plants. When she was twelve years of age, her parents removed to Elmira, N.Y., where she passed several years in school. She taught seven years in Dickinson Seminary, Williamsport, Pa., at the end of which time she became the wife of L. D. McCabe, professor of mathematics and afterwards of philosophy in the Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, O. Her conversion occurred at the age of twenty. She has been engaged in the various women's societies in the church since that time. In April, 1874, she wrote the constitution of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Ohio, which was the first union organized. That constitution was accepted by the organizing committee, which represented the State and which proposed the name, "Woman's Christian Temperance Union." The State

convention met in June in Springfield, Ohio, and ratified the convention and accepted the name. The convention was held in the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Springfield, but the William Street



HARRIET CALISTA CLARK McCABE.

Methodist Episcopal Church, Delaware, Ohio, claims the honor of having the organizing work done and the name of the great organization given within its walls. The National Union, organized in the fall following in Cleveland, Ohio, accepted the constitution of the Ohio union, with the requisite modifications. It also accepted the name which it now bears. After serving the Ohio union for five years, she withdrew to enjoy her home and respite from public assemblies, to which she is not inclined. After some time she yielded to earnest persuasion to aid in the National Woman's Indian Association, and then in the Woman's Home Missionary Society of her own church. She now edits "Woman's Home Missions," the official organ of that society, is one of its vice-presidents, and also secretary of its Indian bureau.

McCABE, Miss Lida Rose, author and journalist, born in Columbus, Ohio, of Irish parents. She showed an early inclination for literary work, and at eighteen years of age she was a contributor to the Cincinnati "Commercial-Gazette." Since then her pen has been busy in newspaper and magazine work and more ambitious ventures in book-making. A little volume of historic sketches, with the title "Don't You Remember?" dealing with early events in her home, Columbus, and the Scioto valley, Ohio, was successful. When her "Social and Literary Recollections of W. D. Howells" appeared in "Lippincott's Magazine," the reviewer referred to the writer as "Mr. L. R. McCabe," her initials only being given. For some time those initials covered her identity and won a hearing from those who failed to detect "only a woman" in her robust, graceful style. In 1889, in the Paris Exposition, she did her first

work for the American Press Association, and her letters were favorably received from the start. Her first intention was to spend a few months abroad and then return to her home, to engage in literary work. A love of Paris and its wonderful possibilities, and a desire to become familiar with the French language, kept her there for more than a year. She has written for several Ohio papers since she was thirteen years old, her later communication, with widening circles of readers, being through the American Press Association, McClure's Syndicate, Harper's publications, "St. Nicholas," "Frank Leslie's Magazine," "Popular Science Monthly," "Lippincott's Magazine," the "Cosmopolitan" and the "Christian Union." She has been a contributor to Chicago, Washington and New York papers, and since making her home in New York she has written for the "Tribune," "Herald," "World" and "Commercial Advertiser." She has succeeded in New York. She is on the sunny side of the twenties, thoroughly up in



LIDA ROSE McCABE.

the theory and the execution of art, music and literature.

MACE, Mrs. Frances Laughton, poet, born in Orono, Me., 15th January, 1836. Her maiden name was Laughton. In 1837 her family moved to Foxcroft, Me., where Frances was reared and educated. She studied in the academy in that town. She was a bright, active, intelligent girl, and at the age of ten years was studying Latin and other advanced branches. At the age of twelve years she wrote verses that were published, and her talents in that line were cultivated and developed. The family moved to Bangor, Me., and there she was graduated in the high school and took a course in German and music with private teachers. She published poems in the New York "Journal of Commerce." At the age of eighteen she published her famous hymn, "Only Waiting," in the Waterville "Mail." Others attempted to claim the

authorship of that hymn, but she proved her right to it, beyond all doubt, in 1878, after it had been rated as a classic. In 1855 she became the wife of Benjamin F. Mace, a lawyer of Bangor, remaining in that

McClain has never published a book, but her poems, sketches and stories have appeared in various papers and magazines of Indiana and other States. Her work is of a high order, pure, refined and elevating. She is the wife of Rev. T. B. McClain, of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

McCOMAS, Mrs. Alice Moore, author, editor, lecturer and reformer, born in Paris, Ill., 18th June, 1850. Her father, the late Gen. Jesse H. Moore, scholar, clergyman, soldier and statesman, who died while serving his government as United States Consul in Callao, Peru, was at the time of her birth, president of the Paris academy. He came of an old Virginia family whose ancestors were noted for their valor and love of country in the wars of 1776 and 1812. Her mother, a native of Kentucky, was a daughter of one of Kentucky's prominent families, which gave to the world the famous clergyman, William H. Thompson, and John W. Thompson the celebrated Indiana jurist. From both sides of her family she inherited literary taste. From the age of eight years she had her own opinions on social and religious questions, and often astonished her elders with profound questionings, which brought upon her the name of "peculiar," and her aggressiveness as she became older, in clinging to those opinions, even when very unpopular, added to that the opprobrium, "self-willed and headstrong." During the Civil War, in which nearly all her male relatives and friends, including the man whose wife she afterwards became, had enlisted for the defense of the Union, she commenced the study of politics. At that time she read of the woman's rights movement. While she had not the courage openly to advocate a thing hooted at and pronounced "unwomanly"



FRANCES LAUGHTON MACE.

city until 1885, when they removed to San José, Cal., where they now reside. Four of the eight children born to them died. When the latest-born had entered its second year, her fountain of poetry, which had run mostly underground during twenty years, sprang up afresh, and "*Israfil*" was written, appearing with illustrations in "*Harper's Magazine*," winning for her quick recognition and advancing her toward the front rank of singers. Since then her poems have found place in the leading magazines and journals. In 1883 she published a collection of poems in a volume entitled "*Legends, Lyrics and Sonnets*," soon followed by a second edition, enlarged and extended. In 1888, a volume of her latest work was published with the title "*Under Pine and Palm*," adding to her reputation.

MCCLAIN, Mrs. Louise Bowman, author, born in Madison, Ind., 9th August, 1841. She was educated in the common schools of that city, graduating from the high school when but little more than fourteen years of age. While in those days she exhibited remarkable facility in the stiff, formal lessons of the text-books, her mind and heart were fast developing along another line wholly independent of the discipline of the school-room, and at an early age she had shown a great fondness for poetry. That fondness was partly inherited and partly due to the inspiring scenes amid which she grew up. Her mother, Emily Huntley Bowman, who was a cousin of Lydia Huntley Sigourney, was herself a poet of more than ordinary ability. Her father, Elijah Goodell Bowman, was a man of strong mental powers and wide and diversified knowledge, and to his careful and healthful pruning is due much of the symmetry which her work possesses. Mrs.



LOUISE BOWMAN MCCLAIN.

by many in her circle, her nature rebelled against the inequality of the sexes. In school she traded compositions for worked-out mathematical problems, averaging many terms from six to ten

compositions weekly on as many different subjects, changing her style so as to escape detection. At fifteen her ambition was to achieve something, and her main solace was in writing stories and



ALICE MOORE MCCOMAS.

poems, many of which were destroyed as soon as written. Her education was finished in the Convent of St. Mary, near Terre Haute, Ind. In 1871 she was united in marriage to Charles C. McComas, a young lawyer, and for the next five years she devoted herself to the duties of wife, mother and housekeeper. Financial disaster consequent on the panic of 1873 swept away home and property. Her husband, believing that he could quickly retrieve his lost fortune in a new country, emigrated to Kansas, where his wife and family, consisting of two daughters, joined him in 1877. She there resumed the half-forgotten joys of authorship, which brought her a neat little income, but she concealed her identity under a pen-name, which she still uses for fiction and poetry. After her removal to Los Angeles, Cal., in 1887, she began to write over her own name. She has edited, with occasional interruptions for the past three years, a woman's department in the Los Angeles "Evening Express." During 1891 and 1892 she filled the position of vice-president of the Woman Suffrage Association, first vice-president of the Ladies' Annex to the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, and member of the board of directors of the Woman's Industrial Union. She secured the promise of a land donation for a public park in her neighborhood on condition that the city would improve it, and took the matter before the city council, urging that body in a stirring speech to accept the gift, and by diligent and persistent work finally securing an appropriation of ten-thousand dollars. She occasionally addresses a public audience.

McCRACKEN, Mrs. Annie Virginia, author, born in Charleston, S. C., 13th October, 1868.

She is known in the literary world as "Alma Vivian Mylo." Her maiden name was McLaughlin. Miss McLaughlin's education was begun in Charleston, and she was graduated from the Academy of the Visitation, Frederick, Md. She became a widow in less than a year after her marriage. Returning to her old home in South Carolina, she first wrote for diversion. On every side she received encouragement for her work. In January, 1892, Mrs. McCracken became contributing editor to the "Lyceum Magazine," Asheville, N. C. In May, 1892, she issued, as editor and proprietor, a handsomely illustrated monthly, the "Pine Forest Echo." In addition to its literary features, it is designed to describe the beautiful historical environs of the famous health resort, Summerville, S. C., her home. She has written short stories, notably for the "Old Homestead," of Savannah, Ga., for the "Sunny South," "Peterson's Magazine," the "St. Louis Magazine" and the "American Household."

McCULLOCH, Mrs. Catharine Waugh, lawyer, born in Ransomville, Niagara county, N. Y., 4th June, 1862. In 1867 her parents removed to Winnebago county, Ill., where she lived on a farm until she entered the Rockford Seminary, where she graduated, in 1882, and afterwards took a post-graduate course. She was graduated from the Union College of Law, Chicago, Ill., and was admitted to the bar in 1886. She practiced law in Rockford, Ill., from that time until her marriage, on 30th May, 1890, with a former classmate in the Union College of Law, Frank H. McCulloch, since which time both have been engaged in the practice of law in Chicago, under



ANNIE VIRGINIA MCCRACKEN.

the firm name McCulloch & McCulloch. In February, 1892, she addressed both senate and house of representatives in Illinois, in committees of the whole, on the suffrage question.

McELROY, Mrs. Mary Arthur, sister of Chester Arthur, twenty-first President of the United States, and mistress of the White House during his term of office, born in Greenwich, Washington



CATHARINE WAUGH MCCULLOCH.

county, N. Y., in 1842. She is the youngest child of the late Rev. William Arthur. She was educated in private schools and completed her education in Mrs. Emma Willard's Female Seminary, in Troy, N. Y. Her attainments and accomplishments are far beyond the standards usually set for young women, and her strong intellectual powers enabled her to gain a thorough knowledge of every subject which she took up. She became the wife, in 1861, of John E. McElroy, of Albany, N. Y., and her home has been in that city continuously, excepting during her brother's term of office as President. When Chester A. Arthur became President of the United States, after the assassination of President James A. Garfield, he was a widower, and he invited Mrs. McElroy to serve as mistress of the White House. She did so, and her regime in Washington was distinguished by its refinement and its pleasant affability. Mrs. McElroy is a woman of commanding and attractive person, and no administration was ever more marked for social elegance than was that of President Arthur. After his term ended she returned to her home in Albany, where she is still living.

MacGAHAN, Mrs. Barbara, author and journalist, born in the government of Tula, Russia, 26th April, n. s., 1852, where the estate of her father, Nicholas Elagin, was situated. She was educated at home with tutors and then placed in the girls' gymnasium in the city of Tula, where she came under the influence of the directors and teachers of that establishment, men who were collaborators of Count Tolstoi in his school work in Yassnaya Poliana. For several years after graduating she led a worldly and luxurious life. In the fall of 1871, after the conclusion of the Franco-

Prussian War, she was staying with her sister in Yalta, in the Crimea, where the Russian Court was at the time. There she made the acquaintance of Janarius A. MacGahan, an American, native of the State of Ohio, war correspondent of the New York "Herald," whom she married in 1873. Since then Mrs. MacGahan has led a very migratory life, following her husband to Roumania, where she remained throughout the Russo-Turkish War in the rear of the army, accompanied by her three-year-old son, watching the care of the wounded, and at work receiving her husband's dispatches written for the "Daily News," of London. She carried his instructions as to the translating and telegraphing of the dispatches and the regulation of the movements of his couriers. As during the Carlist War, so also from the rear of the Russian army, Mrs. MacGahan was writing news-letters about the campaign, and had them published under her husband's name, in St. Petersburg's most influential liberal paper, the "Golos." Then began her own journalistic career, to which she gave herself up altogether on the death of her husband, at the close of the Russo-Turkish War. Having received an offer of a position in the editorial rooms of the "Golos," she filled it for nearly two years, and at the same time wrote articles for Russian periodicals, letters from St. Petersburg for the New York "Herald," and filled in that city the position of regular correspondent to the Sidney "Herald," Australia. In 1880 Mrs. MacGahan was sent by the "Golos" as special correspondent of that paper to the United States, with orders to witness and write up the presidential campaign of that year. She continued in the employ of the same



BARBARA MAC GAHAN.

paper in America until the "Golos" was suppressed by the Russian censor. Mrs. McGahan returned to Russia early in 1883. It was the year of the coronation of Alexander III. and she



LEOTTA.

From Photo by Morrison, Chicago.

CLARA LIPMAN.

From Photo by B. J. Falk, New York.



NORAH LAMISON.

From Photo by Morrison, Chicago.

engaged to supply news-letters from Russia to the New York "Times" and the Brooklyn "Eagle." During her stay in Russia in that year she entered into an arrangement with the "Novosti" of



ALICE G. MC GEE.

St. Petersburg and the "Russkaya Viedomost" of Moscow, the leading liberal papers of Russia, and returned in the capacity of correspondent to those papers, to the United States, where she has lived ever since, still continuing to be the resident correspondent of the latter paper. In 1882 she became regularly associated with the leading liberal magazine of Russia, the "Messenger of Europe." Since the first part of 1890 she has written regular monthly articles on American life for the St. Petersburg magazine, the "Northern Messenger." She wrote for publication in Russia over her own signature, with the exception of some works of fiction, published in the "Messenger of Europe," under the pen-name "Paul Kashirin." While living in America Mrs. MacGahan has frequently contributed letters to the syndicate "American Press Association," the New York "Herald," the New York "Times" and the New York "Tribune." She wrote articles for the "Youth's Companion," "Lippincott's Magazine," and her novel, "Xenia Repunina," written in English, was published in New York and London (1890). Mrs. MacGahan considers her home in America, where her only child, Paul MacGahan, is being brought up, and where her husband's remains rest in his native State, Ohio, to which they were brought over in 1884 from Constantinople by the Federal government, at the request of the Ohio legislature.

McGEE, Miss Alice G., lawyer, born in Warren county, Pa., 10th February, 1869. Her father, Joseph A. McGee, has long been prominently identified with the petroleum industry, having been one of the pioneers of that work in 1860. Most of her life was passed on a farm. She was graduated in the Warren high school in 1886. She

took a course of training in the Boston School of Oratory, and taught one term in a district school. In 1887 she decided to study law, and on 16th February of that year she registered as a law student with Messrs. Wetmore, Noyes & Hinckley, in Warren, Pa., where she had been serving as librarian in the public library. She was admitted to the bar on 13th May, 1890. Since her admission she has practiced law successfully in Warren. She was the second woman in Pennsylvania to be admitted to the bar. The first was Mrs. Carrie Kilgore, of Philadelphia. Miss McGee is equally successful as counselor and pleader.

McHENRY, Mrs. Mary Sears, a president of the National Woman's Relief Corps, born in New Boston, Mass., 30th December, 1834. She is a daughter of David G. Sears and Olive Deming Sears. She received a liberal education in the female seminary in Rockford, Ill., and became the wife of William A. McHenry on 28th January, 1864, while he was home on a veteran's furlough, after serving three years in the Union Army. Mr. McHenry returned to Washington and joined his command. Mrs. McHenry accepted the position of deputy treasurer of Crawford county, Iowa, in the office of her husband's brother, who was treasurer of that county. When Mr. McHenry returned from the war, he settled in Denison, Iowa, where he has resided ever since. She has been in the work of the Woman's Relief Corps from the first. She was in the Denver convention, where the Woman's Relief Corps was organized, and soon after her return a corps was instituted in Denison. She has served with acceptability as corps, department and national president, and in various other offices.



MARY SEARS MC HENRY.

McKINLEY, Mrs. Ida Saxton, wife of William McKinley, twenty-fourth President of the United States, born in Canton, Ohio, 8th June, 1847. The families of her parents were among the pio-

neers of Ohio, and her grandfather, John Saxton, established the Canton "Repository," one of the oldest newspapers in the State. She inherited a cheerful, bright temperament from her mother, which has been the foundation of a womanly life under the drawback of ill health, and from her father practical ability and good judgment in all the affairs of the world. Her delicacy of constitution made it necessary to shorten her school days, and she left the young ladies' school in Media, Pa., at the age of sixteen years. Her practical father believed in a business education for young women, something unusual in those days, and she spent some time in a bank as his assistant. A six-month tour abroad completed her education, and upon her return she began a social life, which resulted in her marriage to Major McKinley on the 25th January, 1871. Although delicate from her earliest years, invalidism did not make Mrs. McKinley its victim until after her marriage. Though she has

quence of her delicate health. Mrs. McKinley cannot respond to every social demand her position levies, and will be in a great measure relieved by Mrs. Hobart, the Vice-President's wife, who will preside when necessary at affairs of state. Both are women of refinement and tact.

HOBART, Mrs. Fannie Tuttle, the wife of the Vice-President of the United States, was born in Patterson, New Jersey. She is a daughter of Judge Socrates Tuttle, with whom Mr. Hobart studied law, and they were married 21st July, 1869. Mrs. Hobart, on hearing of Mr. Hobart's nomination, telegraphed back to him the devoted words of Ruth, "Whither thou goest I will go." She has always lived in the city of her birth; with whose leading philanthropies she has been connected. She is president of the Old Woman's Home, a promoter of the Woman's Exchange, and a prominent worker in the Presbyterian church. All her life she has proven an excellent home-maker and home-keeper, and their home is famed for its hospitality. Of their two children, a son called Garret A. Hobart, Jr., is yet in his teens; but their daughter, Miss Fannie, a young woman of great promise, died in her twentieth year, of diphtheria, while the family were touring through Italy in 1895, and was buried at Lake Como. In appearance Mrs. Hobart is of medium height, with dark hair and blue eyes, and possesses a stately dignity of presence. Her cheery, wholesome nature and gentle ways win friends and admirably fit her for the position of prominence she must fill at the nation's capital.

McKINNEY, Mrs. Jane Amy, educator and philanthropist, born in Vermont, 25th October, 1832. She still retains her family name, Amy. Mrs. McKinney's family moved to northern Ohio in 1835, and settled in Mentor. Jane was educated in the Western Reserve Seminary and in Oberlin. She was married in 1856 and went with her husband to Winneshiek County, Iowa, where her home was until 1888, when she removed to Chicago, Ill., where she now resides. Since the age of fifteen she has been engaged in educational and philanthropic work almost continuously. In Iowa she was actively engaged in temperance work and in the advocacy of woman suffrage. She has served a term of four years by election of the legislature as trustee of the hospital for the insane in Independence, Iowa. She is president of the Cook County Equal Suffrage Association. Recently she has taken up kindergarten work, and has for two years served as supervisor of the Chicago Kindergarten Training School. She is a woman of distinct individuality.

McKINNEY, Mrs. Kate Slaughter, author and poet, born in London, Ky., 6th February, 1857, is familiar to the public by her pen-name, "Katydid." She was graduated in Daughters' College, Harrodsburg, Ky., and soon after became the wife of James I. McKinney. She has written verses since she was fifteen years of age. The first were published in the "Courier-Journal," from which they found a way into the leading newspapers and magazines. Her Kentucky home stands out with frequency in the pages of her published volume, "Katydid's Poems." She has a lyric gift, and her poems have a melody and sweetness. Mrs. McKinney gets her inspiration from the trees and the flowers and the brooks, which are to her the open books of Nature. She has the faculty of singing with ease and naturalness on these subjects nearest her heart.

McMANUS, Miss Emily Julian, poet, born in Bath, Ont., 30th December, 1865. She is of Irish extraction on both her father's and mother's



KATE SLAUGHTER MC KINNEY.

been unfitted for active participation in the social enjoyments which Washington life affords, she has been in the highest sense of the word a happy woman, in a more than ordinarily happy married life, in the friendship of those who know her worth, and in the performance of charitable works, unknown to any except the recipients and members of her own family. Those who know her best say she has been an inspiration to her husband in his political career, his most faithful constituent and adviser, and proud of his success. After four years' residence at Columbus, Ohio, Governor and Mrs. McKinley returned in January, 1896, to Canton. A magazine article in 1891 described Mrs. McKinley under the heading, "Unknown Wives of Well-known Men." The presidential campaign of 1896 made this characterization obsolete, and since 4th March, 1897, she has been the honored mistress of the executive mansion at Washington. In conse-

side. She grew up an imaginative child, fond of the companionship of books, especially books of poetry. Her father, a man of scholarly tastes, encouraged the love of literature in his daughter.



EMILY JULIAN MCMANUS.

Miss McManus obtained her early education in the public school of her native town, and later in the Kingston Collegiate Institute and in the Ottawa Normal School. In the latter she was fitted to be a public-school teacher. Having taught for a period with marked success, she entered in 1888 the arts department of Queen's University, Kingston, Ont. Miss McManus has contributed poems to the Kingston "Whig," the Toronto "Globe," the "Irish Canadian," the "Educational Journal," "Queen's College Journal" and the Toronto "Week." Mr. W. D. Lighthall, of Montreal, the compiler of an anthology of Canadian poetry, entitled "Songs of the Great Dominion," which was published in London, Eng., makes special mention of Miss McManus' poem, "Manitoba," in his introduction to that work.

McMURDO, Mrs. Katharine Albert, social leader, was born in the "Beckwith Homestead," the beautiful home in Palmyra, N. Y., of her grandfather, Col. George Beckwith. Her maiden name was Katharine Albert Welles. Her youth was chiefly spent in New York City, where her parents, Albert, the historical and genealogical writer, and Katharine Welles, resided, and where she became the wife of Col. Edward McMurdo, a brilliant Kentuckian, who fought for the Union throughout the Civil War. In 1881 they took up their residence in London, where Col. McMurdo engaged in such important and far-reaching enterprises as to make his name a familiar one throughout the financial world. He was one of the earliest to recognize the commercial and financial possibilities of South Africa, and his investments and enterprises in that country gave him almost the importance

and power of a potentate. Their mansion in Charles street, Berkeley Square, a survival of the time of William III, into which they had introduced many modern comforts and luxuries, became the center of a generous hospitality, where scholarly, agreeable people, distinguished in letters, art or science, men notable for civil or military services, or for lineage and position, found congenial association. Ever a devoted student of the best books, with a mind enriched by extensive travel, a residence in foreign capitals, and acquaintance with intelligent society, with a brilliant conversational gift, and a fascinating personality, she soon won a host of devoted friends. The happy home in Mayfair received an awful shock in 1889, when Col. McMurdo died, without a moment's warning, from the bursting of a blood-vessel in the brain. The Portuguese government took advantage of that event, and seized the Delagoa Bay Railway, an important line traversing the Portuguese territory in southeast Africa, from Delagoa Bay on the coast to the Transvaal frontier, which Col. McMurdo had built under a concession direct from the king of Portugal, and which from its unique position gave the man whose courage and enterprise had prompted its construction a power sufficient to arouse the envy of the Portuguese government and people. The seizure was made under the flimsy pretext of a technical breach of contract, and was such a high-handed outrage that the English and American governments took prompt action to protect the interests of Mrs. McMurdo and those associated with her husband in the ownership of the railway. Portugal admitted its liability and joined with the United States and British governments in asking the Swiss parliament to appoint a commission from the leading jurists to



KATHARINE ALBERT McMURDO.

enquire and determine the amount of indemnity to be paid for the railway and the valuable rights conferred by the concession. That being one of the interesting diplomatic incidents of the day, with

four governments officially concerned, Mrs. Mc Murdo was thrust into a prominence perhaps repugnant to one of her retiring disposition. The tribunal will conclude its labors in 1892, in accordance with the terms of the protocol under which it is sitting. In all her business with the State Department, with diplomatic and other officials, her great dignity, composure, ability and good sense have commanded respect and admiration. Her engagement to Frederic Courtland Penfield was formally announced, and their marriage was celebrated in the fall of 1892. Mr. Penfield is an American gentleman who has lived many years abroad and who is widely known in diplomatic, literary and social circles. He was for several years United States vice-consul-general to Great Britain. It is probable that, after her marriage, Mrs. McMurdo will divide her time between Europe and America.

MC PHERSON, Mrs. Lydia Starr, poet, author and journalist, born in Warnock, Belmont county, Ohio. Her father was William F. Starr, and

are now living. Widowed in early life, she placed her sons in printing-offices to learn a trade and earn a living. They are now editors and publishers of newspapers. In 1874 Mrs. Hunter moved to the South, where she became the wife of Granville McPherson, editor of the "Oklahoma Star," published in Caddo, Ind. Ty. Mrs. McPherson's taste for literary work there found exercise. She worked on her husband's journal as editor-in-chief until 1876, when she established the "International News" in Caddo. She did the literary work, while her two sons did the printing. Mr. McPherson son had aroused hostility by his conduct of the "Star," and he was threatened with personal injury. He left Caddo and went to Blanco, Tex., where he died. Mrs. McPherson wearied of life among the tribes in Indian Territory. In 1877 she removed to Whitesboro, Tex. There she started the "Whitesboro Democrat," which was the first paper published in Texas by a woman. In 1879 the "Democrat" was moved to Sherman, Tex., where it is still published as a daily and weekly. The daily is now in its twelfth year and has long been the official paper of the city as well as the county organ. She has, with the aid of her sons, made it a paying and influential journal. Mrs. McPherson was chosen honorary commissioner to the New Orleans Exposition from her county. In 1881 she joined the State Press Association of Texas and was elected corresponding secretary. In March, 1886, she was elected a delegate to the World's Press Association, which met in Cincinnati, Ohio. In the same month she was appointed postmaster of Sherman, which office she filled successfully for four years. Besides all her journalistic work, her society associations and her relations in numerous fields of work and influence, she has written much for publication. Her poetical productions are numerous. They have been widely quoted, and have been collected into a volume entitled "Reulura" (Buffalo, 1892). She has a number of books now in manuscript, one of which is a novel entitled "Phlegethon." She has traveled much in the United States. She spent four months of 1890 in Oregon, Nevada, Utah and neighboring States, and furnished letters of travel for Oregon journals. She is one of the busiest women of the age and country in which she lives.

MADISON, Mrs. Dorothy Payne, commonly called Dolly Madison, wife of James Madison, fourth President of the United States, born in North Carolina, 20th May, 1772, and died in Washington, D. C., 12th July, 1849. She was a granddaughter of John Payne, an Englishman, who removed from England to Virginia early in the eighteenth century. His wife was Anna Fleming, a granddaughter of Sir Thomas Fleming, one of the pioneers of Jamestown, Va. His son, the second John Payne, Dorothy's father, was married to Mary Coles, a first-cousin to Patrick Henry. Dorothy was reared as a Quaker. In 1791 she became the wife of John Todd, a lawyer of Pennsylvania, who was a member of the Society of Friends. Mr. Todd died in 1793, in Philadelphia, Pa., during the yellow-fever scourge. In September, 1794, Mrs. Todd became the wife of James Madison, and their union was a cause of joy to President Washington and his wife, both of whom were warm friends of Mr. and Mrs. Madison. Their long married life was one of unclouded happiness. Mrs. Madison's extraordinary personal beauty, her brilliant intellect and her great social powers made her the model mistress of the White House during the two terms of her husband as President. She was a conspicuous figure in society, and her knowledge of politics and diplomacy was extensive, and her brilliant



LYDIA STARR MCPHERSON.

her mother was Sarah Lucas Starr, a woman of English descent. The family moved from Belmont county to Licking county when Lydia was three years old. They settled near the present town of Jersey. Lydia early showed poetical tastes and talents. She was precocious in her studies, learning everything but mathematics, with ease and rapidity. When she was twelve years old the family removed to Van Buren county, Iowa, where they settled on a claim near the Des Moines river. There she grew to womanhood. At the age of seventeen she became teacher of a select school in Ashland, Iowa. She taught successfully and received a salary of one dollar a week, with board among the patrons of the school. In her twenty-first year she became the wife of D. Hunter, and they settled in Keosauqua, Iowa. Five children were born to them, of whom three sons and one daughter

management of society contributed powerfully to the success of President Madison's administration. During all the stirring scenes of that period, including the sacking of Washington by the British,



DOROTHY PAYNE MADISON.

she bore herself always with dignity and courage. After the close of President Madison's second term of office they removed from Washington to his estate in Montpelier, Va., where they passed their lives in quiet retirement. Her life was embittered by the misconduct of her son, Payne Todd. Mrs. Madison left the manuscript of her book, "Memoirs and Letters," a most interesting volume, which was published in Boston in 1887.

MALLORY, Mrs. Lucy A., editor, born in Roseburg, Douglas county, Oregon, 14th February, 1846. Her father, Aaron Rose, settled in Oregon early in the forties, and the city of Roseburg was named for him. He was one of the first white settlers at a time when the country was an unbroken wilderness. The wife and mother died in giving birth to Lucy. Though reared among Indians and surrounded constantly in early life by the wildest aspects of nature, she was always a vegetarian. Soon after reaching the years of womanhood she became the wife of Rufus Mallory, who afterwards represented the State in Congress, and who is now one of the most successful lawyers in the Pacific Northwest, and is the senior member of the extensive law firm to which Senator Dolph belongs. She accompanied her husband to Washington. Not long after their return to Salem, which at that time was their home, an incident occurred which brought out the spirit of the woman. In 1874 the old slavery prejudice was so strong in Oregon that some forty-five negro and mulatto children were prevented from attending the Salem public schools and kept from all chance of acquiring an education, as no white teachers could be found who would condescend to teach them. A public fund was set apart for them, but no one

came forward to labor for it. Mrs. Mallory volunteered to instruct the dusky children, in the face of sneers and ridicule. Her course shamed the people into a sense of duty, and within three years the children were admitted into the white schools and classes, when all friction and opposition disappeared. Mrs. Mallory, having no immediate use for the public money which she drew for her work, let it remain in the bank. In 1886 she used the fund for the purchase of a printing plant, and soon after started her monthly magazine, the "World's Advanced Thought," with Judge H. N. Maguire for assistant editor. The latter recently retired from editorial connection, on account of the pressure of other business affairs, but still contributes to its pages, while Mrs. Mallory, who was always the proprietor, has full control. Her magazine circulates among advanced thinkers and workers in every portion of the civilized world. Count Tolstoi, of Russia, takes it. Her work, like that of her husband, is in Portland, but their home, where they rest nights and Sundays, is on their ranch or fruit farm, four miles out in the suburbs of the city.

MANNING, Mrs. Jessie Wilson, author and lecturer, born in Mount Pleasant, Iowa, 26th October, 1855. Her maiden name was Wilson. She spent her childhood and received her education in Mount Pleasant. Immediately after graduation in the Iowa Wesleyan University, in 1874, Miss Wilson entered the field of platform work, and was for five years an able and eloquent speaker on literary subjects and for the cause of temperance. In the fall of 1889 all her private ambitions and public work were changed by her marriage to Eli Manning, of Chariton, Iowa, prominent in business



JESSIE WILSON MANNING.

and political circles in that State. Since her marriage Mrs. Manning has devoted herself to her home and family of three sons. Her first book, published in 1887, called the "Passion of Life," is her most

ambitious work and has achieved a moderate success. She has written a large number of articles for the Iowa press, among them a series of literary criticism, and poems, and essays for magazines, besides stories under a pen-name. Her *Chariton home* is a social and literary center.

MANVILLE, Mrs. Helen Adelia, poet, born in New Berlin, N. Y., 3rd August, 1839. Her father was Col. Artemus Wood. She inherited literary talent from her mother, several members of whose family won local celebrity, and who were connected with the Carys, from whom Alice and Phebe were descended, and also the house of Douglas, whose distinguished representative was Stephen. Accompanying her father as Helen Wood, she removed to the West at an early day, where she became Mrs. Manville, and has since lived in La Crosse, Wis. For many years her pen-name was "Nellie A. Mann," under which she contributed to leading periodicals. Renouncing her pen-name, she assumed her own, and in 1875 published a collection of her poems entitled, "Heart Echoes," which contains but a small portion of her verse. She has one child, Marion, a poet of decided gifts. Mother and daughter possess unusual beauty. They are both high-minded, refined and essentially feminine. Mrs. Manville's life has been one of complete self-abnegation. She is

schools in Chicago, and afterward was graduated from the Chestnut Street Seminary for young ladies, then located in Philadelphia, Pa., but since removed to Ogontz, Pa. While purely feminine in every



HELEN ADELIA MANVILLE.

wholly devoted to family and friends, while yet doing excellent literary work.

MARBLE, Mrs. Callie Bonney, author, was born in Peoria, Ill., where her father, Hon. C. C. Bonney, was a young lawyer just beginning practice. He shortly afterward removed to Chicago, Ill., where he has since resided. Mrs. Marble is of Anglo-Norman origin and is descended from the noble De Bon family, who figured in the days of William the Conqueror. Afterward the spelling of the name became De Bonaye, and later assumed its present form. She attended the best



CALLIE BONNEY MARBLE.

respect, she yet inherits from her legal ancestry a mental strength that is very decided, though not masculine. She has published two prose works, "Wit and Wisdom of Bulwer" and "Wisdom and Eloquence of Webster." She is a proficient French scholar and has made translations of many of Victor Hugo's shorter works. Her first writing for periodicals was a story, which was printed serially in a Chicago Masonic magazine. Since its appearance she has written poems, sketches and stories for a great number of periodicals. She has written the words of a number of songs that have been set to music by F. Nicholls Crouch, the composer of "Kathleen Mavourneen," Eben H. Bailey and W. H. Doane. She has written two operettas, one set to music by Mr. Bailey, and the other by Mr. Doane, and has dramatized the "Rienzi" of Bulwer, an author who holds a very warm place in her affections. She has been in delicate health for many years. Although Mrs. Marble did not begin to write until 1882, and much of her work has been done while in bed or on her lounge, she has accomplished a great deal, and has gained a recognition that is general and gratifying. Several years ago she became the wife of Earl Marble, the well-known editor, art and dramatic critic, and author, and they now reside in Chicago.

MARBLE, Mrs. Ella M. S., journalist and educator, born in Gorham, Me., 10th August, 1850. Left motherless at nine years of age, she was her father's housekeeper at twelve, and that position she filled until she was seventeen, attending the village school during that time. A natural aptness for study fitted her for teaching, and she taught and attended school alternately until she was married, in 1870. She has two children, a son and daughter.

Losing none of her interest in educational matters, she joined the Society for the Encouragement of Study at Home, conducted by a number of educated Cambridge women, supplementing her studies



ELLA M. S. MARBLE.

by contributions to the leading papers and magazines of Maine and Massachusetts. In 1873 she accepted the editorial management of the juvenile department of a Maine paper. Failing health put a stop to her literary work for a time, and in search of health she moved to the West, spending five years in Kansas and Minnesota, devoting herself almost exclusively to philanthropic and educational work. She held at one time the offices of president of the Minnesota State Suffrage Association, president of the Minneapolis Suffrage Association, seven offices in the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and secretary of the White Cross movement. She was also secretary and director of a maternity hospital, which she did much toward starting. She was one of the founders of the immense Woman's Christian Temperance Union Coffee Palace in Minneapolis. Receiving, in 1888, a flattering offer from a Washington daily newspaper, she moved to the Capital to take a position upon the editorial staff. She contributed also Washington letters to eastern and western papers. Failing health caused her to abandon all literary work and engage in something more active, and she turned her attention to physical culture for women. She established, in 1889, the first women's gymnasium ever opened in Washington, D. C. She also established in connection with it an emporium for healthful dress, and found great pleasure in the fact that she had surrounded herself with two-hundred-fifty women and children who, as teachers, pupils and sewing-girls, were all looking to her to guide them toward health. In 1890, and again in 1891, she was made president of the District of Columbia Woman's Suffrage Association. She was several times called by the national

officers to address the committees of the House and Senate. As a public speaker she was effective. Her wide experience in philanthropic work caused her to be called frequently to fill pulpits of both orthodox and liberal churches. In 1891, having made her school of physical culture a social and financial success, she sold it and accepted the financial agency of Wimodaughsis, the national woman's club. From girlhood she has taken an active interest in any movement calculated to advance the interests of women.

MARK, Miss Nellie V., physician, born in Cashtown, Pa., near Gettysburg, 21st July, 1857. Whether or not her advent into the world at a time when the aphorism, "All men are born free and equal," was on everybody's tongue, developed in her a belief that woman shares in the term "man," and a residence at the most susceptible age on the scene and at the time of the greatest battle ever fought in defense of that idea, inspired the desire to aid the suffering, suffice it to say that Dr. Mark can not remember the time when she was not a suffragist and a doctor. She was always making salves and ointments for lame horses and dogs. Only one cat and no chickens died under her care. The account of those early days is brief: "Smart child, but very bad!" In July, 1875, Dr. Mark was graduated from the Lutherville Seminary, Maryland, and in 1883 she returned to make an address before the alumni on "Woman Suffrage and its Workers." Three years later she delivered another on "Woman in the Medical Profession," which the faculty had printed in pamphlet form for distribution, and she was elected president of the Alumni Association. After her graduation she studied under the professors in Gettysburg for several



NELLIE V. MARK.

years, during which time she was under allopathic treatment in that place and in Baltimore for inherited rheumatism, which affected her eyes. Experiencing no improvement, she tried homeopathy

in Philadelphia, and, being benefited, read medicine with her physician, Dr. Anna M. Marshall, for about a year. In 1881 Dr. Mark began a course of study in the Boston University School of Medicine, and was graduated in 1884. She settled in Baltimore and has built up a large and remunerative practice. Dr. Mark is a bright, breezy writer and debater on all subjects, and has been kept busy, in addition to her practice, with addresses and discussions in medical and suffragist conventions. She has given health lectures to working-girls' clubs. She is superintendent of the scientific-instruction department of the Baltimore Woman's Christian Temperance Union. She holds the position of director for Maryland, and auditor, in the Association for the Advancement of Women. In the meeting of that society in Detroit, in 1887, she read a paper on "Women as Guardians of the Public Health." She also read a paper on "La Grippe" in the last meeting, 16th October, in Grand Rapids, Mich., and was on the programme in November, 1892, in Memphis, Tenn., for one on "The Effect of Immigration upon the Health of the Nation." Dr. Mark is a practical refutation of the idea that a professional woman must vacate her own sphere, and be of necessity an inefficient housekeeper. With youth and talents at her command, much may be expected from her in her chosen life-work and in any cause which she may espouse.

MARKSCHEFFEL, Mrs. Louise, journalist, born in Toledo, Ohio, in 1857. Her mother's father was the president of one of the Cantons of Switzerland, and was descended from royalty. His daughter fell in love and eloped with Caspar



LOUISE MARKSCHEFFEL.

Weber, a teacher in a Swiss university. The young couple came to the United States, finally fixing their home in Toledo, Ohio. There, in a strange land, after a hand-to-hand struggle with

poverty during those earlier years, Mrs. Weber gave up her life in bringing Louise, the youngest of nine children, into the world. When but two weeks old, the little Louise was taken by her



From Photo by Morrison, Chicago.

JULIA MARLOWE.

father's brother, George Weber, and his wife, to be brought up by them as their own child. She attended the public schools and showed great aptness as a scholar, but at the early age of fifteen her school career was brought to a close by her betrothal and marriage to Carl Markscheffel, a prosperous business-man of large property. That occurred 15th October, 1872. Four years later her son Carlos was born. Mr. Markscheffel died in August, 1892, after a long and painful illness. Mrs. Markscheffel began her regular literary work several years ago, when continued misfortunes had caused Mr. Markscheffel's loss of fortune and bereft him of health and ambition. She became the literary and society editor of the Toledo "Sunday Journal." Her work immediately became a marked feature of the "Journal." She created social columns that are absolutely unique, and delightful even to those who care nothing for the news details. Her leaders sparkle with bright comments upon things in general, with witty sayings, mingled with pathetic incidents, while underneath runs a current of kindly thought that can only come from a truly womanly spirit. She is an excellent dramatic, musical and literary critic. In the intervals of her arduous labors, she occasionally finds time to contribute short stories and sketches to eastern papers.

MARLOWE, Miss Julia, actor, born in the Lake district of England, in the village of Coldbeck, in 1865. She was christened Sarah May Frost. Though Brough was a family name, there was a well-known English actor named Fannie Brough, she decided, when she went on the stage, to take the name Julia Marlowe. In 1872 her family came

to the United States and settled in Kansas, but finally removed to Cincinnati, where Julia Marlowe had five years' schooling. Her education was thoroughly American, received in the public schools of America, and she wishes to be known and classed as an American actor. In 1874, when Julia was nine years old, she played as Sir Joseph Porter in "Pinafore" with her younger sister, Alice. Then came the children's parts in Rip Van Winkle. In 1879 she went on a tour in a company with Miss Dowé, and during that tour saw much of Shakespearian characters. One day the Romeo page of the company was sick, and the youthful Julia, after proving that she knew every line of "Romeo and Juliet," was permitted to play the page's part. She did it in such a way as to suggest great possibilities, and for the next four years she studied in retirement with Miss Dowé. She studied school branches and elocution, with all the stage "business," and soon was ready to begin regular work before the public. She played in New England towns with great success, and on 20th October, 1887, she made her debut in New York City as Parthenia in a matinee performance of "Ingomar." She won a triumph at once. All the critics were favorable. Soon afterward she appeared as Viola in "Twelfth Night," and her success led her to enter the ranks as a star. She made a tour, appearing in "Ingomar," "Romeo and Juliet," "Twelfth Night," "As You Like It," "The Lady of Lyons," "Pygmalion and Galatea" and "The Hunchback." While her first tour was not wholly successful financially, it introduced her to the public and paved a way for her brilliant triumphs of the past eight years. She has steadily worked her way to the front rank, and to-day she is considered one of the leading actors. In 1890 over-work brought on a serious illness in Philadelphia, Pa., and she was long ill in the home of Col. Alexander K. McClure, of the Philadelphia "Times." Since her recovery she has continued her successes in the principal cities of the country. She is a woman of slight form, with a beautiful and expressive face, and in her roles she appears true to life without visible effort. Her art is of that high, sure and true sort which hides itself and makes the portrayal natural. Her marriage occurred in 1894, to Robert Taber, her leading man, a young tragedian of great promise and histrionic power. Together they have managed their own company and accomplished great reforms in the selection of the people and talent of their support. Nothing but the highest art is selected, and, above all, only the chaste and moral appear in their roles, and the same high standard is required of the players selected to interpret those roles. Since her marriage Mrs. Taber has retained, for stage purposes, her maiden name, Julia Marlowe, which has now become synonymous with her famous role of Juliet. In fact, Mr. and Mrs. Taber have created for themselves an unsurpassed fame as interpreters of "Romeo and Juliet," and are so recognized on the American stage. During the winter of 1896-97 Mr. and Mrs. Taber surprised their most confident friends in the skill they displayed outside the purely classic drama in the title roles of the popular historic play, "For Bonnie Prince Charlie." The Tabers have located their home in Vermont, a few miles from Burlington, where Mr. Taber's family resides on the old farm homestead. Thither the actors turn their footsteps when a little leisure is granted them in their busy career, though of the year 1897 their three months' vacation was spent abroad. Duse predicts that with Julia Marlowe rests the hope of classic drama in America.

MARSH, Mrs. Alice Esty, see ESTY, Miss ALICE MAY.

MARSHALL, Miss Joanna, poet, born in Harford county, Md., 14th August, 1822. There were published her first attempt at song-writing. Her early life was spent mainly in Baltimore, Md., where her family lived for many years. In her childhood home she received her first schooling from her father, Thomas Marshall. Having directed the elements of her education aright, he permitted her to brouse at will in his well-stocked library. Joanna received her literary bent from her father. No slave ever toiled on her father's homestead, freedmen tilled his lands, and women disenslaved performed the household services. Her mother, Sarah Marshall, belonged to the Montgomery family, one of the oldest and most prominent of Maryland. In their Fairmount home in Cincinnati, Ohio, for many years have lived the Marshall sisters. The three sisters shared the



JOANNA MARSHALL.

home of their married sister, Mrs. Louis F. Lanay. Miss Marshall possesses a pleasing personality. Her love of flowers she shares with her love of poesy. Endowed with a deep religious feeling, she aims to make her life Christ-like. Her pen is always ready with contributions to Christian literature. A deep spirituality pervades her later poems. The late years of Miss Marshall's life are filled with peace. Her pen is not so busy as in her earlier days, but her later productions have been her very best.

MATHER, Margaret, actor, born in Tilbury, near Montreal, Canada, in 1862. She is of Scotch descent. In 1868 her family left Canada and settled in Detroit, Mich. Margaret went to New York City to live with one of her brothers, who offered to educate her. She passed through the public schools, and her brother died in 1880, leaving her dependent upon herself for a living. Having become inspired with the desire to go on

the stage, she studied with George Edgar. She made her débüt as Cordelia in "King Lear," and she soon attracted the attention of Manager J. M. Hill, who made a contract with her for a six-year engagement. She at once went under instruction, and for twenty-one months she received the best of training in every line of stage business from dancing to elocution. She opened her career with Mr. Hill, as Juliet, 28th August, 1882, in McVicker's Theater, in Chicago, and her success was instantaneous. She then played in the principal cities, and in 1885, on 16th October, appeared in the Union Square Theater, in New York City, in her famous rôle of Juliet. Her season of seventeen weeks was played to crowded houses. She has worked and studied diligently, and her repertory includes Rosalind, Imogen, Lady Macbeth, Leah, Julia, Lady Gay Spanker, Peg Woffington, Mary Stuart, Gilbert's Gretchen, Pauline, Juliana, Barbier's Joan of Arc, Nance Oldfield, Constance and Medea. She is constantly adding new attractions to her list, and her artistic growth is substantial. While playing under Mr. Hill's management she became the wife, in 1887, of Emil Haberkorn, the leader of the Union Square Theater orchestra. Soon after her marriage she severed her relations with her manager, and since then she has been playing with a company of her own.

MATHER, Mrs. Sarah Ann, philanthropist, born in the town of Chester, Mass., 20th March,

the labors of the Methodist ministry, and found their way to the Wesleyan Academy in Wilbraham, Mass., during the presidencies of Rev. Drs. Adams and Allyn, where they were noted for love of order and scholarship. The second daughter, Sarah A. Babcock, after leaving the academy, engaged in teaching, and continued her studies in modern languages and literature. In her course as teacher, she became preceptress and instructor in the art department in the New England Southern Conference Seminary, East Greenwich, R. I., and subsequently principal of the ladies' department and professor of modern languages in the Wesleyan College, Leoni, Mich. After the close of the war, and before the United States troops were withdrawn from the South, she went among the freedmen as a missionary. With characteristic energy and devotion to whatever line of labor absorbed her for the time, she brought all her powers to bear upon this work, sacrificing health, bestowing labor without measure, and, at the risk of loss, invested all her available means in the work of establishing a normal and training school for colored youth in Camden, S. C. In the prosecution of that work for the colored youth, she became a public speaker in their behalf, much against her natural inclination, and, before she was fully conscious of the transformation going on within her, lost herself in their cause. An entire failure of health became imminent, and she left the work to others, but resumed it again on the organization of the Woman's Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, becoming one of its conference secretaries and organizers. Through her efforts, a model home and training school in Camden, S. C., has been established. Buildings have been erected and purchased, which will accommodate fifty pupils, and the school is sustained by the Woman's Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Of her works as an author, "Itinerant Side" (New York), was her first venture. This was favorably received and went through many editions. "Little Jack Fee," a serial; "Young Life" (Cincinnati), and "Hidden Treasure" (New York) followed. The cares of a parsonage and the requirements of local church work, the secretaryship of a conference society and a general care of the model home in Camden, S. C., forced her to lay down her pen, which she did with great reluctance. Now, in the comparative quiet of a retired minister's life in Hyde Park, Mass., and released from the duties of a burdensome secretaryship, she resumes the delightful literary recreation of former days. With speech and pen, she is now endeavoring to revive the lost art of Systematic Beneficence.

MEE, Mrs. Cassie Ward, labor champion, born in Kingston, Ont., Canada, 16th October, 1848. Her parents and ancestors belonged to the Society of Friends, many of whom were and are prominent and accredited ministers of the society. She was educated and followed teaching for several years in her native city. She came with her husband, Charles Mee, to the United States and settled in Cortland, N. Y., in 1882, where the family now reside. She has gained considerable prominence by her writings. Several years ago she first appeared on the public platform in the cause of temperance. She is a member of the Order of Rebecca, and in 1886 she became a member of Peter Cooper Assembly, No. 3,172, Knights of Labor of Cortland. In August, 1885, she first spoke on the labor question, and her speeches gave her prominence as an advocate of labor. On 12th August, 1886, she addressed ten-thousand people on Boston Common. She received a splendid illuminated address from the Knights of Labor of Kingston, Canada, in token of



SARAH ANN MATHER.

1820. She is the wife of the Rev. James Mather, an honored member of the New England Southern Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. She is of Puritan ancestry, and traces her descent through eight generations born in this country. The father and mother of Mrs. Mather commenced their conjugal life on a farm among the hills of Hampden county, Mass., where they reared a family of eight children in rural plenty. The three daughters were converted in their youth through

their appreciation of an address made by her in that city, 14th March, 1887. She has lectured extensively among the miners of Pennsylvania. She is an earnest and powerful speaker and a great

since. Her oldest daughter was an invalid and could not be sent to school at that time, and Mrs. Meech invited a few of the neighbor's children to make a class in her home, that she might have companionship for her daughter in her studies. She continued that "Cottage Seminary" till the daughter was able to go from home to school, and then she started an "Industrial Society," composed mainly of scholars from the Vineland high school, in 1875. The boys were taught to make a variety of articles in wood and wire work. The girls cut and made garments and fancy articles. In 1887 Mrs. Meech was appointed by the trustees of the Vineland high school to introduce there and to superintend the department of manual education. This plan was only partially carried out. Mrs. Meech was converted in 1850 and became a member of the Baptist Church in her fifteenth year. During the Civil War her husband was a hospital chaplain. She was with him in Louisville, and while there helped in a mission school in the suburbs. He was afterwards stationed in Bowling Green, Ky., and there she had a Sunday-school class in the convalescent ward of the hospital. While they were in the industrial school in Maryland, she had to conduct the religious meetings with the girls, on account of her husband's loss of voice. A remarkable revival began in the school and all but four of the girls became Christians. After moving to Vineland, Mrs. Meech started a Sunday-school in Vineland Center, in the face of obstacles, and conducted it for ten years, serving as superintendent, collecting a library and training teachers for the work. Many of the pupils were converted, and the school became known far and wide. In connection with her Sunday-school work she organized a society



CASSIE WARD MEE.

admirer of the principles of the Knights of Labor. Her work is the education of the members of that powerful organization.

MEECH, Mrs. Jeannette Du Bois, evangelist and industrial educator, born in Frankford, Pa., in 1835. Her father, Gideon Du Bois, was descended from the French-Huguenots. He was a deacon in the Baptist Church for nearly half a century. Her mother, Annie Grant, was a Scotch woman and came to this country when a girl. She is still living. Jeannette learned to read when she was four years old. The first public school in Frankford was built opposite to her home, in 1840, and she attended it as soon as it was opened. She went through all the departments, and afterwards was graduated from the Philadelphia Normal School. She then commenced to teach in the Frankford school, and taught there eight years, resigning her position in 1860. In 1861 she became the wife of Rev. W. W. Meech, then pastor of the Baptist Church, in Burlington, N. J. In 1869, during her husband's pastorate in Jersey Shore, Pa., she opened a free industrial school in the parsonage, with one-hundred scholars, boys and girls. The boys were taught to sew and knit, as well as the girls. She provided all the material and utensils and sold the work when it was finished. In 1870 her husband was chosen superintendent of the Maryland State Industrial School for Girls. There she had an opportunity to develop her ideas. The materials were provided, and they taught cooking, canning and housekeeping as well as sewing, reading, writing, drawing, arithmetic and music. Her husband lost his health, and they were obliged to give up the work. They went to Vineland, N. J., in search of health in 1873, and have lived there ever



JEANNETTE DU BOIS MEECH.

for missionary information in 1877. A correspondence was opened with missionaries in China, and she set to work to study up the customs and religions of China, Japan and India, in order to

interest her scholars in the work in those countries. They always had a full house on missionary Sunday. Her lectures have been given by request in a number of churches, school-houses and conventions. One young lady, a member of one of her societies, is now a missionary in Japan. Mr. Meech has been pastor of the South Vineland Baptist Church for seventeen years. During his vacations Mrs. Meech frequently filled his place. She addressed an audience for the first time in Meadville, Pa., in 1867, in a Sunday-school convention. In 1890, in company with Mrs. Ives, of Philadelphia, she commenced a series of cottage prayer meetings in Holly Beach, N. J. They visited from house to house, talking with unconverted people and inviting them to the meetings. The religious interest was great. Since then she has frequently held Sunday evening services in the Holly Beach Church, which is Presbyterian in denomination, and which years ago refused her the use of their

county, Wis., 1st July, 1858. Her father was William A. Caldwell. Her mother's maiden name was Artlissa Jordan. They were originally from Ohio, removing to Wisconsin in 1855. The call of war, which, at the age of five years, forever severed Velma from a father's love and care, explains the intensely patriotic spirit of all her writings. He perished in the frightful mine before Petersburg. When twenty years of age Velma Caldwell became the wife of James Melville, C. E., a graduate of the Wisconsin State University, since well-known as an educator and a prohibitionist. Her productions in verse and prose have appeared extensively in the *St. Louis "Observer," "St. Louis Magazine," "Housekeeper," "Ladies' Home Journal," "Daughters of America," Chicago "Inter-Ocean," "Advocate and Guardian," "Weekly Wisconsin," "Midland School Journal," Chicago "Ledger," "West Shore Magazine"* and many other publications. She is at present editing the "Home Circle and Youth's Department" of the "Practical Farmer" of Philadelphia, Pa., and the "Health and Home Department" in the "Wisconsin Farmer" of Madison, Wis. She is a devoted follower of Henry Bergh, and with her pen delights to "speak for those who can not speak for themselves." For ten years past her home has been in Poynette, Wis., but she has recently removed to Sun Prairie, Wis., where her husband is principal of the high school. She has been one of the most voluminous writers in current publications that the central West has produced. She is always felicitous in her choice of subjects, and her work has been very remunerative.

MERIWETHER, Mrs. Lide, author and lecturer, born in Columbus, Ohio, 16th October, 1829. Mrs. Meriwether's parents resided in Accomack county, Virginia, and it was during a temporary sojourn in Columbus their daughter was born. Her mother dying a few days after her birth, Lide was sent to her paternal grandparents in Pennsylvania. Setting forth in her seventeenth year to earn her own living, she and her only sister, L. Virginia Smith, who afterwards as L. Virginia French became one of the best known of Southern authors, went as teachers to the Southwest. Almost ten years after that practical declaration of independence, an act requiring much more hardihood forty years ago than now, Lide Smith was married and settled in the neighborhood of Memphis, Tenn., where, with the exception of a few years, she has since remained. There she lived through the war, passing through the quickening experiences of four years on the picket line with three young children. After the war she led a simple home life, devoted to husband and children, to the needs of neighbors and to personal charities, of which she has had a large and varied assortment. Though a reader and living in a rather literary atmosphere, she scarcely began to write until forty years old, nor to speak, a work for which she is even better fitted, till she was over fifty. The duties which came to her hand she did in a broad and simple way, while the thought of another work, which must be sought out was growing and her convictions were ripening. Then, when, as she says, most women are only waiting to die, their children reared and the tasks of the spirit largely ended, began for her a life of larger thought and activity. While many of her poems are imaginative, her prose has been written with a strong and obvious purpose. Her first literary venture, after a number of fugitive publications, was a collection of sketches, which came out under the name of "*Soundings*" (Memphis, 1872), a book whose object was to plead the cause of the so-called fallen women, a cause which both by her precepts



VELMA CALDWELL MELVILLE.

church for a missionary lecture, because she was a woman. In March, 1891, the South Vineland Baptist Church granted her a license to preach. Since receiving that license, she has held a number of meetings on Sunday evenings in Wildwood Beach, N. J., and in Atlantic City, N. J. She held aloof from temperance societies till about three years ago. As the church did so little, and the evil increased so fast, she joined the Woman's Christian Temperance Union in 1889. She was made county superintendent of narcotics the first year. Two years ago she received an appointment as national lecturer for the Woman's Christian Temperance Union in the department of narcotics. She edited the Holly Beach "Herald" in 1885, but could not continue it for want of means. She has been engaged in business as a florist and art store-keeper for some years.

MELVILLE, Mrs. Velma Caldwell, writer of prose and poetry, born in Greenwood, Vernon

and practice the author has for years maintained. In 1883 she published, as a memorial of her sister, who died in 1881, a volume of poems, "One or Two" (St. Louis), her sister's and her own alter-

of Louisiana for ten years before the Civil War, and re-elected under the Confederacy. Their family consisted of two sons and two daughters. Mrs. Merrick devoted the first twenty years of her wedded life to maternal duties. While pondering deeply on the manifold responsibilities motherhood involves, she was led to look long and anxiously into the evils as well as the benefits of society. Having an original mind, she reasoned out vexed problems for herself and refused to accept theories simply because they were conventional. At that time the temperance cause was being widely agitated in the South, and, though its reception on the whole was a cold one, here and there women favored the movement. She became at once president of a local union, and for the last ten years has filled the position of State president for Louisiana. She has written extensively on the subject, but her chief talent is in impromptu speaking. She is a very successful platform orator, holding an audience by the force of her wit and keen sarcasm. Again her sympathies were aroused upon the question of woman suffrage, and for years she stood comparatively alone in her ardent championship of the cause. She was the first woman of Louisiana to speak publicly in behalf of her sex. She addressed the State convention in 1879, and assisted to secure an article in the Constitution making all women over twenty-one years of age eligible to hold office in connection with the public schools. It required considerable moral courage to side with a movement so cruelly derided in the South, but, supported by her husband, she has always worked for the emancipation of women with an eloquent and fluent pen, defining the legal status of woman in Louisiana, and is a valued

LIDE MERIWETHER.

nating. But Mrs. Meriwether's real call to public work came less than ten years ago from a friend in Arkansas, who demanded that she should go and help in a Woman's Christian Temperance Union convention. She went and found, to her surprise, that she could speak, and she has been speaking with growing power and eloquence ever since. Almost immediately after going into the field she was elected president of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Tennessee, a post which she has continued to fill by the unanimous vote of its members. Under her leadership and remarkable executive ability the union has grown greatly in size and undertakings and has seen stirring times, having gone through the arduous fight for constitutional prohibition, in which they came much nearer victory than they had anticipated. From her interest in the temperance work naturally grew up a still more ardent interest in woman suffrage, of which league also, she has become State president, and to which she has devoted her ablest efforts. On both subjects Mrs. Meriwether is a fine speaker. It was her breadth of character which won her instant recognition, in her first notable speech before the National Woman Suffrage Convention, as being of the same stuff as the old leaders of the movement.

MERRICK, Mrs. Caroline Elizabeth, author and temperance worker, born on Cottage Hall Plantation, East Feliciana parish, La., 24th November, 1825. Her father was Capt. David Thomas, who belonged to a prominent South Carolina family. She was thoroughly and liberally educated by governesses at home, and at an early age she became the wife of Edwin T. Merrick, an eminent jurist, chief justice of the Supreme Court



CAROLINE ELIZABETH MERRICK.

correspondent of several leading woman's journals. In 1888 she represented Louisiana in the Woman's International Council in Washington, D. C., and also in the Woman's Suffrage Association, which

immediately afterward held a convention in the same city. She has always taken an active part in the charitable and philanthropic movements of New Orleans. For twelve years she was secretary of St. Anna's Asylum for Aged and Destitute Women and Children. She has been president of the Ladies' Sanitary and Benevolent Association, president of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, and in a recent meeting of the societies for the formation of a woman's league of Louisiana she was unanimously elected president. She has published a series of stories and sketches of the colored people of the South, which have been widely copied. Those stories show that she possesses literary ability of no mean order. She has written some poems that show a good degree of poetic feeling and talent. No collection of her literary productions has been published. She is living in New Orleans.

MERRICK, Mrs. Sarah Newcomb, educator and business woman, born in Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, Canada, 9th May, 1844. She is a descendant of Elder Brewster, of Pilgrim Father fame, and counts among her ancestors some of the most notable New England names. She is a member of the Daughters of the Revolution by virtue of her great-grandfather, Simon Newcomb, having, with others, instigated rebellion in Nova Scotia. The rebellion was quelled soon after Mr. Newcomb's untimely death in 1776. Forty-one of his kinsmen, amply avenged his death by taking an active part in the war in the New England and other States. From such ancestry one could but suppose Mrs. Merrick to have inherited good physical and mental strength and great power of endurance. In her earliest childhood she played

and then arose great obstacles in the way of her obtaining the education she so much craved, which should fit her for her coveted profession. In 1860 she reached the United States, and the following



HELEN MAUD MERRILL.



SARAH NEWCOMB MERRICK.

at teaching, and when barely nine years of age offered her services, in earnest sincerity, to a missionary, as a teacher for the Mic-Mac Indians of Nova Scotia. She was left an orphan at the age of seven,

year entered the public schools of Boston, and, through the financial assistance of her oldest brother, remained there till 1867, when she was graduated in the Girls' High and Normal School. Her steps were immediately turned southward. Her first teaching was done in Manassas, Va. There she not only labored throughout the week, but on Sunday afternoon gathered all the children of the town together and gave them scripture lessons, illustrated on the blackboard. That drew the attention of a Baltimore clergyman, who attended the meeting one day, and he strongly urged her to leave teaching and take up divinity, assuring her of a license from the Baltimore Synod. She declined, and resolved that nothing should allure her from her chosen field. Hearing of Texas as a wide and new ground for teachers, she next resolved to go there. Having thus resolved, no tales of wild Indians and wilder desperadoes could deter her. In September, 1872, she was appointed principal of a public school in San Antonio, and held that position with but little interruption for eighteen years. Even marriage did not wean her from the school-room. She was for over two years a paid contributor to the "Texas School Journal," and it is through her work that San Antonio has long borne the reputation of having the best primary schools in the State. Writer's cramp attacked her right hand about ten years ago. That was another agent trying to draw her from the school-room, but she taught her left hand to write, while she was in the meantime perfecting her invention of a pen-holder to fit on the finger like a thimble, leaving the hand free and thus avoiding cramp. Her investments in realty in San Antonio have proved profitable, and Mrs. Merrick is looked upon as a good business

woman. She is president of the Business Woman's Association, lately formed in that city. Having retired from active work in the school-room, she intends to continue her work in the cause of education through her pen.

MERRILL, Miss Helen Maud, littérateur, born in Bangor, Me., 5th May, 1865. From 1881 to 1887 she lived in Bucksport, in the same State. In 1889 she removed to Portland, Me., where she still resides. There she soon became connected with several literary associations. She early showed a talent for composition, and since 1882 she has been a contributor, both in prose and verse, to the newspaper press. Her humorous sketches over the pen-name "Samantha Spriggins" had extensive reading. In 1885 she wrote a poem on the death of Gen. Grant, which was forwarded to his widow, and a grateful acknowledgment was received by the author in return. Her memorial odes and songs written for the anniversaries of the Grand Army of the Republic always find appreciation. In a recently-published work on the poets of her native State she has honorable mention. She has not yet collected her work in book-form, nor has she been in haste with her contributions to magazines and newspapers. Delicate in her childhood, she was tenderly and constantly cared for by her affectionate mother, who, doing her own thinking on all the most important themes pertaining to both man and womankind, encouraged her daughter to do the same. Early in life Miss Merrill was led to take herself into her own keeping, resolved on an honorable, useful and womanly life.

MERRILL, Miss Margaret Manton, journalist, born in England in 1859. She spent thirty-five years of her life in Minnesota, Colorado

Wellington, and her grandmother on the maternal side was second-cousin to "Royal Charlie" of Scotland. In spite of her lineage, Miss Merrill was very proud of the fact that she was an American woman. Entering Carlton College at the age of fourteen, she remained there a year, and then continued her studies in the University of Minnesota, from which institution she was graduated, being chosen by her class as the valedictorian. The succeeding fall, when just eighteen years old, she began her career as teacher, which vocation she continued successfully for two years. Her taste for literary work led her to the journalistic field, when she was barely twenty years old. Going to Denver, she purchased the "Colorado Temperance Gazette," which was then the only temperance paper in that State. The venture was not a success, on account of the doings of a partner, and also because the anti-temperance spirit was at that time too strong in Colorado for the prosperity of a paper wholly devoted to that cause. Later, during the temperance campaigns in Kansas and Iowa, she did very excellent service as a lecturer and organizer. She was especially fortunate in her labors among children. In 1887 she went to New York City to do regular newspaper work. When the Woman's Press Club of New York was organized, she was one of the charter members, and was elected the club's first secretary. She was a club journalist of Sorosis, and a very active member of that club. While later upon the staff of the New York "Herald" she was the only woman employed in that capacity by that great journal. In addition she did syndicate and miscellaneous work, being especially successful as a writer of children's stories. During her vacations she became an extensive traveler, at various times visiting almost every habitable portion of the globe. At the time of the famine in South Dakota, in 1889, she went through nineteen destitute counties in midwinter, visiting the homes of the people, and bringing back to her paper correct accounts of the condition of affairs there. The result was that large contributions were sent from the East, and many were relieved from want. During 1890 she visited the Yellowstone Park and wrote accounts for papers in the West and in England, which attracted attention. While in California she wrote a poem entitled "The Faro Dealer's Story," which gained for her considerable local fame. She died in New York City, 10th June, 1893.

MESSINGER, Mrs. Lillian Rozell, poet, was born in Ballard county, Ky. Her parents were Virginians. Her paternal grandfather came from Nice, France, during the Napoleonic War and settled in Virginia. Her maternal ancestors were of English descent. Her father was a gifted physician, fond of poetry and music. Lillian's early education was varied, and her free country life made her familiar with nature. From reading poetry, she early began to make it. At the age of sixteen she began to publish her poetical productions, and her pen has never been idle for any great length of time since then. Her father died while she was in college. After Dr. Rozell's death Lillian did not return to school. When a little more than sixteen years of age, she became the wife of North A. Messenger, a native of Tuscumbia, Ala., an editor and a man of means. His father had been an editor for forty years before him. Their wedded life was brief, only lasting four years, when Mr. Messenger died. She was left with one son, whom she raised and educated. He is a journalist. After her husband's death she made her home in Washington, D. C. She has published four



MARGARET MANTON MERRILL.

and California. Her father was the Rt. Rev. William E. Merrill, who for forty years was one of the foremost educators of the Northwest. Her mother was a grandniece of Sir Arthur Wellesley, Duke of

volumes of verse. Most of her work is cast on a high plane, and all of it bears the stamp of genius. She is now nearly forty years old, and is actively engaged in literary pursuits. She has always been



LILLIAN ROZELL MESSENGER.

very fond of music and painting, and has acquired knowledge of both arts. She has given some dramatic recitals, and is said by critics to possess dramatic talents of a high order.

MEYER, Mrs. Annie Nathan, author and worker for the advancement of women, born in New York, N.Y., in 1867. Her maiden name was Annie Nathan. She belongs to a prominent Jewish family and is a cousin of the late Emma Lazarus. She was educated at home in her childhood and afterward entered the School for Women, a branch at that time of Columbia College. She became the wife of Dr. Alfred Meyer, before she had finished her school course, and withdrew from her class. She was one of the first to enter the woman's course in Columbia College, in 1885, and her efforts and those of others resulted in the founding of Barnard College, affiliated with Columbia College, receiving full official sanction and recognition. She is now one of the trustees. She is the editor of "Woman's Work in America," a volume containing the result of three years of earnest work and research. Mrs. Meyer is opposed to woman suffrage, unless the franchise be restricted by laws providing for an educational qualification. It is her theory that legislation should follow in the footsteps of education. She is a gifted woman, a poet and essayist, but most of her activities have been expended on philanthropic, reform and charitable work. Her home is in New York City.

MICHEL, Mrs. Nettie Leila, editor, born in Oswego, N. Y., 26th September, 1863. Her father was Mortimer A. Champion, a descendant of the Tifft family, of Connecticut, early settlers of this country. Her mother was Cecelia Penny Champion a descendant of the Clark family, of

central New York. She received her early education in the public schools of Syracuse, N.Y., and later in the public schools of Oswego. She was married 29th March, 1882, but her wedded life was of brief duration, extending over a period of less than one year. Being obliged to support herself she went out as an advertising agent for a large wholesale house of Chicago, Ill., and was the first woman in this country to fill such a position. She then became a drummer, visiting the drug trade in the interests of an Eastern supply house. She was one of the first, if not the first, women sent out as an agent for staple articles and occasioned no little comment, traveling from place to place with her sample trunk. Her territory embraced the States of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Michigan. As a drummer she was very successful, but left the road at the end of two years. She then took a course in stenography in Prof. Warner's school in Elmira, N. Y., in 1888, and was graduated in three months, one of the best qualified students sent out by that school during a term of twenty-five years. In the fall of 1888 she entered the office of the "Magazine of Poetry," in Buffalo, N. Y., and took charge of the correspondence as an expert stenographer. The following year she became the business manager of the magazine, a position she resigned in 1891 to become its editor. Mrs. Michel is interested in all movements for the advancement of women, and she has represented business interests in various conventions throughout the country. She is a member of St. John's Episcopal Church, Buffalo, of the King's



NETTIE LEILA MICHEL.

Daughters, and of the Woman's National Press Association.

MILLAR Mme. Clara Smart, singer and musical educator, born in McConnell's Grove, near Freeport, Ill., in 1852. She was the daughter of Porter M. Smart and Sarah E. Stowell Smart. The family moved to Boston, Mass., and Clara entered

the New England Conservatory of Music in that city. She studied for four years under the direction of L. W. Wheeler, and was graduated in 1870. She at once began her work with enthusiasm, and won



CLARA SMART MILLAR.

success as a vocalist, making a specialty of church music as a leading member of quartette choirs connected with the prominent churches of Boston and vicinity. In 1874 she became the special pupil of Madame Rudersdorf, who urged her to make a specialty of teaching. Clara studied faithfully, and following her teacher's advice, became the exponent of the Rudersdorf system in Boston, where now, in 1892, she holds the first rank as teacher of musical vocalism. Miss Smart made a decided success in 1876 in oratorio, appearing in Music Hall with Titiens. She went to Milan, Italy, where she was so fortunate as to enjoy the teaching of San Giovanni. Returning to Boston, she again took a class of pupils, and now nearly all her time is occupied with the duties of her arduous profession, giving ninety-six lessons a week. She became the wife, in 1891, of William Millar, a business man of Boston.

MILLER, Mrs. Addie Dickman, born in West Union, Iowa, 26th July, 1859. Her maiden name was Dickman. In 1863 her parents moved to a farm near that town, where her youthful years were passed in quiet. Her schooling from her seventh to her fourteenth year was limited to a few months each year. She was the oldest of nine children. From her refined and educated mother she learned music and inherited literary tastes. From her public-spirited father she imbibed a taste for discussing current questions of public interest. She became a teacher in her fifteenth year, and continued in that profession for eight years, teaching during vacations and studying in the Western College of Iowa. In that institution she completed a Latin and scientific course in 1881, and took the chair of history and literature in

Avalon College, Missouri. At the close of her first term in that institution she became the wife of Prof. G. M. Miller, a fellow-student and graduate of the Iowa College, who was professor of ancient languages in Avalon College. During the next two years she taught German and acted as supernumerary to the faculty of Avalon. In 1883 Professor Miller accepted the presidency of Philomath College, in Philomath, Ore. In that college Mrs. Miller taught German and acted as superintendent of the young women's department, giving the students practical lectures on the questions of the day. Mrs. Miller and her husband identified themselves with the temperance movement, and Professor Miller served as president of the Oregon Temperance Alliance. In 1886, having been nominated for Congress, he lectured in various towns in the State, and while he was gone Mrs. Miller performed his work in the college. Leaving Philomath they went to Portland, Ore., where Mr. Miller began to practice as an attorney-at-law. Mrs. Miller gave up teaching and has devoted herself to the work of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. While caring for her three children, she found time to serve for two years as president of the Portland Woman's Christian Temperance Union, arraying the motherhood of the city against the evil of intemperance. She is a most enthusiastic worker. Besides her platform work she for years edited the woman's department in the "West Shore," a Portland periodical. She has also published "Letters to Our Girls" in an eastern magazine, a series of articles containing many valuable thoughts for the young women to whom they were addressed. In 1890 Mrs. Miller and her family removed to Woodbridge,



ADDIE DICKMAN MILLER.

Cal. While living there, her practical nature found expression in the invention of a dish-washing machine. Her life is still devoted to moral and charitable work.

MILLER, Mrs. Annie Jenness, dress-reformer, born in New Hampshire, 28th January, 1859. She was educated in Boston, Mass. Her maiden name was Annie Jenness, and she traces



ANNIE JENNESS MILLER.

her ancestry back to that illustrious stock which produced Wendell Phillips and Oliver Wendell Holmes. She is the most prominent of all the leaders in the movement for reform in the matter of woman's dress. Before her marriage she had won considerable fame in Massachusetts as a woman of letters. She is a young and beautiful woman, highly cultured, who has taken up with energy and with a great deal of taste and good judgment the question of dress reform, or "the principles of correct and artistic dressing." She has lectured in all of the leading cities of the United States, in crowded houses, and has been well received, being invited over and over again to the same places. She now lives in Washington, D. C. She is one of the owners of a magazine published in New York and devoted to the aesthetics of physical development and artistic designs for dresses, containing articles by the best writers on all topics of interest to women. She has presented her ideas on dress to large assemblies, and her influence is widely acknowledged. All the progressive and reformatory movements of the day appeal to her and have her sympathy and support. She is the author of "Physical Beauty" and of "Mother and Babe," the latter a work which furnishes information and patterns upon improved plans for mother's and baby's wardrobe. Mrs. Miller's ultimate hope is to establish at the national capitol an institution for physical development and the highest art of self-culture, which shall be under the control of able students of anatomy, chemistry and physical science.

MILLER, Mrs. Dora Richards, author and educator, was born in the Island of St. Thomas, Danish West Indies. Her father, Richard Richards,

was from Liverpool, Eng., and her mother's family also was of English descent, through Hezekiah Huntington, of Connecticut. He was her grandfather and belonged to the same family from which came Samuel Huntington, signer of the Declaration of Independence. The death of her father while she was yet an infant caused her to be taken to the home of her Huntington grandmother, in the neighboring island of Santa Cruz. Hurricanes and earthquakes were among her experiences there, and not long before she left the island a negro insurrection took place, which resulted in the emancipation of the slaves in all the Danish Islands. Her mother, with the other children, had removed to New Orleans, La., but it was not until after her mother's death, when she was about fourteen, she joined there her unknown brothers and sisters, to reside in the family of a married sister. She was graduated with distinction, her school-girl essays having for several years attracted attention, and the editors of a New Orleans paper invited her to contribute to their journal. She had prepared herself for the profession of a teacher and undertaken the support and education of a young brother, and thought it best to give all her powers to that work. A few years later, when that and other duties were accomplished, she became the wife, in 1862, of Anderson Miller, a lawyer from Mississippi, and they went to Arkansas to reside. Troubles resulting from the war caused a break-up and those journeys in the Confederacy, culminating in the siege of Vicksburg, which are recounted in her articles published in the "Century," entitled "Diary of a Union Woman in the Siege of Vicksburg" and "Diary of a Union Woman in the South." Her husband died soon after the close of the war,



DORA RICHARDS MILLER.

leaving her with two infant sons. She took up more earnestly than ever public-school work, rising steadily from grade to grade, till she was appointed to the chair of science in the girls' high school of

New Orleans. During those busy years she was using her pen in the local papers, without name, on school subjects. In 1886 her "War Diary" was published in the "Century." Those articles attracted great attention. In 1889 she wrote, in collaboration with George W. Cable, "The Haunted House on Royal Street," being science teacher in the high school held in that building when it was invaded by the White League. She was correspondent for the Austin, Tex., "Statesman" during the second Cotton Exposition. She was assistant editor of a paper published in Houston, Tex., and has written for "Lippincott's Magazine," the "Louisiana Journal of Education," the "Practical Housekeeper" and other journals.

MILLER, Mrs. Elizabeth, physician, born on the banks of the Detroit river, near the town of Detroit, Mich., 2nd July, 1836, of Scotch parents. She was the youngest of six sisters. The pre-natal influences there received from her mother, who

the cause of much suffering and disability. A few terms in a young women's boarding-school proved to be all she could accomplish in school work. Enviroined with frailty and other adverse circumstances, there was little to be done but simply to wait, but in her waiting there was the planting of a better heart garden than could have been accomplished by any other process. In her seventeenth year she was so desirous of becoming educated, that she might devote her life to foreign mission work, it was in a measure decided to have her attend Albion Seminary, Mich., when she was taken quite ill and forced to yield to an apparent decree. After serious consideration and mental struggle she resolved upon a course of home study and self-culture. For this she took as a foundation the Bible with the helps received from eminent biblical writers, such as Boardman, Tupper, Thomas à Kempis, Pollok and many others, becoming familiar with her chosen authors through their spiritually-inspiring influences, giving also attention to higher studies. At the age of twenty-two years she was married. In 1862, under the first three-year call, her husband entered the army. In 1863, in answer to a telegram, she went to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., to nurse her husband, who was seriously injured while on detached service, in charge of sick and wounded from the fields of Corinth. It was during her stay in that general hospital that Mrs. Miller began the study of medicine, which she pursued until 1866, when she attended her first course of lectures in the allopathic college in Boston, Mass. She was graduated in 1870 in the Homeopathic College, Cleveland, Ohio. Her impelling motive in obtaining a medical education was her own health. From girlhood Dr. Miller was peculiarly gifted to heal the sick, making her first and marvelous cure, when fifteen years of age, of a critical case of hernia. She reduced the displacement perfectly while waiting for the family physician, Dr. M. P. Stewart, of Detroit. It was the only case known to him reduced in that way. He pronounced it one of the most wonderful cures known to medical science. The patient is still living. The experiences and victories of Dr. Miller furnish the women of to-day another example of self-sustaining heroism not found in every walk in life, for hers has been a life of heroic endeavor. Dr. Miller is living in Muncie, Ind., surrounded by a large circle of friends and acquaintances, still engaged in professional work, both medical and literary.

MILLER, Mrs. Emily Huntington, author and educator, born in Brooklyn, Conn., 22nd October, 1833. She received a liberal education and was graduated in Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio. In 1860 she became the wife of John E. Miller. Of their children, three sons are living. Their only daughter died in infancy. Mr. Miller was a teacher for many years. He was the principal of the academy in Granville, Ill., and afterward professor of Greek and Latin in the Northwestern College, then located in Plainfield, Ill. He was always an earnest Sunday-school and Young Men's Christian Association worker. In connection with Alfred L. Sewell he published the "Little Corporal," which, after the great fire in Chicago, was merged with "St. Nicholas." Mr. and Mrs. Miller moved from Evanston, Ill., to St. Paul, Minn., where Mr. Miller died in 1882. Mrs. Miller had shown her literary ability in her school-days. While yet a mere girl, she published a number of sketches and stories, which attracted general attention. She has ever since been a constant and prolific contributor of sketches, short stories, serials, poems and miscellaneous articles to newspapers and magazines. She earned a reputation by her work on the "Little



ELIZABETH MILLER.

always had a kind word and a piece of bread and meat for the dusky woodman, infused into the child's nature a friendly regard and large sympathy for the Indian. This mother was a rigid prohibitionist, even in those far-away days, and no one ever received from her a drink stronger than coffee. Dr. Miller's heart has rebelled against the cruel wrong perpetrated upon the Indian. Any work for the betterment and uplifting of the Indian has found a ready endorsement by her. While yet quite young, her parents removed to the city of New York, where she spent her girlhood years. Those were the happiest years of her life, and still, when the family concluded to return to Detroit, she responded joyfully, so sweet was the memory of green fields, wild flowers and free birds singing their happy songs in the great forests. In her seventh year she received a fall, which injured her spine and cast a shadow over every hope and ambition of her life, and which in later years has been

Corporal." She has given much time and work to Sunday-school and missionary interests. She has been connected with the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle from its commencement, and has



EMILY HUNTINGTON MILLER.

been president of the Chautauqua Woman's Club for four years. Recently she was elected president of the Woman's College of the Northwestern University, in Evanston, Ill., where she now resides. Her published literary work includes fifteen volumes, some of which have been republished in England, and all of which have found wide circles of readers. Her poetical productions are very numerous and excellent. Over a hundred of her poems have been set to music. Her life is full of activity along moral lines, and she still labors for good with all the earnestness and vigor of youth. In her varied career she has been equally successful as writer, educator, temperance-worker and journalist.

MILLER, Mrs. Mary A., editor, born in Allegheny City, Pa., in 18—. She is the second daughter of David Davis, deceased, a highly-respected citizen of Allegheny. Her school-days, till the age of seventeen, were spent in the schools of her native city, her higher education being received in the Allegheny College for Young Ladies, in the same town. Choosing the profession of teacher, she taught for five years, until she became the wife of William Miller, of Allegheny. Her first public literary work was done in 1858, being poems and short stories, the latter of which were continued with more or less intermission, under a pen-name, until 1874, when the death of her husband and the business cares consequent caused an interruption. Her natural timidity, in her early efforts, caused her frequently to change her pen-name, so that it often occurred in the household that her stories were read without a suspicion of the author's presence. Her first literary work over her own name was in 1878, being a series of letters descriptive of a western trip from Pittsburgh, Pa., to Montana by rail

and stage, from Montana to Utah, and from Utah to New Mexico. Since that time her name has appeared as missionary editor of the woman's department in the "Methodist Recorder," published in Pittsburgh, and since 1885 as editor and publisher of the "Woman's Missionary Record," organ of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Protestant Church. She has served very efficiently as corresponding secretary of the society for six years, has represented the society in a number of the annual conferences of the church, in two general conferences and in 1888 was a delegate to the World's Missionary Conference in London, England.

MILLER, Mrs. Minnie Willis Baines, author, born in Lebanon, N. H., 8th January, 1845. The first years of her life were spent on New England soil. Ohio has been her home during the greater portion of her life, and there all her literary work has been accomplished. Her maiden name was Minnie Willis. She has been twice married. Her first husband was Evan Franklin Baines, and the name of her present husband, to whom she was married 18th February, 1892, is Leroy Edgar Miller. Her literary career was commenced early. Her taste for composition in both poetry and prose was a feature of her character in childhood. Her writing, during many years of her life, was without any fixed purpose, save that of indulging her own inclination and entertaining others. The loss of her children, Florence May Baines and Frank Willis Baines, within three years of each other, caused her to devote herself largely to strictly religious literature. Her best-known works of the character are "*The Silent Land*" (Cincinnati 1890), "*His Cousin, The Doctor*" (Cincinnati



MARY A. MILLER.

1891), and "*The Pilgrim's Vision*" (Cincinnati, 1892). She has been a regular contributor to various religious newspapers, writing often over her own name, and oftener perhaps behind an

editorial "we" or a pen-name. She is the first president of the Springfield Woman's Pioneer Press Club, a literary association formed of women who write for the press. During the crusade through-



MINNIE WILLIS BAINES MILLER.

out Ohio and the western States against the liquor-traffic some years ago, and also in the popular temperance movement known as the "Murphy Work," she was an active, earnest participant, lecturing extensively and successfully in her own and other States. Her home is in Springfield, Ohio.

MILLER, Mrs. Olive Thorne, author, naturalist and humanitarian, born in Auburn, N. Y., 25th June, 1831. She was married at an early age. Her husband is descended from a sterling New England family and Mrs. Miller said that with them "the dish-cloth was mightier than the pen," at least so far as women were concerned. In her youth it was the custom of the time to disapprove a woman's ambition to give play to her talents, and Mrs. Miller allowed herself to be guided by those about her. When her four children had grown up, she began to write for young people, but about twelve years ago she became interested in birds and wrote of their habits for an older audience and since then she has mainly confined herself to that field of work. She lived in Chicago, Ill., for twenty years after her marriage and it was in that city she made her appearance as an author. Her talents are of a high order, and her field was practically unoccupied, so that she was soon able to get a hearing. Among her productions are "Little Folks in Feathers and Furs" (New York, 1879); "Queer Pets at Marcy's" (New York, 1880); "Little People of Asia" (New York, 1883); "Bird Ways" (Boston, 1885), and "In Nesting Time" (Boston, 1888). She became known as a specialist on birds, but she has done much other literary work, including descriptive work for children, articles upon natural history and various kinds of manufactures

for the children's magazines, and a series of papers on "Our Daughters at Home" for "Harper's Bazaar," in which her decided views in the training of children and of the bad effect of much that goes by that name found expression. She loves all birds and nature devotedly. Her articles have appeared in the "Atlantic Monthly," "Harper's Magazine," "Harper's Bazaar" and other journals. Among the birds she has studied with exhaustive care are several species of thrush, the kingbird, the catbird, the red-wing blackbird, the bluebird, the Baltimore oriole, the mocking-bird, the English sparrow, the golden-wing woodpecker, the thrasher or brown thrush, the Virginia cardinal, the scarlet tanager and the rose-breasted grosbeak, all of which are described in her volumes, "In Nesting Time" and "Bird Ways." Her "Little Brothers of the Air" (Boston, 1892) contained studies of the bobolink, the junco, the redstart and other birds. In the summer she studies the birds out of doors, and in her winter home in Brooklyn, N. Y., she has a room given up entirely to her pets, and there she studies their habits in confinement. She devotes herself absolutely to birds out of doors through the nesting months of June and July, taking copious notes of everything she sees and thinks. Through August and September she works up her notes into magazine and newspaper articles, working undisturbed from morning till night. The rest of the year she gives to her family, her clubs and club friends, to the observation of pet birds in her room and to literary work pursued in a more leisurely and less exacting fashion than during her busy period. She has consistently and persistently opposed the wearing of birds and bird-wings on women's



OLIVE THORNE MILLER.

donnets, and one of her pointed articles on that custom, which appeared in the "Chautauquan," was the means of stirring up a great deal of interest in the matter. With all her affection for her birds,

she is very fond of society, and in Brooklyn, where she has been living thirteen years, her benevolent face is frequently seen in social assemblages. She is a member of the Brooklyn Woman's Club, of Sorosis, of the Meridian Club, and of the Seidl Society. She is a member of the Women's Unitarian League, although she is not a Unitarian and attends the New Church, or Swedenborgian. Her views are broad, liberal and exalted. She recognizes the great educational value of women's clubs and believes that those organizations are working a revolution among women. She has published a book on the subject, "The Woman's Club," (New York, 1891). Although she is now a grandmother, she preserves her freshness of disposition and her mental activity unimpaired. The name by which she is so widely known is neither her own name nor wholly a pen-name. Years ago, when she was writing about the making of pianos, jewelry, lead pencils and various things for the old "Our Young Folks," she had a pen-name, "Olive Thorne." As her work grew in quantity, she found it extremely inconvenient to have two names, and she compounded her pen-name and her husband's name into Olive Thorne Milner, by which she is now known everywhere outside her own family.

MILNE, Mrs. Frances M., author, born in the north of Ireland, 30th June, 1846. In 1849 her parents came to the United States and settled in Pennsylvania. In 1869 her family moved to California. There Frances was married. Mrs. Milne was educated mainly at home. From her thirteenth to her sixteenth year she went to a public school. Her training was quite thorough, and her reading covered a wide range of authors. She began to

years she has made her home in San Luis Obispo, Cal. In 1883 she became interested in the single-tax movement, and many of her songs were written in the interest of that movement. She has made a profound study of economic and political questions and with pen and voice she has aided in extending the discussion of the relations of progress and poverty, and of individuals and society. Since the publication of her earliest productions in the Cincinnati "Christian Standard" she has written and published much. In 1872 she issued a book, a story for young people. She has written a number of poems, essays and sketches over the pen-name "Margaret Frances." In all her work on reform she has used her own name in full.

MIMS, Mrs. Sue Harper, social leader and Christian Scientist, born in Brandon, Miss., 17th



SUE HARPER MIMS.



FRANCES M. MILNE.

write, in both prose and verse, in early life, and her work soon attracted attention. She has published poems in the San Francisco "Star" and many other prominent Pacific-coast journals. For some

May, 1842. She is the daughter of the late Col. William C. Harper and Mrs. Mary C. Harper. Her father was a lawyer of great learning and distinguished ability. Her mother, eminent for her physical beauty and mental power, is living still, over eighty years of age, in the comfortable old homestead where Mrs. Mims was born. The town of Brandon, now lapsed into age and inaction, was once a center of affluence and was noted for its beautiful and intellectual women. Miss Harper, dowered with every charm of person, spirit and heart, had the added advantage of thorough study and extensive travel and was as much admired in her girlhood as she is now in her perfected bloom. She became the wife of Maj. Livingston Mims in 1866. Maj. Mims is a leader in social and business circles, a gentleman of aristocratic lineage and culture. He was for several years president of the Capitol City Club in Atlanta and during his reign President and Mrs. Cleveland were entertained by the club. In his elegant home, "Heartsease," he and his wife receive their friends with courtly and graceful hospitality. They are prominent for their

scholarly attainments and accomplishments. Their home is a gathering place for the literary, artistic and musical people of the city. Mrs. Mims' influence has always been for intellectual and ethical culture, and nothing affords her or her husband greater happiness than to know that hers has been a character at all times essentially uplifting. She is at once a leader and a follower of Christian Science. In the South she has been one of its prime movers and teachers. Nor is it only on this subject that she has so charmingly conversed and contributed forceful and interesting articles. Her critiques on various books and authors from time to time have met warm approval. Her time, her means, her powers of heart and soul are spent in doing good. She is a most approachable and sympathetic woman. The humblest laboring woman, the saddest sin-sick outcast can go to her freely and be made to feel the absolute sisterhood that abides forever.

MINER, Miss Jean Pond, sculptor, born in Menasha, Wis., 8th July, 1866. Her father is Rev. H. A. Miner, a Congregationalist clergyman. Her mother's maiden name was Harriet Pond Rice. Miss Miner in early life removed to Madison, Wis., with her parents. She attended the high school and was known among her mates as an artist in embryo, although she had not shown her gifts as a sculptor. After two years as a special student in Downer College, Fox Lake, Wis., she went to Chicago and began her art studies. In the Art Institute she first found that her power lay in clay-modeling. After working only three months she took the second honors of the institution. Soon after, because of her ability, she was sought as an instructor, and at the end of the year

busts of Miss Miner's have been solicited by the American Artists' Association and conspicuously exhibited. In her ideal work the heads of "Hypatia," George Eliot's "Dorothea," "Christophin," "Ioni" and others, which have been shown in various Chicago art exhibitions, have attracted attention. The woman's art club known as The Palette Club has recognized her later work and conferred upon her the honor of active membership. Her figure "Wisconsin" is more than locally celebrated. Her group especially prepared for the World's Fair is called "Leave-Taking." Her representations of childhood take high rank in collections.

MITCHELL, Miss Maria, astronomer, born in Nantucket, Mass., 1st August, 1818, and died in



JEAN POND MINER.

she accepted a position as student teacher. Her statue "Hope" was among those that met very favorable recognition. It will be placed in the McCowen Oral School, in Englewood, Ill. Portrait



MARIA MITCHELL.

Lynn, Mass., in 1889. She was the daughter of William Mitchell, the well-known astronomer, from whom she inherited her scientific tastes. In childhood she showed remarkable talent for mathematics and astronomy, and at an early age assisted her father in his investigations, while studying with him. She studied afterward with Prof. Charles Pierce and assisted him in the summer school in Nantucket. For many years she was librarian of the Nantucket Atheneum. She was a regular student of astronomy and made many discoveries of comets and fine studies of nebulae. On 1st October, 1847, she discovered a small comet, and on that occasion she received a gold medal from the King of Denmark and a copper medal from the Republic of San Marino, Italy. When the "American Nautical Almanac" was established, she became a leading contributor to its pages, and her work on that periodical was continued until after she was chosen astronomer in Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. In 1858 she visited the chief observatories in Europe, and while abroad she formed the acquaintance of Sir John Herschel, Sir George B. Airy, Le Verrier and Humboldt. Returning to

the United States, she received a superb gift, a large telescope, from the women of the country, headed by Miss Elizabeth Peabody, of Boston, Mass. In 1865 she began her work as professor of astronomy in Vassar College, which she continued until 1888, when failing health compelled her to resign. The trustees were not willing to accept her resignation, but gave her a leave of absence. Besides her work as a teacher, she made a specialty of the study of sun-spots and of the satellites of Saturn and Jupiter. She received the degree of LL.D. from Hanover College in 1852 and from Columbia College in 1857. She belonged to numerous scientific societies. She became a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in 1850, and was made a fellow in 1874. She was the first woman elected to the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. She was prominent in the councils of the Association for the Advancement of Women, serving as president of that society in the convention in Syracuse, N. Y., in 1875, and in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1876. She wrote much, but her published works were restricted to scientific papers.

MITCHELL, Miss Marion Juliet, poet, born in Buffalo, N. Y., 4th September, 1836. Her father was Dr. John Mitchell, who died in 1855. Her mother died in 1888. She went with her parents to Wisconsin, and the family settled in Janesville, which was then a small village. One of the best of her earlier poems, "My Grandmother's Home," is a memorial of several happy years which she passed in childhood with her grandparents, Hon. Isaac Lacey and wife, near Rochester, N. Y. She attended school in Rochester, and went afterwards to the Ingham Collegiate Institute, in Le

powers of imagination and expression. She is quiet and domestic in her tastes, and cares little for what is generally termed society. She is surrounded by a circle of congenial friends, and her life is passed in good works and the delights of literature.

MITCHELL, Mrs. Martha Reed, well known in charity, art and society circles at home



MARTHA REED MITCHELL.



MARION JULIET MITCHELL.

Roy, N. Y. She finished with a thorough course in Mrs. Willard's seminary, in Troy, N. Y. She inherited literary tastes from her parents. Most of her poetic work is of recent date and shows matured

and abroad, born in Westford, Mass., March, 1818. Her parents were Seth and Rhoda Reed. Her childhood was full of sunshine and hope. Beloved by all on account of her happy, loving disposition, she returned in full the affection bestowed upon her and thought only of the world as beautiful, and of mankind as good and true. She was one of a large family, and in early years learned the lessons of unselfishness and thoughtfulness of others, characteristics that in a marked degree have remained prominent through her life. At thirteen years of age she attended Miss Fisk's school in Keene, N. H., and at seventeen went to Mrs. Emma Willard's seminary in Troy, N. Y., where the happiest days of her life were passed. In 1838 she was forced to renounce a tempting offer of a trip to Europe, and to bid farewell to all her beloved companions, to go with her parents to the wilds of Wisconsin. No vested trains in those days transported passengers across the continent. Instead of hours, weeks were necessary for such a journey. Through the Erie Canal and by the chain of great lakes the family wended their way, and after three weeks of anxiety and trouble they touched the shores of Wisconsin at Milwaukee, their objective point. Wisconsin was then a Territory. Milwaukee was a village of five-hundred souls. Forests covered the area where now stands a city of 250,000 inhabitants. Indians with their wigwams occupied the sites now graced by magnificent buildings devoted to religion, education, art and commerce. In 1841 Martha Reed became the



SADIE MARTINOT.
From Photo by Sarony, New York.

JEAN MAWSON.
From Photo by Baker, Columbus.

FANNIE JOHNSTON.
From Photo by Morrison, Chicago.

wife of Alexander Mitchell, a young Scotchman. Early in the forties she helped organize what is now known as the Protestant Orphan Asylum, and was its first treasurer. As the years rolled by, children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell, and great wealth rewarded their zeal, but neither prosperity nor popularity ever deprived Mrs. Mitchell of her love of God or love for her fellow-man. In all institutions where support or home comforts were extended to unfortunate women, Mrs. Mitchell was ever ready with advice and assistance. For years after leaving Milwaukee she supported a mission kindergarten, where, daily, nearly a hundred children from the lowest grades of society were taught to be self-respecting and self-sustaining men and women. In 1858 Mrs. Mitchell was elected vice-regent of the Mount Vernon Association for Wisconsin. Art and artists are indebted to her for her liberal patronage. She has visited many European countries and traveled extensively in America. Soon after the Civil War, while visiting Florida, she found the spot where health and the pleasures of a home could be combined. A tract of land was purchased on the St. Johns river three miles from Jacksonville, and with her indomitable will and energy, aided by ample means, Mrs. Mitchell in a few years converted a sandy waste into a luxurious garden. She has there brought to perfection the tropical fruit-bearing trees. Among her rare trees are the camphor and cinnamon from Ceylon and the tea plant from China. Her list of bamboos includes the sacred tree of India and five varieties of cane. The family of flowers embraces all the well-known varieties of the temperate zone and the tropics. Prominent among her charities in Florida stands St. Luke's hospital. After the death of her husband, which occurred on 19th April, 1887, Mrs. Mitchell bade farewell to Milwaukee and located her summer resting-place on the St. Lawrence, in the vicinity of the Thousand Islands.

MODJESKA, Mme. Helena, actor, born in Cracow, Poland, 12th October, 1844. Her maiden name was Helcia Opido. She is a daughter of Michael Opido, a cultured musician, a teacher in Cracow. In childhood and youth she felt a longing for the stage, but her parents would not permit her to become an actor. At an early age she became the wife of Mr. Modrzejewski, now abbreviated to "Modjeska," and she then was permitted to carry out her wish to go on the stage. Helena appeared successfully in a charity performance in Bochnia, Austrian Poland, and her husband was so impressed by her talents that he organized a company, and they traveled through Galacia, playing in the towns with considerable success. During the last part of 1862 she played a three-month engagement in the government theater in Lemberg. She next managed a theater for herself in Czernowice, taking the prominent roles and assisted by her younger sister and two half-brothers. In 1865 she returned to Cracow, and her reputation at once made her leading lady in the chief theater in that city. Her fame spread to France and Germany, and she received invitations to play in other countries. Alexander Dumas, fils, invited her to go to Paris to play the role of Marguerite Gautier in his "Dame aux Camelias," but she preferred to remain on the Polish stage. Her husband died, and in September, 1868, she became the wife of Charles Bozena Chlapowski, a Polish count. In 1869 they settled in Warsaw, where Madame Modjeska played the principal parts in the standard dramas of Shakespeare, Goethe, Schiller and Moliere, as well as in new Polish dramas. They remained in Warsaw until 1876. Her repertory in her native

language included two-hundred-eighty-four plays. Failing health and discontent under the Russian censorship induced her to leave the stage, and she and her husband came to the United States in 1876. With the aim of founding a Polish colony, they settled on a ranch near Los Angeles, Cal. In the spring of 1877 she went to San Francisco to study English, and after four months of study she was able to appear as Adrienne Lecouvreur in the California Theater. Her success was instant, and she at once entered upon her remarkably brilliant American career. She has made many tours of the United States and a few short tours in Poland, and has played several seasons in London and the English provinces. Her repertory on the American stage includes twenty-five roles. She has literary talent of a fine order, and among her achievements are successful adaptations of "As You Like It" and "Twelfth Night" for



HELENA MODJESKA.

the Polish stage. In common with all patriotic Poles, Madame Modjeska burns with indignation over the tyranny exercised by Russia over Poland. Both Madame Modjeska and her husband are naturalized citizens of the United States.

MONROE, Mrs. Elizabeth Kortright, wife of James Monroe, fifth President of the United States, born in New York, N. Y., in 1768, and died in Loudoun county, Va., in 1830. She was the daughter of Capt. Lawrence Kortright, of the British Army, who settled in New York City in 1783. Elizabeth was one of a family of five children, one son and four daughters. She was thoroughly educated, and was a belle in the society of the metropolis. She became the wife of James Monroe in 1789. He was then a Senator. After marriage they settled in Philadelphia, Pa., whither the seat of government had been moved. In 1794 he was appointed minister to France, and his wife accompanied him to Paris. He went abroad again in 1803, and while there Mrs. Monroe secured the

release of Madame de La Fayette from the prison of La Force, where she was imprisoned under a sentence of death by decapitation. Her life has been left almost completely without mention by the



HARRIET EARHART MONROE.

chroniclers of her time. After their return from the first mission to France, Mr. Monroe was made Governor of Virginia, and Mrs. Monroe aided him greatly by her administration of social affairs in the Capital. She accompanied him to England when he was sent as minister to that country. When he became President, in 1817, Mrs. Monroe took her place as mistress of the White House, and she filled it with grace, tact and dignity. Although she performed carefully all the duties implied in her position, she preferred a quiet home to the splendor of public life. Her health was delicate during the last years she spent in the White House. After President Monroe's retirement they lived on his estate in Loudoun county, Va. The two daughters of the family were married, and the old home, "Oak Hill," was a quiet retreat. Mrs. Monroe died suddenly, in 1830, and her husband died 4th July, 1831.

MONROE, Mrs. Harriet Earhart, lecturer and educator, born in Indiana, Pa., 21st August, 1842. She is the daughter of Rev. David Earhart and Mary W. Earhart, of Atchison, Kans. When the Civil War broke out she was teaching in Kansas, and then she went to Clinton, Iowa, where she taught until peace was restored. She returned to Kansas and in 1865 was married. In 1870, thrown upon her own resources, she opened a private school in Atchison, Kans., which grew rapidly into a collegiate institute. In 1885 her health failed and she was compelled to give up the school, and until 1887 served as correspondent for a number of western journals. She then decided to enter the lecture field. In that line of effort she has succeeded in a remarkable degree. Her lectures are

on religious, artistic, war, temperance, personal, economic and historical topics. Her first book, "Past Thirty," was published in 1878. Her "Art of Conversation" (New York, 1889) found an extraordinary sale. In the preparation of her lectures she has repeatedly visited Europe. Her permanent home is in Philadelphia, Pa.

MONTGOMERY, Mrs. Carrie Frances Judd, church worker and poet, born in Buffalo, N. Y., 5th April, 1858. Her father was Orvan Kellogg Judd, and her mother was Emily Sweetland. Her first paid efforts were made at fifteen, when she wrote for "Demorest's Young America." The Buffalo "Courier" next published her poems. At eighteen she published a small volume of poems. About that time, while attending the normal school, she was injured by a fall, and she became a helpless invalid. A full account of her sickness and wonderful restoration may be found in a book which she has since published, called "The Prayer of Faith," which has had a wide circulation. Ever since her healing, in 1878, she has labored in Christian work. She has written books and many tracts and published a journal called "Triumphs of Faith." She has established a "Faith Rest," a home where sick and weary ones may stay a brief time for Christian counsel, free of charge. It is sustained by voluntary contributions in answer to prayer. Two years ago she became the wife of George Simpson Montgomery, of San Francisco, Cal., and having heard, as they believe, a special call from God, joined the Salvation Army on Thanksgiving Day, 1891. Not entering as officers, they will remain in their home in Beulah, near Oakland, Cal.



CARRIE JUDD MONTGOMERY.

MOODY, Mrs. Helen Watterson, journalist, was born in Cleveland, Ohio. Her maiden name was Watterson. She was one of the four young women who competed with men in the

University of Wooster, where she was graduated with high honors in 1883. Her newspaper work was begun as soon as she left college, in the offices of the Cleveland "Leader" and "Sun." At the



HELEN WATTERSON MOODY.

end of two years she was invited to return to her alma mater as assistant professor of rhetoric and English, and she accepted the position, remaining until she was called, in 1889, to the staff of the New York "Evening Sun." From that time until she left the "Sun," on the occasion of her marriage, in 1891, her identity was merged in that of the "Woman About Town," a title created for her, under which she wrote, in a semi-editorial manner, a column every day. Her husband, Winfield S. Moody, jr., is also a journalist, and she still appears under her pen-name, "Helen Watterson."

MOODY, Mrs. Mary Blair, physician, born in Barker, Broome county, N. Y., 8th August, 1837. Her parents were Asa Edson Blair and Caroline Pease, well-known to readers of magazine poetry twenty-five years ago under her nom de plume "Walt Woodland." She taught in public schools, in the Five Points House of Industry in New York, founded by her uncle, and in a female seminary, at the same time prosecuting her own studies. In 1860 she married, and became the mother of seven children. Soon after her marriage she commenced a course of study in the Philadelphia Woman's Medical College, but failing health and the cares of a growing family prevented its completion. In 1876 she graduated with honors from the Buffalo Medical College and has been engaged since then in active and successful practice. She was the first woman to receive a diploma from the Buffalo college. She is a member of the National Medical Association, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Microscopical Association, the American Association for the Advancement of Women and other organizations. Her home is now in Fair Haven Heights, Conn.

MOORE, Mrs. Aubertine Woodward, musical critic, translator and lecturer, born near Philadelphia, Pa., 27th September, 1841. Her maiden name was Annie Aubertine Woodward. Mrs. Moore began at an early age to produce literary work, after acquiring a wide education, including a course of music under Carl Gaetner, the well-known artist and composer. She wrote under the pen-name "Auber Forestier," and her work attracted attention immediately. She contributed to the Philadelphia papers a series of letters on the resources of California. She published translations of several novels from the German, including "The Sphinx," by Robert Byr, in 1871; "Above Tempest and Tide," by Sophie Verena, in 1873, and "Struggle for Existence," by Robert Byr, in 1873. She translated Victor Cherbuliez's "Samuel Brohl and Company," which appeared as number one of Appleton's series of "Foreign Authors." Then followed in rapid succession stories, sketches, translations of poetry for music, and original songs. She became interested in the "Niebelungen Lied," and in 1877 she published "Echoes from Mist-Land," or, more fully, "The Niebelungen Lay Revealed to Lovers of Romance and Chivalry," which is a prose version of the famous poem. Hers was the first American translation of that work. That was the first American edition of the Niebelungen Lied, and the book was favorably received in the United States, in England and in Germany. In 1879 she went to Madison, Wis., to extend her studies in Scandinavian literature, under the direction of Prof. R. B. Anderson, and soon brought out a translation of Kristofer Janson's "Spell-Bound Fiddler." She



MARY BLAIR MOODY.

then assisted Prof. Anderson in the translation of Bjornson's novels, and George Brandes' "Eminent Authors," and became a pioneer in the translation of "The Norway Music Album," a valuable

collection of Norwegian folk-songs, dances, national airs and recent compositions for the piano-forte and solo singing. In December, 1887, Miss Woodward became the wife of Samuel H. Moore.



AUBERTINE WOODWARD MOORE

She has read papers before women's clubs, schools of philosophy, literary societies, editorial conventions and Unitarian conferences. She is authority on the music, history and literature of the Scandinavians, and a collection of her writings in that field would form the most valuable compendium of Scandinavian lore to be found in the English language. She has done valuable work in making Americans familiar with Norwegian literature and music in her "Evenings with the Music and Poetry of Norway," which she initiated in Concord, Mass., while visiting relatives in that historic town. Reading the songs and playing the airs upon the piano, she aroused an intense interest in her auditors, and was invited to give similar "evenings" before numerous clubs and art societies, including the Woman's Club, of Boston, Sorosis, of New York, and others in the East and West. As a translator of the poetry of Norwegian, French and German writers she is unexcelled. Her translation of Göthe's "Erl King" is called by Prof. William T. Harris "by all odds the finest ever made." Her translations of some of the poems of "Carmen Sylva," the Queen of Roumania, have been widely read, and the queen sent her an autograph letter acknowledging the merit of her translations. Mrs. Moore in all her work shows the greatest thoroughness. Everything she does is well done.

MOORE, Mrs. Clara Jessup, poet, novelist and philanthropist, born in Philadelphia, Pa., 16th February, 1824. Her ancestry is distinguished. Her mother's family name is found in *Domesday Book*, compiled in 1081. From Ernald de Moseley descended the families of Maudesley, Moseley and Mosley, in the counties of York, Lancaster and Staffordshire, in England, and the families of that

name in Virginia, Massachusetts and other States in the Union. The first of her mother's family who came to America was John Mosley, who settled in Dorchester, Mass., in 1630, and died in 1661. His son, John Joseph Mosley, born in Boston in 1638, married Miss Mary Newbury and settled in Westfield, Mass. He was a lieutenant in King Philip's war and held a number of military and other offices. His son John and his descendants filled many offices in Westfield, serving as magistrates and army officers. Many of the prominent men in those pioneer days were among Mrs. Moore's ancestors. Her father was lineally descended from John Jessup, who settled on Long Island in 1635. Mrs. Moore's home education was carefully superintended by competent teachers, the late Mrs. Gov. Ellsworth of Kentucky, having been among them. She next went through a course of study in Westfield Academy, and completed her studies in New Haven, Conn., in the school of Mrs. Merrick and her sister, Mrs. Bingham, where she studied for three years. She became the wife of Bloomfield Haines Moore, of Philadelphia, Pa., on 27th October, 1842. The marriage occurred in the old country home of her father, in a glen of the Hampshire hills, bordering on Berkshire, in western Massachusetts. Up to the time of her marriage Mrs. Moore had displayed but little talent for or tendency toward literary work. After her marriage she took up her pen as a means of filling her leisure hours, and her immediate success made her home in Philadelphia the resort of literary people, among whom were some of the most gifted authors of the day. In 1855 she was widely known as a writer of both prose and poetry, and her name was included in Hart's "Female



CLARA JESSUP MOORE.

Prose Writers of America," published in that year. One of Mrs. Moore's early stories, "The Estranged Hearts," received the first prize out of four-hundred stories offered. George H. Boker and Dr. Reynell

Coates were on the committee. Several novelettes, "The Adopted," "Compensation," "The Fulfilled Prophecy," "Emma Dudley's Secret" and "Renunciation," next bore off prizes from numerous competitors. Those were followed by an anonymous romance called "The Hasty Marriage." One of Mrs. Moore's stories was published in London with much success, and was copied here as an English production. The London "Daily News," under the heading "Who Reads an American Book?" wrote of the "ingenious heart picturings of Clara Moreton." Up to that time Mrs. Moore had shielded herself from publicity under that pen-name. Her next story, "The Houses of Huntley and Raymond," was published without any name, as was "Mabel's Mission," her last story before the breaking out of the Civil War, which took her from her literary pursuits, giving her other work to do as corresponding secretary of the Woman's Pennsylvania Branch of the United States Sanitary Commission. Mrs. Moore, who was nominated by Dr. Bellows, of New York, as president, declined the nomination, naming Mrs. Grier, who was elected, and whose rare executive ability, as shown in the fulfillment of the duties devolving upon her while holding that office, did credit to Mrs. Moore's discernment of Mrs. Grier's capacities. Mrs. Moore projected and aided in founding the Union Temporary Home for Children in Philadelphia, and she aided potently in establishing the women's branch of the Sanitary Commission. She also created and organized the Special Relief Committee which took such an active part in the hospital work during the Civil War, knowing no difference between the soldiers of the North and the soldiers of the South in its objects of aid, laying aside all feeling of sectional animosity and administering, with the hands of Christian charity, alike to the suffering wearers of "the blue and the gray." In the organization of the committees of women for the great Sanitary Commission Fair, by which over one-million dollars was realized in Philadelphia, the entire responsibility devolved upon Mrs. George Plitt and herself. Mrs. Moore resumed the companionship of her pen after the war. She has always given the proceeds of her books to works of charity. When her pen-name was no longer a shield to her, she published without any signature until her anonymous paper on "Reasonable and Unreasonable Points of Etiquette," which title was changed by the editor to "Unsettled Points of Etiquette," published in "Lippincott's Magazine," in March, 1873, drew down upon her a storm of personal abuse, such as would not have been poured out, had her name accompanied the essay. Mrs. Moore, who holds the same ideas as Herbert Spencer concerning a life regulated by spendthrifts and idlers, dandies and silly women, did not submit to being held up as a "leader of fashion," but, overcoming her sensitiveness and rising out of it into the independence that was natural to her, and which had been held in check by her shrinking from publicity, she now boldly entered the ranks of authors and gave to the public two volumes under her own name. In 1873 she published a revised edition of the "Young Lady's Friend," continuing her work in behalf of the young. In 1875 she collected in one volume some of her verses with the title "Miscellaneous Poems, Stories for Children, The Warden's Tale and Three Eras in a Life." Those poems met no adverse criticism. In 1876 she published her romance, "On Dangerous Ground," which has reached a seventh edition, and has been translated into the Swedish and French languages. It is eminently a book for women. Mrs. Moore also wrote "Master Jacky's

Holidays," which went through over twenty editions, and "Frank and Fanny," another book for children. Her many charitable works are known the country over, but it is not generally known that she is bound by a promise never to give when asked. Often her life is burdened by requests to give, which are useless. She has spent much time abroad, and her house in London, England, was a resort for literary and scientific men. Interested in all things scientific, Mrs. Moore has been a supporter of Keely, the inventor, and her support has been of the substantial kind, enabling him to pursue his investigations of the force which he liberated by dissociating the supposed simple elements of water. She has been a widow since 1878. She maintains her interest in everything that pertains to the elevation of men and women. Her latest literary work is "Social Ethics and Society Duties; University Education for Women" (Boston, 1892).

MOORE, Miss Henrietta G., Universalist minister and temperance worker, was born in Newark, Ohio. Her ancestry is mixed English, Irish



HENRIETTA G. MOORE.

and Scotch, and she inherits the best qualities of each of the mingled strains. Many of her ancestors were prominent persons in the three kingdoms. Reginald Moore, a nephew of Queen Elizabeth, was Secretary of State and Lord Chief Justice of England under her, and was by King James raised to the peerage and created Earl of Drogheda. His brother came to the colony of New York under a large land grant from Charles II, and, marrying the sister of Governor Nichols, established the family in America. Dr. Moore, first bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church, Dr. Moore, president of the Columbia Theological Seminary, and President Moore, of Columbia College, are of the immediate descendants. Her mother's family was of the Murrays and the house of McCarter, of Scotland. Upon both sides were furnished revolutionary

patriots, and all were conspicuous pioneer Baptists. Henrietta was a delicate child, but the outdoor life she led after her parents removed to Morrow, Ohio, on the Miami river, gave her strength and health. She was educated in both public and private schools, and when she was fifteen years old she began to teach school, family troubles in financial ways making self-support a necessity. She was a successful teacher. She early became interested in the temperance crusade movement. Her vigorous work in the crusade brought her at once to the front. She enforced the gospel plea in the work, but she stood also for the enforcement of the existing law, which was practically prohibitory. She aroused the enmity of those devoted to the liquor interest, and circumstances rendered it expedient that she should prosecute a leading and influential man for libelous charges in reference to the work. She was ably defended through a wearisome and long-drawn trial by leading lawyers, who, however, had no sympathy with any temperance move, but, with all the odds heavily against her, she triumphantly won her case. That experience proved a wonderful educator, bringing her by rapid steps to ground gained much more slowly by her coadjutors. She learned that law alone was powerless, that behind it must be an enforcing power, and thus she was a pioneer in recognition of and co-operation with the party pledged to the destruction of the liquor traffic. While still engaged in teaching, Miss Moore was made corresponding secretary of the Ohio Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and soon her services as national organizer were called for, and she gave up school work. She was one of the first women to brave the difficulties of travel in the Territories, enduring long and wearisome journeys on railroad lines, and going the second time beyond the Sierras. She has labored in every State and Territory with one exception. Her home is in Springfield, Ohio, and her mother is with her there. She was in youth trained under Presbyterian influences, but her faith is with the Universalist Church, in which she has held a minister's license for some years. On 4th June, 1891, she was regularly ordained to the ministry in that church, in the Ohio Universalist Convention in Columbus. She is still laboring earnestly in the ranks of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

MOORE, Mrs. Marguerite, orator and patriot, born in Waterford, Ireland, 7th July, 1849. She is an American by adoption and Irish by descent, birth and education. In 1881 she sprang into a foremost place in the politics of her native land. Parnell and the rest of the national and local leaders were in prison, and the existence of the great organization they had built up was imperiled. The sister of Charles Stewart Parnell called the women of Ireland to help in the struggle. Mrs. Moore's patriotism, sympathy for the suffering and eloquence made of her an invaluable auxiliary. She threw herself into the struggle, which had for its aim the fixing of the Irish tenant farmer in his holding and the succoring of the tenants already evicted. She traveled through Ireland, teaching the doctrine of the Land League and bringing help to the victims of landlord tyranny. In all the large cities of England and Scotland she addressed crowded meetings. After twelve months of hard toil she was arrested and sentenced to six months' imprisonment in Tullamore jail, Kings county, Ireland. In the summer of 1882, when Mr. Parnell and his followers were released from prison, the women returned into their hands the trust they had so faithfully guarded. Two years afterwards Mrs. Moore, accompanied by her family of four girls and two boys, came to the United

States. Here she has gained a reputation as a speaker on social matters, woman suffrage, labor question and land reform. Any good cause finds in her an able platform advocate. Her pen is ready in defense of the oppressed. She takes deep interest in American politics, as a believer in the single-tax doctrines. She took a prominent part in the New York election campaigns of 1886-87, addressing two or three meetings each evening. She is a vice-president of the Universal Peace Union, a member of the New York Woman's Press Club, treasurer



MARGUERITE MOORE.

and secretary of the Parnell Branch of the Irish National League, and prominent in the literary society of New York City.

MOORE, Miss Sarah Wool, artist, born in Plattsburg, N. Y., 3rd May, 1846. She was graduated from the Packer Collegiate Institute in 1865, after which she spent some years in teaching. From 1875 to 1884 she traveled in Europe, and for five years she was engaged in the special study of painting under Prof. Eisenmenger, director of the academy of fine arts, Vienna. Returning to the United States in 1884, she was placed in charge of the art department of the State University in Lincoln, Neb., and was appointed lecturer on the history of art and teacher of drawing and painting, a position she held with credit and honor until June, 1892, when she resigned to enjoy a period of rest and special study. Her art talks are not only interesting in the historical sense, but in stimulating a perception of the beautiful. Much of the quickening and development of artistic taste and expression in Nebraska is due to her efforts. She is a woman of quiet presence, modest and sensitive.

MOORE, Mrs. Susanne Vandegrift, editor and publisher, born in Bucks county, Pa., 15th May, 1848. She was educated in a female seminary in Philadelphia, Pa. She taught for several years after graduation in private and public schools. In 1877 she was married, and with her husband

moved to St. Louis, Mo., where she has since resided. She became a regular contributor to the St. Louis "Spectator," and contributed to the woman's department of the New York "World."



SUSANNE VANDEGRIFT MOORE.

Thrown upon her own resources, she began in 1889 the publication of an illustrated weekly journal, "St. Louis Life," of which she is editor and owner. The venture has been successful, and she now has a comfortable income from it. Her work is of a character that attracts and holds readers, and her sprightly journal is a fixture in St. Louis. She has found a way to demonstrate the capacity of woman to cultivate one of the arduous fields of labor, generally supposed to demand the services of men only.

MOOTS, Mrs. Cornelia Moore Chillson, temperance evangelist, born in Flushing, Mich., 14th October, 1843. Mrs. Moots' parents were of New England lineage. Her father, Calvin C. C. Chillson, was a temperance advocate and was said to be a descendant of the Whites, who came over in the Mayflower. Her mother was a typical Green Mountain girl, a granddaughter of James Wilcox, a minute man of the Revolution, and the second man to enter Fort Ticonderoga at the time of its capture by Ethan Allen. Mrs. Moots' parents moved to Michigan in 1836. Abigail Chillson, the grandmother, then a widow, went with them. The new settlements were without preachers, and her grandmother Chillson, an ardent Methodist, often supplied the itinerary by preaching in the log school-houses and cabins of the early pioneers. Mrs. Moots' father was a stanch anti-slavery man, a member of the underground railroad, and the Chillson home was often the refuge of the slave seeking liberty across the line. He died 3rd May, 1864. Her mother is still living, and has more than a local reputation for deeds of charity and her care of homeless children. Self-reliant, persevering, fond of books and of a

highly religious temperament, those prominent characteristics in early life forecast something of Miss Chillson's future. She began to teach school at the age of fifteen and continued in that employment until she entered Albion College, in the fall of 1865. Her college career was cut short in the junior exhibition of her class, in the close of the winter term of 1869. She thought the president of the college overstepped his jurisdiction in criticising and dictating the style of dress she was to wear on that occasion. She left her seat on the platform, and, accompanied by one of the professors, left the hall, never to return as a student, although later, in 1882, the college awarded her a full diploma with the degree of A.B. She returned home and was immediately employed as a teacher in the Bay City high school, where she remained until she became the wife of William Moots, a merchant of West Bay City, Mich., in 1870. Household cares and the education of her little daughter, with occasional demands upon her to fill vacant pulpits, by the clergy of her own and other denominations, absorbed her time, until the death of Mr. Moots in 1880. As a Bible student she had always desired to visit historic lands, and that desire was granted in 1881. A trip through the principal countries of the continent was followed by a tour through the Holy Land and Egypt. The entire journey through Palestine was made on horseback. Always active in church, a new field opened to her as a temperance worker, and she turned her forces into the broad channel of temperance reform. She is now serving her third term as State evangelist in the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. She is radical in her views on temperance, admission of women to the Methodist Episcopal General Con-



CORNELIA MOORE CHILLSON MOOTS.

ference and equal suffrage, and believes in the same standard of morals for men and women. Before an audience she is an easy speaker, and is both persuasive and argumentative.

MORELAND, Miss Mary L., Congregational minister, born in Westfield, Mass., 23rd December, 1859. On her father's side she is of Scotch ancestry, and on the maternal side she is of good lineage. She commenced her school-days at the age of six years. The family removed to New Ipswich, N. H., where they lived six years. While there, at the age of fourteen, she entered Appleton Academy. She was graduated with the high record of scholarship. She was converted at the age of fourteen and joined the Baptist Church. Soon after her graduation the family removed to Fitchburg, Mass. There she became a member of the First Baptist Church. About that time she began her temperance work. She was among the first of Massachusetts young women to take the white ribbon in the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and, although a girl of sixteen she was upon the platform a successful lecturer. After her graduation in Appleton Academy she taught

the cause of temperance. She became interested in revival work, in which she has been eminently successful. Her first revival was through a meeting held in the interest of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. The most remarkable of those revivals was that which occurred in February and March, 1889, in Sharon and Spring Hill. There were more than one-hundred conversions and a church was organized. Her first call to settle as pastor was in the summer of 1888, in the Keithsburg circuit, Illinois conference, by Elder Smith, of the United Brethren Church. She declined to accept the invitation. At that time Rev. E. M. Baxter, of the Dixon district, urged her to preach the gospel, and Rev. Louis Curtis, elder of that district, requested her to spend the time which she could spare from revival work in Eldena, Lee county. She began her labors, and they gave her a unanimous call, but, being a Methodist Church, according to the discipline, she could only be a stated supply. A few months later she received an invitation to supply the pulpit of the First Congregational Church of Wyanet, Ill. The church prospered, and the people desired that Miss Moreland should be ordained and installed as their pastor. After much persuasion and deliberation she consented. A council of six ministers and the same number of delegates from the adjacent churches convened in Wyanet, 19th July, 1889. It was one of few instances in which a woman has been called to the ministry in the Congregational Church in this country. After a rigid examination the council retired and voted unanimously to proceed to the ordination. She is now a successful preacher.

MORGAN, Miss Anne Eugenia Felicia, professor of philosophy, born in Oberlin, Ohio, 3rd October, 1845. Her father, Rev. John Morgan, D. D., was one of the earliest professors in Oberlin College. Called to the chair of New Testament literature and exegesis upon the opening of the theological seminary, in 1835, he retained his official connection with the college during forty-five years, and was always one of the leading spirits in the institution. Miss Morgan's mother was of a New Haven family, named Leonard. The daughter treasures a ticket admitting Miss Elizabeth Mary Leonard to Prof. Silliman's lectures in chemistry in Yale College. The Leonard family removed to Oberlin in 1837. There Miss Leonard entered upon the college course, but in her sophomore year she became the wife of Prof. John Morgan. Had she completed the academic course, she would have been the first woman in this country to receive the bachelor's degree. Miss Anne Eugenia Morgan was graduated from Oberlin in 1866. Throughout her collegiate course she was distinguished for brilliant scholarship, notably in the classics. The appointment to write the Greek oration was assigned to her as an honor in her junior year. Her humorous imagination declared that distinction of being the earliest woman to receive that college honor to be chiefly due to her mother, since her mother's wisdom in preferring the highest home achievements before the distinction of being the first woman in the bachelor's degree had prepared her daughter in time to strive for classical scholarship in that historic epoch. Inheriting from her father a mind essentially philosophical, she was always in close sympathy with his thinking and, after graduation, pursued theological studies in his classes. She received the degree of M. A. from Oberlin in 1869. Later on she was for three years in New York and Newark, N. J., conducting classes in philosophy and literature and devoting considerable attention to music, studying harmony with her brother, the distinguished musician, John Paul


 A black and white portrait of Mary L. Moreland, a young woman with dark hair, wearing a dark, high-collared dress. The portrait is set within a rectangular frame.

MARY L. MORELAND.

school several terms. Soon after she went to Fitchburg, Dr. Vincent went with his Chautauqua Assembly to Lake View, Framingham, Mass. She attended the assembly for six consecutive years and laid foundation for the study of the Word, to which she added the normal courses in the Bible and also took the four years in the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle, class of 1884. While in the assembly she collected the materials for her books, "Which, Right or Wrong?" (Boston), and "The School on the Hill." During the four years in which she was taking the Chautauqua course, editing the above books and contributing many short articles to different papers, she was constantly invited to address public meetings. She studied theology two winters in the home of Rev. Mr. Chick. In 1882 she had occupied the pulpit a number of times, but had not then thought that she was called to ministerial work. In the fall of 1885 she went to Illinois on a visit to her sister, intending to labor in the West in

Morgan, at that time director of the music in Trinity Church, N. Y. In those years there came to her mind many revelations of the philosophy to be discovered through embodiments of human thought and life in literature and music. Her vivid interest in the philosophical aspects of language and art led her to pursue studies in Europe for fifteen months before she returned, in 1875, to teach Greek and Latin in Oberlin. In 1877 she accepted an appointment to teach in the classical department in Vassar College. That work was undertaken in her characteristically philosophical way, always seeking explanations beyond the forms of language in the laws of the mind-effort that formed them. In 1878 she was appointed to the professorship of philosophy in Wellesley College, and that appointment she retains at the present time. A philosopher of rare ability, uniting a poet's insight with keen logic,

thought. The book is a presentation of lecture outlines and of notes on the philosophical interpretation of literature.

MORGAN, Miss Maria, widely known as "Middy Morgan," journalist and authority on horses and cattle, born in Cork, Ireland, 22nd November, 1828, and died in Jersey City, N. J., 1st June, 1892. She was a daughter of Anthony Morgan, a landed proprietor, and one of a large family of children. She received a thorough education and became an expert horsewoman. Her father died in 1865, the oldest son succeeded to the estate, and the other children were left dependent. Maria and a younger sister went to Rome, Italy. There Maria went to the court of Victor Emanuel, king of Italy, by whom she was engaged to select the horses for his Horse Guards and have entire supervision of his stables. That place she filled with credit and to the complete satisfaction of the king. After five years spent in the service of the king she decided to come to the United States. On parting from the king of Italy, he gave her his ring from his finger, a pin from his bosom and a handsome watch of great value. The watch was heavily set with jewels, and the case bore his initials set with diamonds. When she came to America, she bore letters of introduction to Horace Greeley, James Gordon Bennett and Henry J. Raymond. For the "Tribune," the "Herald" and the "Times" she wrote more or less, and recently she did the live-stock reporting for the "Times," the "Herald," the "Turf, Field and Farm" and the "Live-Stock Reporter." In addition she wrote the pedigrees and the racing articles for the "American Agriculturist." Weekly letters were also sent to Chicago and Albany papers. Miss Morgan was six feet two inches tall. She wore heavy, high-laced walking boots, and a clinging woolen skirt. Her hat was always plain and conspicuous for its oddity. All her clothes were bought in Europe. She walked with a limp, for a horse once crushed one of her feet by stepping on it. She was proud and self-contained and never made an effort to gain new friends, but a friend once acquired she never lost. She frequently attended the races and bet moderately at times, as her judgment of horses was exceptionally good. The "copy" which she wrote was difficult to read, and special compositors on the "Times" set it. She lived in Robinvale, N. J., and took care of the Pennsylvania Railroad station in that place, for which she received house rent and free transportation. In her absence she employed a woman to sell tickets for her. In the last eighteen years of her life she made three trips to Europe, but never visited her family near Cork. Her first trip was made on a cattle-boat, and after her return she wrote a series of articles on the treatment of cattle on ocean steamers, which resulted in kinder treatment for the cattle. When Victor Emanuel died, she had a mourning chain made for his watch and wore the watch and ring for one year, taking them from the safe deposit company, where she always kept them. Soon after coming to America she adopted a German boy, but he displeased her by his marriage, and she never recognized him again. She made the acquaintance of William H. Vanderbilt, by whose advice she made several fortunate investments in New York Central Railroad stock. Other investments equally fortunate increased her savings to fully \$100,000. She intended to retire when she was sixty-five years old, and a house which she had been building for ten years on Staten Island was nearly completed. The cost was over \$20,000. It is entirely fire-proof, three stories high, and has one room on each floor. The floor is tiled and the wainscoting is of California



ANNE EUGENIA FELICIA MORGAN.

Prof. Morgan is developing a system of thought of marked originality and power. As an instructor, she leads students to do their own thinking, aiming rather to teach philosophizing than to impose upon her classes any dogma of human opinion. The influence of her personality is an inestimable power for good. Herself a splendid example of symmetrical Christian character, she offers to all who come in contact with her a strong fellowship towards high ideals and earnestness of life. She possesses charming social qualities, drawing about her a large circle of listeners to conversations which are full of thought and sympathy, and in occasional public addresses manifesting her vivid interest in the great social movements. In 1887 Prof. Morgan published a small volume entitled "Scripture Studies in the Origin and Destiny of Man," consisting of scripture selections systematically presented in the lines of interpretation in which she has conducted successive Bible classes. Her little book entitled "The White Lady" is a study of the ideal conception of human conduct in great records of

redwood; the second story is finished in inlaid wood brought from different parts of the world; the third floor is finished in ash. The dining-room is finished in inlaid shells. Her sister Jane did most of the decorating. A chimney and fireplace are situated in the center of the house, the chimney running through each floor.

MORGAN, Miss Maud, harpist, born in New York, N. Y., 22nd November, 1864. She is a



MAUD MORGAN.

daughter of the famous organist, George Washbourne Morgan, who was born 9th April, 1822, in Gloucester, England, and settled in New York City in 1853. Maud received a liberal education, with particular care to develop her musical gifts, which were early displayed. She took a long and thorough musical course with her father, and afterwards studied the harp with Alfred Toulmin. She made her débüt as a harpist in 1875, in a concert with Ole Bull. She played in concerts with her father, and has made tours of the United States with prominent musical organizations. She is ranked among the most famous harpists of the century.

MORRIS, Miss Clara, actor, born in Cleveland, Ohio, 17th March, 1850. Her mother was a native of Ohio, and her father was born in Canada. He died while Clara was an infant. The mother broke down under the effort to sustain her family, and Clara went to live with strangers, earning her living by caring for younger children. She was engaged by Mr. Ellsler, the theatrical manager, to do miscellaneous child work about his theater. She was then only eleven years old. In the theater she attracted attention by her intensity in every part which fell to her, and she gradually worked her way well up towards the rank of leading lady. In the winter of 1868-69 she went to Cincinnati, Ohio, where she played a successful season, and at its close went to New York City, where many brilliant and popular women were holding the

leading places. She accepted an offer of forty dollars a week from Augustin Daly. She made her débüt as Anne Sylvester in "Man and Wife," as the result of an accident to Agnes Ethel, whose place she took at a notice of only a few hours. She was suffering with the malady that has made her life a continued agony, but she committed the part, appeared, and won one of the most notable triumphs of the American stage. She lived down the critics, who acknowledged her power and criticised her crudeness, and one emotional rôle after another was added to her list. The public thronged the houses wherever she played. She appeared as Jezebel, Fanny, Cora, Alixé, Camille, Miss Multon, Mercy Merrick, Marguerite Gauthier, Denise, Renée and many other of the most exacting emotional characters, and in each and all she is finished, powerful, impassioned and perfect. Her own sufferings from her incurable spinal malady are thought to intensify her emotional powers. Her power over her audiences is something almost incredible, and specialists have even gone so far as to assert that she studied her maniac rôle, Cora, in the wards of an insane asylum. She retains her maiden name, Miss Clara Morris, although she became the wife, in 1874, of Frederick C. Harriott, of New York City. Despite her invalidism she is a woman of genial temper. She has amassed a fortune and owns a beautiful country home, "The Pines" in Riverdale, on the Hudson. She has traveled in Europe, and during a tour of Great Britain she published a description of her journey in the New York "Graphic." Her literary style is crisp, clear and telling. During the past few years she has limited her presentations to "Camille," "Miss Multon," "The New Magdalen," "Article 47" and "Renée."



CLARA MORRIS.

In person she is a delicate woman, fair-haired, white-skinned, strong-featured, with gray eyes of remarkable powers of expression. She has always been a devoted daughter to her invalid mother.

MORRIS, Miss Ellen Douglas, temperance worker, born in Petersburg, Ill., 9th March, 1846. Her father was a Kentuckian, a descendant of the Virginia families, Deakins and Morris. Her mother



ELLEN DOUGLAS MORRIS.

was of German descent from Wagoner and Wurtzbaugh. Mr. Morris was an intimate personal friend of Abraham Lincoln. He received an offer of a position under the great martyr's administration, but declined. He early espoused the cause of the oppressed and was always interested in public welfare. Miss Morris was educated in a seminary for girls under direction of the Presbyterian Church of Petersburg. She afterwards attended the public schools and was finally graduated from Rockford Seminary, Ill. From 1872 to 1885 she taught in the public schools of Illinois and Missouri, but left the school-room for work in the wider educational field of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. In Savannah, Mo., where she attended the fourth district convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, the local union was dying because it had no leader. She had attended that convention to look on. Reared according to the straightest sect of the Presbyterians, she never dreamed of opening her mouth in the church. The State president believed she saw a latent power and reserve force in the quiet looker-on, and said to the local union, "Make that woman your president." After great entreaty on their part, and great quaking on hers, that was done. The next year saw her president of the district, which she quickly made the banner district of the State. When a State secretary was needed, Miss Morris was almost unanimously chosen and installed at headquarters. Her success in every position she held may be attributed to the careful attention she gives to details and the exact faithfulness of her service. She makes her home in Kansas City, Mo.

MORRIS, Mrs. Esther, justice, born in Spencer, Wyoming county, N. Y., in 1813. She

comes of a long line of English ancestry. Her early years were spent amid the struggles of pioneer life following the Revolution. Daniel McQuigg, her grandfather, fought on the side of the American colonies and afterwards served as a captain under General Sullivan in the expedition that drove the Indians out of western New York. Under his commission her father was entitled to a farm, which he located near Owego, N. Y., and was one of the first twelve settlers of Tioga county. Esther's efforts to better the condition of women arose from no sudden conversion. Left an orphan at eleven years of age, she was early thrown upon her own resources. For a number of years she carried on successfully a millinery business in Owego. Before her marriage, at the age of twenty-eight, she had acquired a competence. She became the wife of Artemus Slack, a civil engineer by profession, and at that time engaged in the construction of the Erie Railroad. He died several years thereafter, leaving his wife a large tract of land in Illinois, where he had been engaged as a chief engineer in building the Illinois Central Railroad. With an infant in her arms, she removed to the West. During the settlement of that estate she fully realized the injustice of the property laws in their relation to women. In the long conflict with slavery she was an early and earnest worker. In 1845 she became the wife of John Morris, a merchant of Peru, Ill., and for more than twenty years resided in that place, rearing her family and being an earnest helper in the church, schools and other good works. In 1869 she joined her husband and three sons in South Pass, Wyoming, and there she administered justice in a little court that became famous throughout the world. During her term of office, which covered a



ESTHER MORRIS.

period of one year, Judge Morris tried about fifty cases, and no decision of hers was ever reversed by a higher court on appeal. She became a widow in 1876, since which time she has resided in Wyoming,

where her three sons are prominently identified with the growth and progress of the new State. She is justly regarded as the mother of woman suffrage in Wyoming, having inaugurated the movement there. She was the first woman who ever administered the office of justice of the peace. It has been sometimes said that the law giving equal rights to women in Wyoming was passed as a joke and as a means of advertising the new Territory of Wyoming, but Colonel Bright, who is now a resident of Washington, asserts that it was no joking matter with him, that he favored it because he believed it was right. The condition of Wyoming at that time is of interest. With an area greater than all of the New England States combined, Wyoming, in 1869, had a population of less than ten-thousand, mostly scattered in small frontier villages along the line of the newly-constructed Union Pacific Railroad. The northern portion of the Territory was given over to roving tribes of wild Indians, with here and there a few mining camps held by adventurous gold-seekers. Several hundreds of those miners had penetrated into the country known as the Sweetwater mines, the chief town of which was South Pass City, and contained about two-thousand people. There Governor Campbell commissioned Mrs. Morris to hold the office of justice of the peace.

MORSE, Miss Alice Cordelia, artist, born in Hammondsville, Jefferson county, Ohio, 1st June,

assault on Fort Griswold by Benedict Arnold. Her great-grandfather, Caleb Perkins, afterwards removed to Susquehanna county, Pa., which was then a wilderness. Being a sturdy, fearless child, of great perseverance and determination, she was sent to school at the age of five years. After a common-school education she took her first lesson in drawing in an evening class started by the Christian Endeavor Society of Dr. Eggleston's Church. Her drawing at that time has been described by a friend as conspicuously bad. Evidently no flash of inspiration revealed her genius in her first attempt to immortalize a model. That little class of crude young people builded better than it knew, for a number of its members are to-day doing creditable work among the competitors in New York art circles. Miss Morse submitted a drawing from that class to the Woman's Art School, Cooper Union, and was admitted to four years' course, which she completed. Entering the studio of John LaFarge, the foremost artist of stained-glass designing in this country, she studied and painted with great assiduity under his supervision. Later, she sent a study of a head, painted on glass, to Louis C. Tiffany & Company, and went into the Tiffany studio to paint glass and study designing, and accomplished much in the time devoted to her work there. Having been the successful contestant in several designs for book covers, and the awakened aesthetic sense of the public requiring beauty, taste and some fitness to the subject in the covering of a book, she then decided to take up that field of designing. She made many covers of holiday editions and fine books for the Harper, Scribner, Putnam, Cassell, Dodd, Mead & Company, and other publishing firms. That, with glass designing, a window in the Beecher Memorial Church of Brooklyn testifying to her skill, has made her name familiar to the designing fraternity, and the annual exhibits of her work in the New York Architectural League have called forth high praise from the press. She won the silver medal in the life class in Cooper Institute in 1891, and is now studying with a view to combine illustration with designing. She is a very clear, original thinker, with an earnestness relieved by a piquant sense of humor, a fine critical estimate of literary style and a directness of purpose and energy which promise well for her future career.

MORSE, Mrs. Rebecca A., club leader, born on Manhattan Island, N. Y., on the Gen. Rutgers estate, in 1821. She is a descendant of the well-known Holland-Dutch family, the Bogerts, one of the pioneer families of New York. She received the educational training usual among the substantial families of those days. She became the wife of Prof. M. Morse in 1853. She was known as a correspondent in New York City for newspapers and magazines in 1846. Her work consisted of notes on society, descriptions of costumes, art notes, art gossip from studios, and similar features of metropolitan life. She wrote under the pen-names "Ruth Moza," "R. A. Kidder" or the initials "R. A. K." In youth she imbibed the principles of the anti-slavery agitators, and she was always the fearless advocate of the colored people. In the home of her sister, Mrs. M. E. Winchester, which was headquarters then for woman suffragists, Mrs. Morse met Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Susan B. Anthony and other leaders. During twenty-five years she has spent her summers in Nantucket, where she has a home. She was one of the earliest members of Sorosis, and was vice-president for several terms. She has filled other offices in that society. She was one of the originators of the Woman's Congress, and has always been an earnest



ALICE CORDELIA MORSE.

1862. She removed with her parents to Brooklyn, N. Y., two years later, where she has since resided. She traces her origin back on her father's side to the time of Edward III, of England. She is descended from Samuel Morse, one of seven brothers who came to America between 1635 and 1644, and settled in Dedham, Mass. Her ancestors on her mother's side, Perkins by name, were among the early settlers of Connecticut. Seven of her great-grandfather's brothers lost their lives in the

worker for the advancement of women. She founded in the Sorosis of Nantucket. Her residence is in New York City.

MORTIMER, Miss Mary, educator, born in Trowbridge, Wiltshire, England, 2nd December,



REBECCA A. MORSE.

1816, and died in Milwaukee, Wis., 14th July, 1877. Her parents came to the United States when she was five years old. When she was twelve, her father and mother died within a single week. Her education was received in the Geneva, N. Y., Seminary, where she completed her course of study in 1839. She then taught for several years in Geneva Seminary, in Brockport Collegiate Institute, and in Le Roy Seminary, now known as Ingham University. In 1848 she went to the new State of Wisconsin on a visit, and in 1849 she taught a private school in Ottawa, Ill. Miss Catherine Beecher, then on an educational tour in the West, became acquainted with her very remarkable power as a teacher, met her in Ottawa, laid great educational plans before her, and persuaded her to take up work as a helper in the carrying out of those plans. She began the work in 1850, in Milwaukee, Wis., in a school which Miss Beecher had adopted and adapted to her plans, afterwards named Milwaukee College. Remarkable success was attained by the faculty of that school, among whom Miss Mortimer was foremost. She spent four-and-a-half years, from 1859 to 1863, in the Baraboo Seminary, Wisconsin, there graduating three classes from a course identical with that of Milwaukee College, and, after a time spent in Boston, Mass., returned to Milwaukee College, in 1866, where she was principal until her resignation, in 1874. In 1871 she traveled extensively in Europe. Her home, "Willow Glen," in the suburbs of Milwaukee, was in her later years an ideal retreat. She gave courses of lectures on art and history to classes of women in Milwaukee and

Baraboo, Wis., in Elmira, N. Y., Auburndale, Mass., and St. Louis, Mo. She was instrumental in founding an industrial school for girls in Milwaukee, and she was a leading spirit in originating the Woman's Club of Milwaukee. Her chief monument is Milwaukee College, to which she devoted the prime of her life. The Mary Mortimer Library in Milwaukee College and her Memoir by Mrs. M. B. Norton are among the tributes of pupils to the life and character of that remarkable woman.

MORTON, Mrs. Anna Livingston Street, wife of ex-Vice-President Levi P. Morton, born in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., 18th May, 1846. Her father was a lawyer, William I. Street, a brother of the poet, Alfred B. Street. Her mother was Miss Susan Kearney, a cousin of General Phil Kearney. Miss Street was a pupil in Madame Richards' select school in New York City. She became the wife of Hon. Levi P. Morton, in New York City, in 1873. She is a most happy wife and the mother of five daughters, Edith, Lina, Helen, Alice and Mary, all accomplished young women. In person Mrs. Morton is one of the most attractive women that has ever graced society in Washington. She is domestic in her tastes and takes deep interest in the education of her daughters. She is fond of reading and is a highly cultivated French scholar. Observation and travel have refined her taste in both art and literature. While Mr. Morton was the vice-president they made Washington their home, and the residence on Scott Circle dispensed a cordial hospitality during the social season. The house was perfect in all its appointments and was always thronged with visitors on reception days. Mrs. Morton's taste in dress is very simple as to



ANNA LIVINGSTON STREET MORTON.

style and cut, but rich and in harmony throughout. Of vice-presidents Mr. Morton was the first to become a householder in Washington since Mr. Colfax's regime. During those winters, regularly,

one of the finest receptions was given by them, to meet the President and Mrs. Harrison, besides many other receptions and dinners, which included as guests the notable officials and distinguished citizens of the nation's capital. Mrs. Morton has enjoyed unusual advantages socially all her married life, and has spent much time abroad. The American colony in Paris were proud of her refined manners and the elegant hospitality of the American legation when Mr. Morton was minister plenipotentiary to France. In the rooms of the Washington home there were many works of art and choice souvenirs. One of these is a life-size portrait of Mrs. Morton, in a crimson dress, by Bonnat. With honors, happy home life and promising children, Mrs. Morton is to be called one of the happiest of women, and she looks it. Her greeting to even the humblest of strangers crossing her threshold is always as gracious as to the most elegant of her visitors, and therein lies the secret of her popularity, her kindness of heart and gentleness of manner to all.

MORTON, Miss Eliza Happy, author and educator, born in Westbrook, Me., 15th July, 1852. She is the only daughter of William and Hannah Eliza Morton. Her parents were teachers in their

series of geographies gradually assumed shape in her mind, while her name was constantly appearing in print in publications east and west. In 1880 she published a volume of verse entitled "Still Waters" (Portland, Me.), which was well received. Many of her best poetical productions have been written since that date. As a writer of hymns noted for their religious fervor she is well known. They have been set to music by some of the best composers, and the evangelist, D. L. Moody, has used many of them in his revival work with telling effect. Among those published in sheet form, the most popular are "The Songs My Mother Sang" and "In the Cleft of the Rock." After three years of earnest work in Battle Creek College Miss Morton withdrew and began to gather material for her geographies. Hundreds of books were examined, leading schools were visited and prominent educators in America and Europe were interviewed as to the best methods of teaching the science. In 1888 her "Elementary Geography" was completed. It was published in Philadelphia as "Potters' New Elementary Geography, by Eliza H. Morton." It had a wide sale, and an immediate call was made for an advanced book, which was written under the pressure of poor health, but with the most painstaking care and research. The higher book was also successful. As a practical educational reformer Miss Morton has won public esteem. Her home is in North Deering, Me. She now has several important literary works under way.

MORTON, Miss Martha, author and playwright, born in New York, N. Y., in 1865. Her parents are English, and in 1875 she was taken to their native town in England, where she lived and studied for several years in an artistic atmosphere. Her early studies included a thorough course in English literature, and she became a profound student of dramatic form and style in composition. Her studies of the English classics were earnest and wide, and her own literary tastes and ambitions soon began to take form. Returning to New York City, she made her first effort in dramatic composition, a fine dramatization of George Eliot's "Daniel Deronda." Her effort was encouraged by the late John Gilbert. She then devoted herself to study and composition for several years. One of her plays was put upon the boards by Clara Morris, and it still holds a place in the repertory of that great actor. In 1881, when the subject of high-pressure living was occupying public attention, she wrote her now famous play, "The Merchant." She presented the manuscript to a number of New York managers, who read it and returned it to her labeled "unavailable." Discouraged by repeated rejections, she put away the manuscript, and only when her family suggested to her that she compete for a prize offered by the New York "World" for the best play sent within a given time, did she draw it forth from her desk. Carrying the manuscript down town one day, she absent-mindedly left it on the counter of a shop, walked off and forgot the entire incident, until reminded of the approaching competition. The manuscript was recovered after much difficulty, won the first prize, and, after production in a matinee performance, was again threatened with oblivion. By accident the play was finally purchased, but another delay of twelve months occurred before it earned real success. Miss Morton is a profound student, is ardently ambitious, works for pure love of the profession, and is keenly critical of her own work. She composes very slowly and her fastidious taste involves an immense amount of labor. She is writing new dramas to place on the boards and has work laid



ELIZA HAPPY MORTON.

earlier years, and she inherited a taste in that direction. She was educated in Westbrook Seminary and began to teach at the age of sixteen. While teaching, she was impressed with the fact that many of the old methods of instruction were not productive of the best results, and she began at once to write articles for educational journals, advocating reforms, at the same time putting into practice the principles she advanced and securing remarkable results in her work. Her first article for the press was a prose sketch entitled "The Study of Geography." She taught in various parts of her own State. In 1879 she was called to the entire charge of geographical science in Battle Creek College, Mich. The idea of preparing a

out for several years to come. She is the author of "Geoffrey Middleton, Gentleman," an American play that has run successfully in New York City and other towns. Among her patrons is



MARTHA MORTON.

William H. Crane, the comedian. She has set up a high standard in her work and she labors diligently to reach it in every case. She is the youngest woman who ever became a successful playwright. She has a pleasant home in New York City, and her pecuniary returns from her work have given her abundant leisure to devote to her forthcoming plays.

MOTT, Mrs. Lucretia, reformer, born on Nantucket Island, Mass., 3rd January, 1793, and died near Philadelphia, Pa., 11th November, 1880. Her father, Capt. Thomas Coffin, was a descendant of one of the original purchasers of Nantucket Island. In 1804 her parents removed to Boston, Mass. She was educated in a school in which her future husband, James Mott, was a teacher. She made rapid progress, and in her fifteenth year she began to teach in the same school. In 1809 she went to Philadelphia, whither her parents had gone, and there, in 1811, she became the wife of Mr. Mott. In 1817 she took charge of a small school in Philadelphia. In 1818 she became a minister in the Society of Friends. Her discourses were noted for clearness, refinement and eloquence. When the split occurred in the Society of Friends, in 1827, she adhered to the Hicksite party. From childhood she was interested in the movement against slavery, and she was an active worker in that cause until emancipation. In 1833 she aided to form the American Anti-Slavery Society in Philadelphia. Later, she was active in forming female anti-slavery societies. In 1840 she went to London, Eng., as a delegate from the American Anti-Slavery Society to the World's Anti-Slavery Convention. It was decided not to admit women delegates, but she was cordially received and made many telling

addresses. The exclusion of women from the convention led to the establishment of woman's-rights journals in France and England, and to the movement in the United States, in which she took a leading part. She was one of the four women who, in 1848, called the convention in Seneca Falls, N. Y., and thereafter she devoted much time and effort to the agitation for improving the legal and political status of women in the United States. She was deeply interested in the welfare of the colored people, and held frequent meetings in their behalf. For several years she was president of the Pennsylvania Peace Society. During her ministerial tours in New England, New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Maryland, Ohio and Indiana, she often denounced slavery from the pulpit. She was actively interested in the Free Religious Association movement in Boston, in 1868, and in the Woman's Medical College in Philadelphia. She was the mother of several children. One of her granddaughters, Anna Davis Hallowell, edited the "Life" of Mrs. Mott and her husband, which was published in Boston in 1884. Lucretia Mott was a slight, dark-haired, dark-eyed woman, of gentle and refined manners and of great force of character. She was a pioneer woman in the cause of woman, and the women of to-day owe much of their ad-



LUCRETIA MOTT.

vancement to her efforts to gain equality for the sexes in every way.

MOULTON, Mrs. Louise Chandler, poet and author, born in Pomfret, Conn., 5th April, 1835, and was chiefly educated there. After the publication of her first book, a girlish miscellany called "This, That and the Other" (Boston, 1854), which sold wonderfully, she passed one school-year in Mrs. Willard's Female Seminary, Troy, N. Y. During her first long vacation from the seminary she became the wife of the well-known Boston journalist, William U. Moulton. Almost immediately the young author set to work on a novel,

"Juno Clifford" (New York, 1855), issued anonymously, and on a collection of stories, which owed to its fantastic title, "My Third Book" (1859), the partial obscurity which befell it. In 1873 Rob-



LOUISE CHANDLER MOULTON.

erts Brothers brought out her "Bedtime Stories," and have ever since been Mrs. Moulton's publishers. Their catalogue numbers five volumes of her tales for children, two volumes of narrative sketches and studies, "Some Women's Hearts" (1874), and "Miss Eyre from Boston", memories of foreign travel, entitled "Random Rambles" (1881), a book of essays on social subjects, "Ourselves and Our Neighbors" (1887), and two volumes of poems. The earliest of those, which came out in 1877, was reprinted, with some notable additions, under its original English title of "Swallow-Flights," in 1892. At the close of 1889, Messrs. Roberts, in America, and Messrs. Macmillan, in England, published "In the Garden of Dreams," of which one-thousand copies were sold in twelve days, and which is now nearing its fifth edition. Since the death of Philip Bourke Marston, in 1887, Mrs. Moulton has edited two volumes of his verses, "Garden Secrets" and "A Last Harvest," and she is now engaged in editing his poetical work as a whole. Mrs. Moulton's leisure, in the intervals of her many books, has been devoted often to magazines and newspapers. From 1870 to 1876 she was the Boston literary correspondent of the New York "Tribune," and for nearly five years she wrote a weekly letter on bookish topics for the Boston "Sunday Herald," the series closing in December, 1891. During all those busy years her residence has been in Boston, and sixteen consecutive summers and autumns have been passed in Europe. In London, especially, she is thoroughly at home, and lives there surrounded by friends and friendly critics, who heartily value both her winning personality and her exquisite art. Mrs. Moulton, to whom all circumstances are kind and whom success has never spoiled, is an enviable

figure among American women of letters. Full of appreciation for the great bygone names of honor, she reaps a certain reward in enjoying now the friendship of such immortals as Mr. Hardy, Mr. Meredith, Mr. Whittier, Mr. Swinburne and Mr. Walter Pater. The very best of her gifts is the tolerant and gracious nature which puts upon every mind, high or low, its noblest interpretation. She has been all her life much sought and greatly beloved. Many young writers have looked to her, and not in vain, for encouragement and sympathy, and may almost be ranked as her children, along with the sole daughter, who is in a home of her own, far away. Mrs. Moulton's literary reputation rests, and ought to rest, upon her poetry. It is of uneven quality, and it has a narrow range, but it securely utters its own soul, and with truly impassioned beauty. Occupied entirely with emotions, reveries and thoughts of things, rather than with things themselves, it yields, in our objective national air, a note of mysterious melancholy. It has for its main characteristic a querulous, but not rebellious sorrow, expressed with consummate ease and melody. Few can detect in such golden numbers the price paid for the victory of song, how much of toil, patience and artistic anxiety lie at the root of what sounds and shows so naturally fair. Mrs. Moulton is in herself two phenomena: the dedicated and conscientious poet, and the poet whose wares are marketable and even popular. Whatever sensitive strength is in her work at all, concentrates itself in her sonnets, steadily pacing on to some solemn close. Not a few critics have placed those sonnets at the head of their kind in America.

MOUNTCASTLE, Miss Clara H., artist, author and elocutionist, born in the town of Clinton,



CLARA H. MOUNTCASTLE.

Province of Ontario, Canada, 26th November, 1837, where she has passed her busy life. Her parents were English born, of mixed Scotch and Irish descent. Her early years were passed on her father's

farm where she cultivated the acquaintance of nature in all her moods, early evincing a taste for poetry and painting that the hardships incident to a home of limited means could not subdue. Later she studied painting in Toronto. She has taken prizes in all the provincial exhibitions and is very proficient in pencil drawing. As a teacher she is very successful. In 1882 a Toronto firm published "The Mission of Love," a volume of poems by Miss Mountcastle, which has been very favorably received. She then wrote "A Mystery," a novelle, which was purchased and published by the same firm. It had a good sale. Her style is clear, chaste and forcible. Miss Mountcastle was recently elected an honorary member of the Trinity Historical Society, Dallas, Texas. Her first important painting, "Spoils of the Sable," was exhibited in the Royal Canadian Academy, and it brought her instant recognition. Other fine pictures have extended her reputation. Her poems and prose works have been very popular throughout Canada and in the United States. Her platform work has included the rendition of her own essays and poems. She is a forcible and dramatic reader, a versatile author, and an artist of strong, varied powers.

MOWRY, Miss Martha H., physician, born in Providence, R. I., 7th June, 1818. Her parents



MARTHA H. MOWRY.

were Thomas and Martha Harris Mowry. Her father was a merchant in Providence. Her mother died in August, 1818, and her father in June, 1872. The young Martha was reared by her father's sister, Miss Amey Mowry, a cultured woman of literary tastes, who inspired her young niece with a fondness for literature, science and study. Martha attended the schools of Miss Sterry and Miss Chace, in Providence, and in 1825 she was sent to Mrs. Walker's academy. In 1827 she became a student in the Friends' Yearly Meeting Boarding School, in Providence, where she remained until 1831.

She next went to Miss Latham's select boarding-school, and later to Miss Winsor's young ladies' boarding-school. While in that school, over exercise brought on an attack of heart weakness, which troubled her for over four years, forcing her to leave school. During that enforced quiet she studied various branches, such as mathematics, Latin, Greek and Hebrew. She also read extensively, and especially the works of the ancient philosophers. After her health was restored, she studied in the Green Street Select School, in Providence. After leaving the school she kept up her studies, with increasing interest in languages and oriental literature. In 1844 she decided to take up the study of medicine. At that time no woman had been or could be admitted to a medical college, and she studied with Drs. Briggs, Fowler, Fabyan, Maurau and De Bonnerville. In the winter of 1849-50 she was requested to take charge of a medical college for women in Boston, Mass. She spent some months in close study, to fit herself for work, and under the instruction of able and experienced physicians, such as Dr. Cornell, Dr. Page, Dr. Gregory and others, she soon became proficient. Dr. Page established a school in Providence, where Miss Mowry took a course in electropathy and received a diploma. She afterwards lectured before physiological societies in neighboring towns. In 1851 her services were recognized by the Providence Physiological Society, which presented her a silver cup as a token of their respect and confidence. In 1853 she received a diploma as M.D. from an allopathic medical school in Philadelphia, Pa., after examination by a committee of physicians who visited her in Providence. She was in the same year appointed professor of obstetrics and diseases of women and children in the Women's Medical College of Pennsylvania, an institution then only three or four years old. She accepted the call and went to Philadelphia. Among her auditors, when she was introduced and delivered her first address, were Mrs. Maria Child and Mrs. Lucretia Mott. Her work in the college was pleasant and successful, but her father desired to have her with him, and she returned to Providence. In that city she was called into regular practice, and for nearly forty years she has been an active physician. Since 1880 she has limited her work somewhat, and since 1882 she has refrained from answering night calls. Dr. Mowry always felt a deep interest in all educational matters. She has been interested in woman suffrage, and appeared in a convention held in Worcester, Mass., where she was introduced by Mrs. Mott. She is a trustee of the Woman's Educational and Industrial Union of Providence, a member of the Rhode Island Woman's Club, and vice-president for her State of the Association for the Advancement of Women. Dr. Mowry has had a remarkable career, and her greatest achievement has been in aiding the opening up of one of the most important fields of professional and scientific work for the women of the United States.

MUMAUGH, Mrs. Frances Miller, artist, born in Newark, N. Y., 11th July, 1860. She is a descendant of an old Lutheran family from Saxony. Her childhood was passed in the Genesee Valley. When a mere child her artistic faculty attracted the attention of her teachers. She was educated in the public schools, but without instruction in her special line, in which she continued to show development. In 1879 she became the wife of John E. Mumaugh, of Omaha, Neb., where they afterward resided, and which is now her home. She was soon identified with western art and artists. Broad in her ideas, she was not a follower

of any particular school, but absorbed truth and beauty wherever interpreted, and sought for herself nature's inspirations. Thrown on her own resources in 1885, with a two-year-old daughter to care



FRANCES MILLER MUMAUGH.

for, this delicate woman, strengthened to the test and faltering not in devotion to her art, won her way unaided to a recognized supremacy among western artists. With the exception of a course of study in water-color under Jules Guerin, of Chicago, and a summer course in oil with Dwight Frederick Boyden, of Paris, her progress is due almost entirely to her own efforts. She is an artist of exceptional merit and promise. She delights in landscapes, in which line she is always successful. As a teacher she excels; her classes are always full. She has conducted the art department in Long Pine Chautauqua for four years, and one season in Fremont, Neb. She has been one of the board of directors of the Western Art Association since its organization, in 1888.

MURDOCH, Miss Marion, minister, born in Garnavillo, Iowa, 9th October, 1849. She is one of the successful woman ministers of Iowa, where most of the active work of her life has been done. Her father, Judge Samuel Murdoch, is the only living member of the Territorial legislature of Iowa. He has been a member of the State legislature and judge of the district court, and is well known throughout the State. Her mother is a woman of strong individuality, and now, at seventy-two years of age, is a woman of great mental activity and excellent physical powers. The daughter inherited many of the vigorous mental traits of her parents. Her early life was spent in outdoor pursuits, developing in her that love of nature and desire for a life of freedom for women, which is one of her strongest characteristics. She was educated in the Northwestern Ladies' College, Evanston, Ill., and in the University of Wisconsin, Madison. She was graduated in the Boston University School

of Oratory, then under the leadership of Prof. Monroe, and afterwards spent several years in teaching in Dubuque, Iowa, and Omaha, Neb. During that time she was engaged in institute work each summer, thus gaining a wide acquaintance and reputation in her own State. On deciding to take up the ministry she at once entered the School of Liberal Theology in Meadville, Pa., in 1882. She graduated and took her degree, B. D., from the same school in 1885. Her active labor in the ministry began while she was still in the theological school. She occupied pulpits constantly during the vacations, and occasionally during the school year. Immediately after completing her theological course she was called to Unity Church, Humboldt, Iowa, and remained there five years. Under her management it became the largest church in the place. It is growing and vigorous, full of enthusiasm for the cause it represents, and active in all benevolent enterprises. It stands as a worthy monument of the years of labor she has bestowed upon it. She was minister of the First Unitarian Church in Kalamazoo, Mich., for one year, following which time she returned to Meadville Theological School and took a year of post-graduate work. She has now (1892) gone abroad to take a year's course of lectures in Oxford, England. From the first her ministry has been successful. Her fine training under Prof. Monroe developed a naturally rich, powerful and sympathetic voice, making her a very attractive and eloquent speaker. Her pulpit manners are simple, natural and reverent. Miss Murdoch is essentially a reformer, preaching upon questions of social, political and moral reform in a spirit at once zealous and tolerant. While decided in conviction, she is liberal and generous to oppo-



MARION MURDOCH.

nents of her views. She is very popular and active in the social life of her church and greatly loved by her people. In clubs and study-classes she rouses men and women to active thought, being

especially fitted to lead Shakespeare classes by her years of study with Prof. Hudson in Boston.

MURFREÉ, Miss Mary Noailles, novelist, born in Grantlands, near Murfreesborough, Tenn.,



MARY NOAILLES MURFREE.

in 1850. She is widely known by her pen-name, "Charles Egbert Craddock." She is the great-granddaughter of Colonel Hardy Murfree, of Revolutionary fame, and her family have long been distinguished in the South. Her father was a brilliant lawyer before the Civil War, and a literary man. Mary was carefully educated. She was made lame in childhood by a stroke of paralysis, and, debarred from the active sports of youth, she became a student and reader. The Civil War reduced the fortunes of her family. After the conflict was ended, they removed to St. Louis, Mo., where they now reside. Mary began to busy herself in writing stories of life in the Tennessee mountains, where she had in youth been familiar with the people. She chose a masculine pen-name and sent her first productions to the "Atlantic Monthly." They were published, and at once inquiries were made concerning "Charles Egbert Craddock." She concealed her identity for several years. Her works have been very popular. They include "In the Tennessee Mountains," a volume of sketches (Boston, 1884), "Where the Battle was Fought" (1884), "Down the Ravine" (1885), "The Prophet of the Great Smoky Mountain" (1885), "In the Clouds" (1886), "The Story of Keedon Bluffs" (1887), and "The Despot of Broomsedge Cove" (1888). She has contributed much matter to the leading magazines of the day. Her work was supposed to be that of a man, from her pen-name and from the firm, distinct style of her writing. She is a student of humanity, and her portraits of the Tennessee mountaineers have very great value aside from the entertainment they furnish to the careless reader.

MURPHY, Mrs. Claudia Quigley, journalist, born in Toledo, Ohio, 28th March, 1863. She

is descended from one of the pioneer settlers of the Maumee valley. Her father is Edward Quigley, and his wife was Eliza Sidley, whose home was in Geauga county, Ohio. The newly-married couple settled in Toledo, Ohio. When five years old, Claudia's school education began in the Ursuline Convent of the Sacred Heart, in her native city. She continued her studies there until 1881, when she commenced the study of medicine with Dr. E. M. Roys Gavitt, the leading woman physician of Toledo and one of the foremost in the State. Mrs. Murphy entered into that work with energy and enthusiasm, but at the end of a year's hard toil her eyes gave out, and she was compelled to abandon labor in that direction. In 1883 she became the wife of M. H. Murphy and continued to make her home in Toledo. Five years later her newspaper work was begun as the Toledo correspondent of the "Catholic Knight" of Cleveland, Ohio, in which position she showed the qualities necessary for success in that field of action. Her next step was into the place of managing editor of the Grand Rapids edition of the "Michigan Catholic," with headquarters in that city. During her stay there she, with two other enterprising women, began the work of organizing the Michigan Woman's Press Association, of which she was elected recording secretary, a position she held until her removal from the State. In the fall of 1890 she went upon the staff of the Toledo "Commercial," resigning after doing efficient work in order to enter upon a broader field of action. She next became the editor and publisher of the "Woman's Recorder," a bright paper devoted to the interests of women in all directions, and a power in urging the political equality of women with men. She is a very



Claudia Quigley Murphy

CLAUDIA QUIGLEY MURPHY.

clear and incisive writer. Her courage and energy are inexhaustible, and these are added to a quick brain and ready pen. She was, in December, 1891, the Ohio president of the International

Press League, president of the Toledo Political Equality Club, secretary of the Isabella Congressional Directory, and an active worker in the Woman's Suffrage Association of her own city, one of the oldest and most efficient societies in the State of Ohio.

NASH, Mrs. Clara Holmes Hapgood, lawyer, born in Fitchburg, Mass., 15th January, 1839. She is the daughter of John and Mary Ann Hosmer Hapgood, the former dying in 1867, the latter in 1890. Her mother was of the same race of Hosmers as Harriet Hosmer, the noted sculptor, and Abner Hosmer, who fell with Capt. Isaac Davis in defense of the old North Bridge in Concord, Mass. On her father's side she is related to Prof. Henry Durant, the founder of Oakland College, California, of which he was first president, elected in 1870. Clara was the fifth child in a family of eight children. She early showed an aptitude for study and was always fond of school and books, but, on account of ill health in early life, was unable to attend school continuously. During her protracted illness she frequently wrote in verse as a pastime. After recovery, by most persevering effort, she succeeded in obtaining a liberal education, acquainting herself with several languages and the higher mathematics. She was a student in Pierce Academy, Middleboro, Mass., and in the Appleton Academy, New Ipswich, N. H., and graduated from the advanced class in the State Normal School, Framingham, Mass., after which she was a teacher in the high schools of the State in Marlborough and Danvers. On 1st January, 1869, she became the wife of Frederick Cushing Nash, a rising young lawyer of Maine. Soon after her marriage she commenced the study of law, and in

practiced in Washington county and afterwards in Portland, Me. They have one son, Frederick Hapgood Nash, who was graduated in the Concord high school, Concord, Mass., in 1891, and is now in Harvard College. Mrs. Nash's home is now in West Acton, Mass.

NASH, Mrs. Mary Louise, educator, born in Panama, N. Y., 16th July, 1826. She is of old



MARY LOUISE NASH.



CLARA HOLMES HAPGOOD NASH.

October, 1872, she was admitted to the bar of the supreme judicial court of Maine, being the first woman admitted to the bar in New England. A partnership was formed with her husband, and they

Puritan stock, embracing many historical characters notable in early New England history. With a love of books and literary pursuits, she gave early indication of talent for literary work. She was married, when quite young, to a southern gentleman, a professor engaged in teaching, and her talents were turned into that channel. For a number of years she filled the position of lady principal in various southern colleges. After the Civil War she, with her husband, established in Sherman, Tex., the Sherman Institute, a chartered school for girls, where she still presides as principal. Amid all the duties of her profession she has kept up her love of literary pursuits. She is the author of serials, descriptive sketches and humorous pieces, which have appeared in various newspapers and periodicals. For some time she has published a school monthly. She has won a reputation as a scientist, especially in the departments of botany and geology. She conducts a flourishing literary society, an Agassiz chapter, and supervises a Young Woman's Christian Association. She is a graduate of the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle, class of 1890. She is studying Spanish and reading Spanish history and literature at the age of sixty-five. She has one son, A. Q. Nash, who has won reputation as a chemist and civil engineer.

NASON, Mrs. Emma Huntington, poet and author, born in Hallowell, Me., 6th August, 1845. She is the daughter of Samuel W. Huntington, whose ancestors came from Norwich, Eng., to Massachusetts in 1633. Her mother was Sally

Mayo, a direct descendant of Rev. John Mayo, the Puritan divine, who was one of the founders of the town of Barnstable, Cape Cod, and the first pastor of the Second Church in Boston. Mrs. Nason's



EMMA HUNTINGTON NASON.

early days were passed in Hallowell Academy, where she distinguished herself as a student, excelling in mathematics and the languages. In 1865 she was graduated from the collegiate course of the Maine Wesleyan Seminary, in Kent's Hill, and spent the two following years in teaching French and mathematics. In 1870 she became the wife of Charles H. Nason, a business man of Augusta, Me., and a man of refined and cultivated tastes, and they now reside in that city. At an early age Mrs. Nason began to contribute stories, translations and verses to several periodicals, using a pen-name. "The Tower," the first poem published under her true name, appeared in the "Atlantic Monthly" in May, 1874. It quickly won recognition and praise from literary critics. Since that time Mrs. Nason has written chiefly for children in the columns of the best juvenile magazines and papers. Occasionally, poems for children of a larger growth have appeared over her signature in leading periodicals. She has also written a valuable series of art papers and many interesting household articles, as well as short stories and translations from the German. She has published one book of poems, "White Sails" (Boston, 1888). Her verses entitled "Body and Soul," which appeared in the "Century" for July, 1892, have been ranked among the best poems published in this country in recent years. Mrs. Nason devotes much time to literature, art and music, in each of which she excels.

NAVARRO, Mme. Antonio, SEE ANDERSON, MARY.

NEBLETT, Mrs. Ann Viola, temperance worker, born in Hamburg, S. C., 5th March, 1842. Six months after her birth her parents returned to

their home in Augusta, Ga. Mrs. Neblett is a descendant of two old Virginia families, the Ligons, of Amelia county, and the Christians, of the Peninsula, who were originally from the Isle of Wight. Her maternal great-grandfather was a captain in the Revolutionary War and served with distinction. Her grandmother was a Methodist preacher's wife, class-leader and Bible-reader. Mrs. Neblett's girlhood and early womanhood were passed in a quiet home in Augusta. The abolition of slavery and its enforcement at the close of the Civil War reduced her grandmother, her mother and herself to poverty, and, but for the aid rendered by a devoted former slave, they would have suffered for food in the dark days of 1865. In February, 1867, she became the wife of James M. Neblett, of Virginia, a successful business man. They made their home in Augusta till the fall of 1879, since which time they have resided in Greenville, S. C., where she has been an indefatigable Woman's Christian Temperance Union worker, showing great energy and executive ability. She was the first woman in her State to declare herself for woman suffrage, over her own signature, in the public prints, which was an act of heroism and might have meant social ostracism in the conservative South. After years of study and mature thought on theological questions, she takes broader and more liberal views concerning the Bible and its teachings, and is in accord with the advanced religious thought of the present time. Having been reared amid slavery, seeing its downfall and observing the negro since 1865, she believes that the elevation of the negro must come by the education of the heart, the head and the hand. Her husband died 28th December, 1891, after a long



ANN VIOLA NEBLETT.

illness. He had sustained and encouraged her in her charitable work throughout their married life.

NEVADA, Mme. Emma Wixon, operatic singer, born in Nevada City, Cal., in 1861. Her maiden name was Emma Wixon, and in private

life she is known as Mrs. Palmer. Her stage-name, by which she is known to the world, is taken from the name of her native town. Emma Wixon received a fair education in the seminary in Oakland,



EMMA WIXON NEVADA.

Cal. Her musical gifts were early shown, and she received a sound preparatory training in both vocal and instrumental music. She studied in Austin, Tex., and in San Francisco, Cal. Having decided to study for an operatic career, she went to Europe in March, 1877. She studied in Vienna with Marchesi for three years. In order to accept the first rôles offered to her she was compelled to learn them anew in German. She learned four operas in German in four weeks, and overwork injured her health, in consequence of which she was forced to cancel her engagement. She remained ill for six months, and after recovering she accepted an offer from Colonel Mapleson to sing in Italian opera in London, Eng., and in 1880 she made her triumphant débüt in "La Sonnambula." She was at once ranked with the queens of the operatic stage, and in that year she sang to great houses in Trieste and Florence. She was recognized as a star of the first magnitude. Her success in all the European cities was uninterrupted. She repeated her triumphs in Paris, in the Opéra Comique and the Italian Opera, in a concert tour and an operatic tour in the United States, in a tour in Portugal, in a tour in Spain, and in a remarkably successful season in Italy. She has a soprano voice of great range, flexibility, purity and sweetness. She is an intensely dramatic singer, and her repertory includes all the standard operas.

NEWELL, MRS. HARRIET ATWOOD, pioneer missionary worker, born in Haverhill, Mass., in 1792. Her maiden name was Harriet Atwood. She was educated in the academy in Bradford. While in school, she became deeply religious and decided to devote her life to the foreign missionary cause. At an early age she became the wife of

Rev. Samuel J. Newell. She was the first woman sent out to India as a missionary, leaving her native country in her eighteenth year. They were ordered away from India by the government, and she and her husband decided to try to establish a mission on the Isle of France. Their long trip to India and then to the Isle of France kept them nearly a year on shipboard, and her health was failing when they landed, in 1811. Within a month she died. Her husband was one of the five men who, in 1810, were selected by the Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions to go to India. Her career was pathetic.

NEWELL, MRS. LAURA EMELINE, songwriter, born in New Marlborough, Mass., 5th February, 1854. She is a daughter of Edward A. Pixley and Anna Laura Pixley. Her mother died when Laura was only a few days old, and the child was adopted by her aunt, Mrs. E. H. Emerson, of New York City. Her home is in Zeeland, Kans. Her husband is an architect and builder, and he works at his trade. Her family consists of six children, and in spite of her onerous domestic cares Mrs. Newell has been and now is a most prolific writer of songs and poems. She began to write poetry at an early age, publishing when she was fourteen years old. Many of her early productions appeared in local papers. Her first attempt to enter a broader field was made in "Arthur's Magazine." Several of her songs were set to music and published by eastern houses, and since their appearance she has devoted herself mainly to the writing of songs for sacred or secular music. During the past decade she has written over two-thousand poems and songs, which have been published. Besides those, she has written enough verse to fill a volume,



LAURA EMELINE NEWELL.

which she is keeping for future publication. In the year 1890 several hundreds of her productions were published in various forms. She writes in all veins, but her particular liking is for sacred

songs. Her work as a professional song-writer is very exacting, but she has a peculiar combination of talents that enables her to do quickly and well whatever is required of her. Of late she is composing music to a limited extent. She also adapts words to music for composers. In 1891 a Chicago house published a children's day service of hers, entitled "Gems for His Crown," over eighteen-thousand copies of which were readily sold. In 1892 the same firm accepted three services of hers, "Grateful Offerings to Our King," a children's day service, "Harvest Sheaves," for Thanksgiving or harvest home exercises, and "The Prince of Peace," a Christmas service.

NEWMAN, Mrs. Angelia F., church worker and lecturer, born in Montpelier, Vt., 4th December, 1837. Her maiden name was Angelia Louise French Thurston. When she was ten years old, her mother died, and when she was fifteen years old, her father removed to Madison, Wis.

Her attention being drawn to the condition of the Mormon women, in 1883, at the request of Bishop Wiley, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, she went to Cincinnati, Ohio, and presented the Mormon problem to the National Home Missionary Society. She was elected western secretary of the society, and a Mormon bureau was created, to push missionary work in Utah, of which she was made secretary. She acted as chairman of a committee appointed to consider the plan of founding a home for Mormon women, who wish to escape from polygamy, to be sustained by the society. She returned home to proceed to Utah in behalf of the society. In a public meeting called in Lincoln she fell from a platform and was seriously injured, and her plans were frustrated. During the interval the Utah gentiles formed a "Home" association, and on her recovery, Mrs. Newman went as an unsalaried philanthropist to Washington to represent the interests of the Utah gentiles in the Forty-ninth, Fiftieth and Fifty-first Congresses. She prepared three elaborate arguments on the Mormon problem, one of which she delivered before the Congressional committees. The other two were introduced by Senator Edmunds to the United States Senate, and thousands of copies of each of those three papers were ordered printed by the Senate for Congressional use. Mrs. Newman also secured appropriations of eighty-thousand dollars for the association. A splendid structure in Salt Lake City, filled with polygamous women and children, attests the value of her work. In Nebraska Mrs. Newman has served as State superintendent of prison and flower mission work for the Woman's Christian Temperance Union for twelve years. In 1886 a department of Mormon work was created by the national body, and she was elected its superintendent. In 1889 she became a member of the lecture bureau of the same organization. In the cities of every northern and several of the southern States she has spoken from pulpit and platform on temperance, Mormonism and social purity. She has long been a contributor to religious and secular journals. In 1878 her "Heathen at Home," a monogram, was published and had large sale. "Iphigenia," another work, was recently published, and at this writing other books are engaging her thought. From 1883 to 1892 she was annually commissioned by the successive governors of the State as delegate to the National Conference of Charities and Corrections. In 1888 she was elected a delegate to the Quadrennial General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which held its session in New York City, the first woman ever elected to a seat in that august body. In January, 1890, on the way to Salt Lake, she met with an accident which held her life in jeopardy for two-and-one-half years, from which she is now slowly convalescing.

NEWPORT, Mrs. Elfreda Louise, Universalist minister, born in Muncie, Ind., 8th September, 1866. Her maiden name was Shaffer. Her father is a tradesman and mechanic. Her mother is esteemed as a singer and elocutionist of local reputation in the present home of the family, in Iola, Kans. Her paternal grandfather was a preacher in the German Evangelical Association. Elfreda Louise attended the public schools of Muncie and was graduated from the high school in 1883. She attended normal classes and obtained a certificate for teaching, but, desiring to become an artist, she entered a photograph gallery, as an apprentice, in the fall of 1883. A stronger purpose soon supplanted that. From her early childhood she had been deeply intent upon becoming a preacher. Her favorite pastime had been to gather the chickens



ANGELIA F. NEWMAN.

She studied in the academy in Montpelier, and afterwards in Lawrence University, in Appleton, Wis. She taught in Montpelier at the age of fourteen years, and later in Madison. She was married in 1856, and her husband, Frank Kilgore, of Madison, died within a year after marriage. She afterwards became the wife of D. Newman, a dry goods merchant of Beaver Dam, Wis., and on 5th August, 1859, moved to that town. She has two children of that marriage, a son and a daughter. From 1862 to 1875 she was an invalid, afflicted with pulmonary weakness. In August, 1871, she removed to Lincoln, Neb., when, as she believes, health was restored to her in answer to prayer. From December, 1871, until May, 1879, when she resigned, she held the position of western secretary of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, lecturing on missions throughout the West and serving on the editorial staff of the "Heathen Woman's Friend," published in Boston, Mass.

into her father's workshop and to preach to them, playing at church. In the winter of 1883 she had a deep religious experience. Encouraged by her pastor and aided by the Universalist Church, of

acquire the usual accomplishments. She there tried for the Queen's scholarship prize of £40 a year for three successive years, and to her surprise she won it and received the unusual compliment of a gift of £10 from the Queen, to whom her drawings had been sent for examination. Then Miss Holmes began to study for a career. At the end of a year she went to Rome, Italy, where she studied the human figure with Cammerano and landscape with Vertuni, and attended the evening classes of the Circolo Artistico. In the winter of 1881 she enjoyed special privileges. In Rome she exhibited her works and received personal compliments from Queen Margherita. From Rome she went to South Africa, near Port Elizabeth, where she and her mother remained a year among the Kaffirs and ostriches of the Karoo desert. She made many studies of Kaffirs, of desert scenes, and of tame and wild animals. In Venice she became acquainted with Burr H. Nicholls, who is an American, and they were married the next year in England. They came to the United States in the spring of 1884 and settled in New York City. Mrs. Nicholls at once began to exhibit her work in the exhibitions of the Society of American Artists, and she has been a successful contributor ever since. In 1885 she won a silver medal in Boston, Mass., and in 1886 she won a gold medal from the American Art Association for her picture in oil, "Those Evening Bells." Every year she has added new laurels to her wreath. As a water-color artist she excels. She has been elected vice-president of the New York Water-Color Club. Her range of subjects is very wide, and in every line she succeeds.

ELFREDA LOUISE NEWPORT.

which she was a member, she entered the divinity school of Lombard University, in Galesburg, Ill., in September, 1884. There she was graduated 20th June, 1888, with the degree of B.D. During two years of that course she aided herself financially by singing in a church quartette choir as contralto. In June, 1886, she preached her first sermon in Muncie, Ind. In June, 1887, she began to preach in Swan Creek, Ill., twice a month. In October, 1887, she engaged to preach also in Marseilles, Ill., filling those appointments alternately until May, 1888. After her graduation she settled in Marseilles. There she was ordained to the ministry of the Universalist Church, 21st September, 1888, and there she remained as pastor for two years, receiving many new members, performing every church ordinance, and declining a call to a mission in Chicago and calls to important city charges. Resigning her place in Marseilles, Miss Shaffer became the wife of Nathan G. Newport, a merchant of Wauponsee, Ill., 15th October, 1890. She became the pastor of churches in both Wauponsee and Verona, and soon a new church was erected in the former place through her efforts. Mrs. Newport is a pleasing and impressive preacher. She is an energetic worker in all things that tend to the upbuilding of the church.

NICHOLLS, Mrs. Rhoda Holmes, artist, was born in Coventry, England. Her maiden name was Rhoda Carlton Marian Holmes. The first ten years of her life were passed in Littlehampton, Sussex, where her father was vicar of the parish. The family then moved to Hertfordshire, where her youth was passed in quiet. She showed no talent for art in childhood, and entered the Bloomsbury School of Art in London merely to



RHODA HOLMES NICHOLLS.

Besides her water-color work, she has done much work in oils.

NICHOLLS, Mrs. Josephine Ralston, lecturer and temperance reformer, born in Maysville, Ky., in 1838. She was attracted to the temperance movement by an address delivered in Maysville by

Lucretia Mott. When it became the custom to have women represented in the popular lecture courses in her city, her fellow townsmen, recognizing her abilities and the readiness with which she served every good cause, appealed to her to help out the funds of the lecture association, and she prepared and delivered a lecture on "Boys." Her own two boys at home provided her with material for observation, and her motherly heart suggested innumerable witty, graphic and helpful comments for the boys themselves and all their well-wishers. It proved popular. Her literary productions were free from fault, and her natural style soon won a high place for her among platform speakers. That led to the preparation of other lectures, one on "Girls," and another on "Men." She was drawn into the movement started by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and she added to her list of lectures a number devoted to temperance. Among those were "Woman's Relations to Intemperance,"



JOSEPHINE RALSTON NICHOLS.

"The Orphans of the Liquor Traffic" and others. The scientific aspects of the work received her special attention. A lecture on "Beer, Wine and Cider" was often called for, and proved so helpful that at last she consented to have the first part of it published by the Woman's Temperance Publication Association. She is a strong advocate of woman suffrage and has delivered several lectures in its favor. Her greatest triumphs have been won in her special department as superintendent of the exposition department of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union work, of which she has been superintendent since 1883. She has enabled the women in State and county fairs throughout the land to aid in making them places of order, beauty and sobriety. In many cases they have entirely banished the sale of intoxicants, either by direct appeal to the managers or by securing the sole privileges of serving refreshments. In

all cases, banners and mottoes were displayed, and cards, leaflets, papers and other literature given away, and very often books, cards and pamphlets sold. So general has been the satisfaction that several States have passed laws prohibiting the sale of intoxicating drinks on or near the fair grounds. All that practical work has largely been the result of Mrs. Nichols' use of her knowledge of such affairs. One of the most successful means of extending and illustrating that knowledge was the way in which she handled her work in the World's Fair in New Orleans. She obtained favors from the management. She secured from the State and national departments the preparation and loan of banners and shields with which to decorate the booth. She made that booth a place of rest and refreshment, furnishing freely the best water to be had on the grounds. She secured the donation and the distribution of immense quantities of temperance literature in tongues to suit the foreign visitors. She continued the work the second year, and closed up the account with a handsome balance in the treasury. The Woman's Christian Temperance Union of the State of Indiana made her its president in 1885. The State work thrives under her leadership, although her health has been so poor for some time that she has been able to go out but little. She went to Europe in 1889 and remained a year. She spent six months in the Universal Exposition, arranging and superintending the exhibits of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union of the United States, and of the World's Christian Temperance Union. Returning to the United States she prepared illustrated lectures on Rome and Paris, which were very successful. She will perform a valuable work for the same two societies in the Columbian Exposition in Chicago in 1893. She is now in the popular lecture field, as well as the special philanthropic field. She lives in Indianapolis, Ind., surrounded by a family of children and filling a prominent position in society.

NICHOLS, Mrs. Minerva Parker, architect, born in Chicago, Ill., 14th May, 1863. She is a descendant of John Doane, who landed in Plymouth in 1630 and took an active part in the government of the Colony. Mrs. Nichols' grandfather, an architect, Seth A. Doane, went to Chicago, when they were treating with Indians, and settled there. Her mother was actively engaged and interested in her father's labors, and early developed a marked talent for mechanical and artistic work. Her father, John W. Doane, a rising young lawyer, died in Murfreesborough, Tenn., during the Civil War, having gone out to service with the Illinois volunteers. Mrs. Nichols possesses the sturdy strength of character of her Puritan ancestors, inheriting a natural bent for her work, and encouraged and fostered by the interest of her mother, she has devoted her entire time to the cultivation of that one talent, and her work has been crowned with as much success as can be expected from so young a member of a profession, in which success comes only after years of patient study and experience. She has devoted several years to careful study in the best technical schools. She studied modeling under John Boyle and finally entered an architect's office as draughtsman, working for several years. She has devoted most of her time to domestic architecture, feeling that specialists in architecture, as in medicine, are most assured of success. She built, however, the Woman's New Century Club, in Philadelphia, Pa., a departure from strictly domestic architecture. It is a four-story structure, in Italian Renaissance style. She is very deeply interested in the present development of American

architecture, and devotes her life and interest as earnestly to the emancipation of architecture as her ancestors labored for the freedom of the colonies from England, or for the emancipation of the



MINERVA PARKER NICHOLS.

slaves in the South. Her husband is Reverend William J. Nichols, of Cambridge, Mass., a Unitarian clergyman located in Philadelphia, Pa. They were married on 22nd December, 1891. Her marriage will not interfere with her work as an architect. Besides her practical work in designing houses, she has delivered in the School of Design in Philadelphia a course of lectures for women on historic ornament and classic architecture. Among other important commissions received by her was one for the designing of the international clubhouse, called the Queen Isabella Pavilion, in Chicago, for the World's Columbian Exposition, in 1893. In connection with that building there was a hall, used as the social headquarters for women in the exposition grounds. She has had many obstacles to overcome, the chief of which was the difficulty in obtaining the technical and architectural training necessary to enable her to do her work well. She believes that architects should be licensed. Among the very first of women to enter the field of architecture, she was surprised to find that her sex was no drawback. Encouragement was freely given to her by other architects, and builders, contractors and mechanics were ready to carry out her designs. Her success is shown in the beautiful homes built on her designs in Johnstown, Radnor, Overbrook, Berwyn, Lansdowne, Moore's Station, Philadelphia and other Pennsylvania cities and towns.

NICHOLSON, Mrs. Eliza J., editor and business woman, born near Pearlington, Hancock county, Miss., in 1849, and died 15th February, 1896. She was well known in literary circles by the pen-name "Pearl Rivers," and as the successful owner and manager of the New Orleans "Picayune." In

her short life she accomplished a wonderful work. She was perhaps the only woman in the world who was the head of a great daily political newspaper, shaping its course, suggesting its enterprises, and actually holding in her hands the reins of its government. Mrs. Nicholson was Eliza J. Poitevent, born of a fine old Huguenot family, whose descendants settled in Mississippi. Her childhood and girl-life were spent in a rambling old country house, near the brown waters of Pearl river. She was the only child on the place, a lonesome child with the heart of a poet, and she took to the beautiful southern woods and made them her sanctuary. She was a born poet, and it was not long before she found her voice and began to sing. She became a contributor to the New York "Home Journal" and other papers of high standing under the pen-name "Pearl Rivers." She was the poet-laureate of the bird and flower world of the South. Her first published article was accepted by John W. Overall, now literary editor of the New York "Mercury," from whom she received the confirmation of her own hope that she was born to be a writer. While still living in the country the free, luxurious life of the daughter of a wealthy southern gentleman, Miss Poitevent received an invitation from the editor of the "Picayune" to go to New Orleans as the literary editor of his paper. A newspaper woman was then unheard of in the South, and it is pleasant to know that the foremost woman editor of the South was also the pioneer woman journalist of the South. Miss Poitevent went on the staff of the "Picayune" with a salary of twenty-five dollars a week. The work suited her and she suited the work, and she



ELIZA J. NICHOLSON.

found herself possessed of the journalistic faculty. After a time she became the wife of Col. A. M. Holbrook, the owner of the "Picayune." When her husband died, she was left with nothing in the

world but a big, unwieldy newspaper, almost swamped in a sea of debt. The idea of turning her back on that new duty did not occur to the new owner. She gathered about her a brilliant staff of writers, went faithfully and patiently to her "desk's dead wood," worked early and late, was both economical and enterprising, and, after years of struggle, won her battle and made her paper a foremost power in the South. To those in her employ she was always kind and courteous, and her staff honored and esteemed her and worked for her with enthusiasm. In 1878 she became the wife of George Nicholson, then business manager of the paper and now part proprietor. Mrs. Nicholson personally shaped the policy of her paper up to the hour of her death. In their hospitable home the gentle poet's proudest poems were her two little boys. She had published a volume of poems, "Lyrics by Pearl Rivers" (Philadelphia, 1873), and two poems, "Hagar" and "Lear," 1895.

NIERIKER, Mrs. May Alcott, artist, born in Concord, Mass., in 1840, and died in 1879. She was a daughter of A. Bronson Alcott. Early showing a decided talent for art, she was trained in that direction in the Boston School of Design, in Krug's studio, in Paris, and by S. Tuckerman, Dr. Rimmer, Hunt, Vautier, Johnston, Muller and other well-known artists. She spent her life in Boston and London, and after her marriage to Ernest Nieriker she lived in Paris, France. Her work included oil and water colors of high merit, and her copies of Turner's paintings are greatly prized in London, where they are now given to students to work from in their lessons. Her work was exhibited in all the principal American and European galleries. She was at the height of her powers at the time of her death.

NIXON, Mrs. Jennie Caldwell, educator, born in Shelbyville, Tenn., 3rd March, 1839. Descended on her mother's side from the English Northcotes and Londons, she received from her father the vigorous blood of the Campbells and Caldwells of Scotland. Reared in ease and affluence on the fine old family estate, she exhibited at an early age a marked fondness for books. Her education was interrupted by her early marriage, which took place in New Orleans, but the following year, spent in foreign travel, did much to quicken her intellectual growth by developing her natural taste for art and cultivating that high poetic instinct which is one of the leading characteristics of her mind. Recalled to America by the war, which swept away her inheritance, and widowed shortly afterward, she determined to adopt teaching as a profession. Though already possessed of an unusual degree of culture, she again went abroad, with her two little children, and courageously devoted herself to hard study for several years in France and Germany, in order to acquire a more thorough knowledge of general literature before attempting to teach her own. On her return she entered at once upon her chosen career, varying its arduous duties by lectures to literary clubs and by the use of her pen in purely literary work. In the World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial Exposition, held in New Orleans in 1884-85, she represented Louisiana in the department for woman's work, and in the following year she was appointed president of the same department in the North, Central and South American Exposition. When the Sophie Newcomb Memorial College for young women was founded, in New Orleans, in 1887, she was invited to the chair of English literature, a position which she continues to fill with great ability. Of late years she has

contributed to leading periodicals many articles on the topics of the day, essays in lighter vein, fiction and verse. Of special note is her scholarly set of lectures entitled "Immortal Lovers," which were delivered before the Woman's Club of New Orleans. Her style, though forcible and vivid, is at the same time singularly flexible and graceful. As a poet she shows that tender sympathy with Nature which is the poet's greatest charm. To her other gifts she adds the homely grace of the good housewife. Strangers and residents in New Orleans will not soon forget "The Cabin," abandoned since the marriage of her children, that "little home innocent of bric-a-brac," described by Maud Howe in her "Atlanta in the South,"



JENNIE CALDWELL NIXON.

where choicest spirits were wont to assemble and where the genius of hospitality brooded in the air. The frank, liberal, high-souled nature of the poet-teacher reflects itself into the lives of all.

NOBLE, Mrs. Edna Chaffee, elocutionist, born in Rochester, Vt., 12th August, 1846. She spent her childhood in happy, healthful living until the age of fourteen, when she went to the Green Mountain Institute, Woodstock, Vt., where she studied for four years. After a year of study there she was allowed to teach classes, and she has been connected with schools in one way or another ever since. She first taught in district schools, where she "boarded around," and later was preceptress of an academy in West Randolph, Vt., teaching higher English, French and Latin. She was the first woman to teach the village school in her native town, where she surprised the unbelieving villagers by showing as much ability as her predecessors. When the committee came to hire her and asked her terms, she replied: "The same you have paid the gentleman whose place you wish me to fill, unless there is more work to do, under which circumstances I shall require more pay." The committee thought they could not give a woman a

man's wages, but she remained firm, and at length they engaged her for one term, but kept her two years. Her first study in elocution was with Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Frobisher, when she was fifteen



EDNA CHAFFEE NOBLE.

years old. They gave her careful instruction and developed her extraordinary talent, but forty-eight weeks in a year devoted to teaching left little time for the pursuit of art, and she would never, perhaps, have taken it up again, had it not been for one of those accidents which, though apparently most unfortunate, often turn the current of life into broader and deeper channels. After five years of annoyance and suffering from loss of voice, she resolved to study elocution again as a means of cure. For that purpose she placed herself under the guidance of Prof. Moses True Brown, of Boston, regaining through his instruction both voice and health and making rapid advancement in the art of expression. On Prof. Brown's recommendation she was invited to take the chair of oratory in St. Lawrence University, where she taught until her marriage to Dr. Henry S. Noble. Probably the most important step ever taken by her was the opening of the Training School of Elocution and English Literature in Detroit, Mich., in 1878. Previous efforts of others in the same direction had ended in failure. Her venture proved to be a fortunate one. In speaking of it she seems surprised that people should wonder at the undertaking. She says: "If it is noteworthy to be the first woman to do a thing, why, I suppose I am the first in this particular field of establishing schools of elocution, but I didn't mean to be. I simply did it then, because it was the next thing to be done." She might now be a rich woman in this world's goods, but for her lavish giving, for she has earned a fortune; but she has a wealth of love and gratitude and is content. She once said: "As I have no children, I have tried to show the good God that I knew my place was to look after a few who had no mothers."

"Speaking pieces" is but a small part of that which is learned by her pupils. Both art and literature are taught broadly, and, more than that, she exercises a wonderfully refining and elevating influence over the hundreds of pupils of both sexes who enter her school. She is a mother to every girl who comes to her, and has been so in a very practical way to many who were bereft of the benefits of a home. Mrs. Mary A. Livermore, who once visited her school, said to Mrs. Noble: "The strength of your school lies in the fact that you loved it into life." Mrs. Noble has never been content with simply doing well. She has studied with eminent teachers, at home and abroad, and has used every means for strengthening and perfecting her work, which now stands an acknowledged power in the educational world. Aside from her work in the one school, her personality has been felt in the schools which she has founded in Grand Rapids, Mich., Buffalo, N. Y., Indianapolis, Ind., and London, Eng., as well as by the thousands who have heard her as a reader and lecturer. She teaches from October to May each year in the Detroit school, and during May and June visits the Chaffee-Noble School of Expression in London. August she spends in "Lily Lodge," her summer home in the Adirondacks.

NOBLES, Miss Catharine, club woman, born in New Orleans, La. She is a daughter of the late Charles H. Nobles, a native of Providence, R. I., who moved to New Orleans in early life. He married a woman belonging to a patriotic Irish family, and the daughter inherited literary inclinations and talents from both parents. Miss Nobles' humanitarian views are inherited from her father, who was one of the founders of the Howard Association



CATHARINE NOBLES.

of New Orleans, and was an officer of that body until his death, in 1869. He rendered valuable assistance in the various epidemics that fell upon New Orleans and the adjoining country in the years

1837 up to 1867. The daughter was educated mainly in St. Simeon's school, in New Orleans. Her love of literature was displayed early in life. Over her own name and also anonymously she has



ELLA NORRAIKOW.

contributed, to both northern and southern journals, sketches, as well as articles devoted to the general advancement of women. She has been prominent in club life in New Orleans and has become widely known as a club woman. She served as secretary of the Woman's Club of New Orleans and of the Women's League of Louisiana. In 1889 she was one of the two southern women who attended the March convention of Sorosis in New York. The other southern representative was a delegate from Tennessee. In that convention Miss Nobles presented a comprehensive report of the work done by the New Orleans Woman's Club. In the general federation of woman's clubs, held in Chicago, May, 1892, Miss Nobles was elected one of the board of directors of that national body of women, to serve for the ensuing two years. Her life is devoted to the advancement of women in every possible way.

NORRAIKOW, Countess Ella, author, born in Toronto, Canada, 9th November, 1853. She was educated in St. John, New Brunswick, and when quite young became the wife of a son of Hon. A. McL. Seely, a prominent statesman of the Dominion of Canada. Soon after her marriage she went abroad, and has spent many years in travel, having crossed the Atlantic Ocean eighteen times. She has resided in London, Eng., and in many cities on the Continent, chiefly in Germany and Belgium. She has visited the various cities of India and other parts of the Orient, afterwards returning to the West and spending some months in traveling through South America. After the death of her husband she took up her residence in New York City, where, in 1887, she became the wife of Count Norraikow, a Russian nobleman. She has since

made a deep study of the methods of government that prevail in her husband's native land, where the Count was a distinguished lawyer, but because of his political opinions he has been an exile for many years. To "Lippincott's Magazine," the "Cosmopolitan Magazine," the New York "Ledger," the "Independent," the Harper publications, the "Youth's Companion" and various other leading periodicals of the United States the Countess has contributed many articles on the political and social conditions of the Russian Empire. In collaboration with her husband she has translated several volumes of Count Tolstoi's short stories, which are being issued by a New York publishing house. She is now at work upon a book on "Nihilism and the Secret Police," which, it is said, will be one of the most impartial and accurate expositions of those subjects yet published.

NORTHROP, Mrs. Celestia Joslin, vocalist, born in Hamilton, N. Y., 8th September, 1856. Her father, Willard C. Joslin, was at the time of his death the oldest choir-leader in the United States, having acted in that capacity in the Baptist Church of Hamilton for forty-three years. His daughter inherited her father's musical talent and assisted him for many years as the soprano of the choir. She was graduated in June, 1876, from the Hamilton Female Seminary, leading her class in vocal culture and the fine arts. In August, 1877, she became the wife of Rev. Stephen A. Northrop, who began that year his first pastorate in Fenton, Mich. He remained there for over five years, with a success which attracted the attention of the First Baptist Church of Fort Wayne, Ind., which gave him a call, and where for ten years he has been at the head of one



CELESTIA JOSLIN NORTHROP.

of the largest churches in the West. During those fifteen years Mrs. Northrop has been by his side, contributing largely to his popularity and favor with the people. Her ability as a singer has made

her services are in constant demand by the Baptist denomination.

NORTON, Mrs. Della Whitney, poet, author and Christian Scientist, born in Fort Edward, N.Y., 1st January, 1840. She was educated mainly in



*Yours Faithfully,
Della Whitney Norton*

DELLA WHITNEY NORTON.

Fort Edward Academy. Before her twelfth year she was a regular contributor, as Miss Della E. Whitney, to several Boston and New York papers and magazines. The Boston "Cultivator" published her first literary efforts. Afterward she contributed to many leading periodicals. The International Sunday-School Association a few years ago offered prizes for the best hymns on the lessons for the year. Mrs. Norton wrote fifty-nine hymns in about ten days, which were accepted, and among eight-hundred competitors she won three first prizes. In January, 1874, she became the wife of H. B. Norton, of Rochester, N.Y. Madame Parepa Rosa, the Italian prima donna, sent her manager on a journey of five-hundred miles to request of Mrs. Norton a song for concert purposes, when Mrs. Norton wrote the humorous poem, "Do Not Slam the Gate," which has since been sung and published the world over.

NORTON, Mrs. Minerva Brace, educator and author, born in Rochester, N.Y., 7th January, 1837. Her father, Harvey Brace, moved to Michigan, and, when she was nine years old, to Janesville, Wis., where her youth was spent. Her education was received in the schools of Janesville, in Milwaukee College, and in Baraboo Seminary, where she was graduated in 1861. She first taught and afterward became assistant editor of the "Little Corporal" in Chicago, in 1866, and has since done considerable editorial work. She became the wife of Rev. Smith Norton, 18th April, 1867, and she has devoted most of the years of her married life to domestic and parish duties, varied by teaching, from 1871 to 1874, in the College for

Women, Evanston, Ill., and as principal of the ladies' department of Ripon College, from 1874 to 1876. She traveled from 1886 to 1888 over Europe, and in 1890 she was again abroad. She was a secretary of the Woman's Board of Missions, Boston, Mass., in 1876 and 1877, and has since spent three years with her husband in home missionary work in Dakota. She has used her pen much in benevolent work and has published many articles in leading periodicals. Her home is now in Beloit, Wis. She is the author of "In and Around Berlin" (Chicago, 1889), and, jointly with her husband, of "Service in the King's Guards" (Boston, 1891).

NORTON, Miss Morilla M., specialist in French literature, born in Ogden, N.Y., 22nd September, 1865. Miss Norton received her education through study at home and in some of the best private schools of Boston, Mass. She spent the five years 1886 to 1891 in Europe. She has taken extended courses in the Sorbonne and College de France in English literature, in Italian history and art, and the political history of Europe, but has devoted most of her time and energies to a study of the French poets, philosophers, moralists, dramatists, critics and novelists, from the earliest times to the present. She speaks French with ease and purity. Her home is with her parents in Beloit, Wis. Since her return, in 1891, to her native land, she has devoted herself to the preparation of courses of lectures on French literature, which she delivers before literary clubs and classes.

NOURSE, Mrs. Laura A. Sunderlin, poet, born in Independence, Allegany county, N.Y.,



LAURA A. SUNDERLIN NOURSE.

9th April, 1836. In 1855 she became the wife of Dr. Samuel Sunderlin, of Potter county, Pa. In 1881 they removed to Calamus, Iowa, where they lived until her husband's death, in 1886. Mrs.



CHARLOTTE BEHRENS-MANTELL.
From Photo by Morrison, Chicago.

CLARA MC CHESNEY.
From Photo by B. J. Falk, N. Y.

AMALIA KUSSNER.
From Photo by Schloss, New York.

JULIA MACKEY.
From Photo by Baker, Columbus.

Sunderlin in 1888 became the wife of Dr. William Nourse, of Moline, Ill., and her home is now in that city. In childhood her poetical talents manifested themselves strongly, and some of her

which she had prepared. In 1862 she became the wife of John Oberholtzer, a worthy and able man. They resided in Chester county until 1883, since which time their winter home is in Norristown, Pa., and their summer residence in Longport, N. J. Mrs. Oberholtzer is a person of various talents. Her published books are "Violet Lee and Other Poems" (Philadelphia, 1873); "Come for Arbutus and Other Wild Bloom" (Philadelphia, 1882); "Hope's Heart Bells" (Philadelphia, 1883); "Daisies of Verse" (Philadelphia, 1886), and "Souvenirs of Occasions" (Philadelphia, 1892), consisting mainly of poems read by the author on public occasions. A number of poems have been set to music by different composers. Among those best known are "The Bayard Taylor Burial Ode," sung as Pennsylvania's tribute to her dead poet at his funeral service in Longwood, 15th March, 1889, and "Under the Flowers," a Decoration ode. She is listed in catalogues of naturalists and has one of the finest private collections of Australian bird-skins and eggs in the United States. Interested in the uplifting of humanity, she has always given her close attention to the introduction of school savings-banks into the public schools since 1889. Her "How to Institute School Savings-Banks," "A Plea for Economic Teaching" and other leaflet literature on the subject have broad circulation. She has been elected world's and national superintendent of that work for the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. She has aided in instituting the university extension movement.



MILDRED E. NOWELL.

earliest verses were printed in the "Christian Ambassador," of Auburn, N. Y. In 1876 she published a volume of her prose and verse, "Pencillings from Immortality." She was a regular contributor to a number of newspapers. Between 1881 and 1886 she contributed a series of important articles on the science of life in the "Liberal Free Press," published in Wheatland, Iowa. She has published an important long poem, entitled "Lyric of Life" (Buffalo, 1892).

NOWELL, Mrs. Mildred E., author and journalist, born in Spartanburg, S. C., 15th February, 1849. After several years of married life, finding herself confronted by trials and reverses of fortune, thrown upon her own resources for the support of herself and two invalid children, she was forced to lay aside for a time her congenial literary pursuits. She taught large classes in French, her pupils very creditably performing French plays in public, and during many years she has successfully taught music. Her love for literary pursuits has remained unabated during the years in which she has had so little time to spare for it, contributing in a somewhat desultory way to periodicals and magazines under assumed names.

OBERHOLTZER, Mrs. Sara Louisa Vickers, poet and economist, born in Uwhcland, Pa., 20th May, 1841. She is a daughter of Paxson and Ann T. Vickers, cultured Quakers of the time, and her early educational opportunities were good. Her education was received in Thomas' boarding-school and in the Millersville State Normal School. She began to write for newspapers and magazines at the age of eighteen. Ill health interfered with a medical course of study, for



SARA LOUISA OBERHOLTZER.

O'DONNELL, Miss Jessie Fremont, author, was born in Lowville, N. Y. Miss O'Donnell studied in the Lowville Academy and later spent several years in Temple Grove Seminary, Saratoga Springs. Being care-free she divided her time between horseback-riding and the pursuit

of studies which she chose for her pleasure. She began to write of what she beheld and what she felt in her daily life, and she has developed an extraordinary gift of imagery. While she was

same right of education for women and colored people that belonged to men. At the age of nineteen years Martha Barnum became the wife of Charles F. Dickinson, editor of the *Olean, N. Y., Times*. Their family consisted of two daughters and one son. The son died in infancy. Having long been identified with the Independent Order of Good Templars, she began in 1868 the publication of the "Golden Rule," a monthly magazine, in the interest of the order. In 1869 she was elected one of the board of managers of the grand lodge of the State of New York. In 1870 she was elected grand vice-templar, and was reelected in 1871. Her husband died in June, 1871. For two years she edited the two publications which fell to her charge, but declining health and overwork compelled her to dispose of them. At her first attendance in the right worthy grand lodge of the nation she was elected right grand vice-templar. Interested deeply in the children, she was the moving spirit in securing the adoption of the "Triple Pledge" for the children's society connected with the order. Upon the adoption of the ritual containing that pledge she was elected chief superintendent of that department of work by the right worthy grand lodge. She had charge of introducing the juvenile work in all the known world. During the first year she succeeded in securing the introduction and adoption of the ritual in Africa, India, Australia, England, Ireland, Wales and Scotland, and also in every State in the Union. She was reelected four successive years. In 1873 she became the wife of Hon. John O'Donnell, one of the leading temperance men of the State. Her activity in temperance work has led her to visit Europe, as well as many parts of the United States, and always

JESSIE FREMONT O'DONNELL.

writing in an irregular way, she learned the art of printing, working at the case in her native village and in Minneapolis, Minn., and writing occasional editorials. Her first poems were published in the Boston "Transcript." In 1887 she published a volume of poems entitled "Heart Lyrics" (New York). The strong originality and musical quality shown in those poems won appreciation. The reception of her book was so assuring that she decided to pursue literary work systematically. Since that time she has accomplished much work. She has chosen largely historical subjects for her poems, which have been published in various magazines. In December, 1890, after patient preparation, she published "Love Poems of Three Centuries" in the Knickerbocker Nugget Series. She is also a very successful writer of prose. Her story, "A Soul from Pudge's Corners" was first issued serially in the "Ladies' Home Journal." Her series of essays entitled "Horseback Sketches" (New York, 1891) has been one of her pleasantest and most successful works. They were written for "Outing" and were issued in that periodical through 1891 and 1892. She is achieving a marked success in the lecture field with her "Three Centuries of English Love Song," an outgrowth of her editorial work on the "Love Poems."

O'DONNELL, Mrs. Martha B., temperance worker, born in Virgil, Cortland county, N. Y., 5th February, 1837. Her maiden name was received by adoption into the family of Salmon P. Barnum, her mother having died when she was four years of age. She was educated in New York Central College, McGrawville, N. Y., a college founded by Gerrit Smith, which recognized the



MARTHA B. O'DONNELL.

with success. She is now grand vice-templar of the order of Good Templars and president of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of her county. Her home is in Lowville, N. Y.

O'DONNELL, Miss Nellie, educator, born in Chillicothe, Ohio, 2nd June, 1867. Both her parents were natives of Massachusetts. Her father was born in Auburndale and her mother in Brookline. She removed with them to Memphis, Tenn., while yet a child. She was educated in St. Agnes Academy, where she was graduated 17th June, 1885. In the following year she was an applicant for a position as a teacher in the public schools, stood the necessary examination and was appointed. In 1887 she was advanced to the grade of principal and took charge of a school in the thirteenth district, and has been connected with the county schools ever since. After two years in that capacity she was elected superintendent of public schools in Shelby county, Tenn. She was reelected in 1891. She has been remarkably successful. She has extended the average school-term from seven to nine months; has established sixteen high schools, eleven for white children and five for black; holds normal training-schools for teachers during each summer vacation, one for the white and one for the colored teachers, and holds monthly institutes during the months when the schools are in session. She is devoted to her profession. She believes in technical training and continued study. She demands from the teachers under her the same fidelity to duty that she exhibits. When she first assumed the duties of superintendent, she found but one-hundred-forty-eight schools open in the county; now there are two-hundred-seventeen. She introduced the higher mathematics and book-keeping, rhetoric, higher English, civil government, natural philosophy, physiology and the history of Tennessee as studies in the high schools. She added vocal music as a study in all the schools. She is a strict dis-

December, 1862, in the home of her great-grandfather, Joshua Morgan. Her maiden name was Maude Andrews. In infancy she went with her parents to Washington, Ga., where she spent the years of her



MAUDE ANDREWS OHL.



NELLIE O'DONNELL.

ciplinarian and a fine example of conscientiousness to duty.

OHL, Mrs. Maude Andrews, poet and journalist, born in Taliaferro county, Ga., 29th

childhood in the home of her grandfather, Judge Andrews. She received a liberal education and early showed her bent towards literature. Her first newspaper work was a series of letters from New York City to the Atlanta "Constitution," which at once won her reputation as a young writer of much promise. Her work has included society sketches, art and dramatic criticism, and brilliant essays on social subjects, reforms, and public charities. She became the wife, at an early age, of J. K. OHL, and both are now members of the staff of the "Constitution," in Atlanta, where they have made their home. They have one daughter. Mrs. OHL has published poems in the "Magazine of Poetry" and in various journals. Her poems are widely copied. Her work in every line reveals the earnestness and conscientiousness that are her characteristics. Her life is full of domestic, literary and social activities, and her career has aided powerfully in opening up new fields of work for the intelligent and cultured women of the Southern States.

O'KEEFFE, Miss Katharine A., educator and lecturer, born in Kilkenny, Ireland. Her parents came to the United States in her infancy and settled in Methuen, Mass., removing later to Lawrence. Katharine attended for several years the school of the Sisters of Notre Dame, and later she took the course in the Lawrence high school, graduating with the highest honors of her class in 1873. She has taught in the Lawrence high school since 1875, and now fills the position of teacher of history, rhetoric and elocution. At an early age she manifested unusual cleverness in recitations, and, from the beginning of her career as a teacher, a forcible and lucid way of setting forth her subject. She is, probably, the first Irish-American woman,

at least in New England, to venture in the role of lecturer. She began to come into prominence in the old Land League days, and made her first public appearance in Boston at the time of a visit to



KATHARINE A. O'KEEFFE.

that city of the lamented poet and patriot, Fanny Parnell. She has since made a satisfactory development as a lecturer, gaining steadily in strength and versatility, as well as in popularity. Among her lectures are "A Trip to Ireland," "Landmarks of English History," "Mary Queen of Scots," "An Evening With Longfellow," "An Evening With Moore," "Catholic and Irish Pages of American History," "An Evening With Milton," "An Evening With Dante," "History of the United States," "The Passion Play," and "Scenes and Events in the Life and Writings of John Boyle O'Reilly." Some of those lectures have been given before large audiences in the cities and towns of New England. In 1892 she delivered the Memorial Day oration before the Grand Army of the Republic in Newburyport, Mass. She was one of the evening lecturers in the Catholic Summer School, New London, Conn., in the summer of 1892. She is patriotic and public-spirited. She has a keen sense of humor, dramatic instinct and a self-possession not common in women. She has found time to do some excellent work as an original writer and compiler, and has published a "Longfellow Night" and a series of school readings. She furnishes local correspondence to the "Sacred Heart Review," of Boston and Cambridge, and is an associate member of the New England Woman's Press Association.

OLDHAM, Mrs. Marie Augusta, missionary worker, born in Sattara, Western India, in November, 1857. Her maiden name was Marie Augusta Mulligan. Her father was from Belfast, Ireland, and an officer in the British army on service in India. Her mother was born in India and was of the old "Butler" stock, also of Ireland.

Her mother was early left a widow, with three daughters and one son to care for. Although accustomed to the ease and luxury of Anglo-Indian life, she was yet a woman of clear judgment and energy, and she saw that, to raise her family for usefulness, her life of ease must cease. She opened a dressmaking and millinery establishment and was enabled to give her children a practical idea of life and a fair education, and to make them more self-reliant than Anglo-Indian children are wont to be. When Marie was fifteen years of age, a great change in the family life was caused by the advent, in Poona, of William Taylor, the American evangelist, now Bishop of Africa. Her oldest sister, Lizzie, became the wife of A. Christie, a government surveyor, who one day announced that a long-bearded, fine-spoken American was holding very extraordinary services in the Free Kirk. The family were all rigid Episcopalian, but curiosity was too strong for their prejudices, and to the Free Kirk they went. They had never before heard such pungent and direct presentations of gospel truths. When, at the close of the service, the evangelist requested all who there determined from that time to become followers of Christ, to rise to their feet, Marie was the first to respond, followed by her sister and her brother-in-law. A new trend was given to the whole inner life of the family. Marie became an earnest working member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In 1875 she became the wife of William F. Oldham, at that time an active layman in the church, who had been led to his religious life by hearing a few words of testimony spoken by Miss Mulligan, in a meeting which he had entered through curiosity. She went to Bangalore, South India, with her



MARIE AUGUSTA OLDHAM.

husband, who was a government surveyor. While there her sympathies induced her to open a girls' school, which she did, unaided, conducting it alone until help was furnished her. In 1879 her

husband, believing himself called to the gospel ministry, prepared to leave India to fit himself in an American college for his life work. Mrs. Oldham heroically consented to four years of separation from her husband, while she in the meantime should support herself in India. In one year she was, largely through the kindness of the ladies of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in Meadville, Pa., enabled to join her husband in Allegheny College. After spending two years in the college, she entered Boston University as a sophomore. While there her health was menaced, and after a season of rest she entered Mount Holyoke Seminary, South Hadley, Mass. Leaving that school in the spring of 1884, she, in the same year, sailed with her husband to India, where they hoped to live and work. She visited her mother and friends a few weeks, holding herself in readiness to go wherever her husband might be sent. Bishop Thoburn, presiding over the India missionary work, appointed him to the South India conference in the fall of 1884, to go to Singapore in far-off Malaysia and plant there a self-supporting mission. The Bishop, seeing the delicate-looking little wife of his newly-appointed missionary standing with her mother and sisters, asked her if she wished the appointment changed. She, though remembering the five years of separation from her home and friends, and looking at the long one in prospect in the distant mission field fourteen days journey by sea and land, answered: "Dr. Thoburn, if my husband has been appointed to open a new foreign mission in Singapore, we will go and open it." Arriving there, she was an inspiration in all branches of the work. She assisted and encouraged her husband in his work among the boys and men. She taught in the boys' school, opened the work among women, and was appointed first president of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union in Malaysia, where with Mrs. Mary Leavitt she organized the work. She, with ladies of her union, was deeply interested in the welfare of English, American and German sailors, visiting the saloons and persuading them to attend gospel and temperance meetings. To reach the women of the different nationalities with a more direct and efficient agency became her aim. Two English women who, like herself, were then in mission work, gave their aid, and by their untiring efforts a permanent mission was established among the women of that beautiful island. America, through the women of Minnesota, furnished the money, and Australia supplied the missionary, Miss Sophia Blackmore. After years of incessant labor, the Oldhams, not only to recruit their health, but in the interest of missions, returned to America, coming by way of China and Japan. Mrs. Oldham, though busy with her husband in a large church in Pittsburgh, Pa., is in much demand on the platform to plead for the work among women in the foreign mission fields. She has written much in behalf of that work and is a contributor to the "Gospel in All Lands" and other missionary periodicals.

OLIVER, MRS. GRACE ATKINSON, author, born in Boston, Mass., 24th September, 1844. She is the daughter of a well-known merchant of Boston, James L. Little. In 1869 she became the wife of John Harvard Ellis, a talented young lawyer, the son of Rev. Dr. George E. Ellis, of Boston. Her husband died about a year after their marriage. That was a sad event for Mrs. Ellis. In order to divert her mind from her trouble, she was advised by Rev. Dr. E. E. Hale to write for his magazine, "Old and New." That was her first literary work, which was succeeded from time to time by contributions to the "Atlantic Monthly," "Galaxy" and "Scribner's

Magazine." She was for some years a regular contributor to the Boston "Transcript" on book notices, and she wrote also for the "Daily Advertiser." In 1873 she wrote the "Life of Mrs. Barbauld," which is an interesting work and well received by the public. In 1874 Mrs. Ellis spent a season in London, Eng., where she enjoyed the best literary society of that metropolis. While in England she met some members of the family of Maria Edgeworth. They suggested to her the writing of the life of Miss Edgeworth. That book was published in the famous "Old Corner Bookstore," in Boston, in 1882. In 1879 she became the wife of Dr. Joseph P. Oliver, a physician of Boston. Subsequently she wrote a memoir of the revered Dean Stanley, which book was brought out both in Boston and London. In the winter of 1883-84 she edited three volumes of selections from Anne and Jane Taylor, Mrs. Barbauld and Miss Edgeworth. Mrs. Oliver is at present engaged



GRACE ATKINSON OLIVER.

upon a work of great value and importance, upon which she is bestowing her usual labor and painstaking. The subject will relate to the lives and reminiscences of some Colonial American women. She has also been engaged recently upon the "Browning Concordance," edited by Dr. J. W. Rolfe, and soon to be published. Her reputation as a writer is established. Mrs. Oliver is a woman of unselfish and generous impulses. Blessed with a competency, she is always ready with time and means to do even more than her part in every good cause. She is a kindly, public-spirited woman. In the year 1889, after the death of her father, Mrs. Oliver bought and fitted up a house in Salem, where she moved in the last month of the year. In that place had lived in the time of the Revolution her great-grandfather, Col. David Mason, a noted man, who figured in "Leslie's Retreat," at the North Bridge, in February, 1775. Colonel Mason was, it is said, a correspondent of Dr. Franklin, and

gave in Salem, as early as 1774, the first advertised public lecture on the subject of electricity. In 1890 Mrs. Oliver bought a small piece of land on the cove known as Doliver's Cove, which is the earliest settled part of the historic town of Marblehead. The old wharf, known to the antiquary as Valpey's, she has raised and made into a terrace with stone walls. This exceedingly picturesque spot is now her new summer home. Mrs. Oliver is an associate member of the New England Woman's Press Association, a member of the New England Woman's Club, of the North Shore Club, in Lynn, and of the Thought and Work Club, in Salem, of which she is a vice-president. She is a member of the Essex Institute, in Salem, and other organizations.

OLIVER, Mrs. Martha Capps, poet, born in Jacksonville, Ill., 27th August, 1845. Her father, Joseph Capps, was the son of a Kentucky slave-owner, a kind master, but so strong was the son's abhorrence of wrongs of any nature, that he refused to profit by what he thought was an inhuman institution, and sought a free State in which to establish himself in business. He located in Jacksonville, Ill. There he was married to Miss Sarah A. H. Reid, a woman of christian character. Miss Capps was educated in the Illinois Female College, where she took high rank in her studies, early showing a talent for composition. From her father she inherited an aptitude for versification and a temperament which was quick to receive impressions. Soon after her graduation she became the wife of William A. Oliver. Some of her verses soon found their way into print. They met with such appreciation that she finally began to write for publication. A number of her poems have been used in England for illustrated booklets. As a writer she has been quite

and "The Far West." She has also given some attention to sacred song and hymn writing. Mrs. Oliver is skilled in all the arts of home-making and is an active, efficient church member and worker.

OLMSTED, Mrs. Elizabeth Martha, poet, born in Caledona, N.Y., 31st December, 1825. Her



ELIZABETH MARTHA OLMS TED.

ancestral stock was from Pittsfield, Mass. Her father, Oliver Allen, belonged to the family of Ethan Allen. She was educated carefully and liberally. She was a child of strong mental powers and inquiring mind. Her poetic trend was apparent in childhood, and in her youth she wrote poems of much merit. She became the wife, in February, 1853, of John R. Olmsted, of Le Roy, N. Y., and she has ever since resided in that town. The Olmsteds are descended from the first settlers of Hartford, Conn., and pioneers of the Genesee valley. Mrs. Olmsted has contributed to the New York "Independent" and other papers. During the Civil War she wrote many spirited war lyrics, among which are the well-known "Our Boys Going to the War" and "The Clarion." Her poem, "The Upas," first appeared in the "Independent" of 16th January, 1862. She has published a number of sonnets of great excellence. Her productions are characterized by moral tone, fine diction and polish.

ORFF, Mrs. Annie L. Y. editor and publisher, was born in Albany, N. Y. She is a niece of the well-known artists John and William Hart, of New York City, and has inherited in an eminent degree their artistic tastes and talents. She passed the early part of her life in her native city, where she had a happy girlhood, with no thought of care. She became the wife, at the age of eighteen, of Mr. Swart, a business man of ability and with him she removed to St. Louis, Mo. After a brief married life, she was left a widow, dependent upon her own exertions and with no experience of the world or its ways. There existed, at that time, a railroad



MARTHA CAPPS OLIVER.

as kindly received there as in America. In collaboration with Ida Scott Taylor, she has recently published several juvenile books in verse, entitled "The Story of Columbus," "In Slavery Days"

guide, a small publication which its owner was desirous of converting into a weekly issue that would be of service to the traveling public, giving exact tables of the twelve railroads culminating in



ANNIE L. Y. ORFF.

St. Louis. The first step necessary to be taken was to secure a successful canvasser for its subscription list and to solicit advertising matter. That canvasser Mrs. Swart became, and through sheer courage and endurance she made a success of her first venture, and was retained on the publication for a few years in the capacity of canvasser until, seeing a better prospect in becoming the owner of the guide, she bought out its proprietor. The success of that venture, together with the business knowledge so gained, induced her to establish a chaperone bureau for the purpose of supplying female guides to strangers of their own sex in the city. From that idea grew the publication of a magazine called the "Chaperone," which is now one of the finest periodicals in the West. Shortly after the inauguration of the "Chaperone" Mrs. Swart became the wife of Mr. Orff who is associated with her in the publication of the magazine. In addition to her business ability, Mrs. Orff is also a highly cultured woman, discussing politics, art and science, with masterly diction and comprehensive learning. She is, in an unostentatious manner, a very charitable woman. She is lady manager for the World's Fair.

ORMSBY, MRS. MARY FROST, author, journalist and philanthropist, born in Albany, N. Y., about 1852. She comes of Irish-Protestant stock. Her maiden name was Mary Louise Frost. Her family connections included many distinguished persons, among whom were Robert Fulton and two uncles, Judge Wright, of New York, and Gen. D. M. Frost, of St. Louis, Mo. Miss Frost was educated in Vassar College. At an early age she became the wife of Rev. D. C. Ormsby. Finding herself unjustly deprived of her patrimony, she

at once decided to put her accomplishments to practical use. Against the wishes of her relatives, she opened in New York City a private school for young women, known as the Seabury Institute, which she has managed successfully from the start. She has been a Sunday-school worker for years, and from her class she formed a society of young men, who are regular temperance-workers. She has been active in reforms and movements on social and philanthropic lines. Her invalid mother lived with her and aided her in all her work until her death, 30th July, 1892. Mrs. Ormsby is a member of Sorosis. She is a member of the Society of American Authors, and of the Woman's National Press Association; she is an officer and member of the Pan-American Congress and Human Freedom League; she is a member of the executive committee of the Universal Peace Union and is one of the building committee which has in charge the erection of the first peace temple in America, to be built in Mystic, Conn. She was in 1891 the delegate from the United States to the Universal Peace Congress in Rome, Italy. She made a speech there and presented the flag of peace sent from this country. While engaged in investigating the condition of the homeless, she was brought into contact with the advanced economic thinkers of the day. She became a convert to the single-tax doctrine. In the Peace Congress in Mystic, Conn., she declared against all the old-time theories for bringing about permanent peace, and said that war would be abolished only when injustice is abolished and all have an equal right to the use of land. She made her first appearance as a speaker in public in the first National Peace Congress in Washington, where she recited a poem.



MARY FROST ORMSBY.

She is a writer of short stories and a contributor of timely articles to various publications. As a correspondent of the "Breakfast Table," she is best known

ORUM, Miss Julia Anna, educator, born in Philadelphia, Pa., 28th October, 1844. She is principal of the Philadelphia School of Elocution and of the Mountain Lake Park Summer School of



JULIA ANNA ORUM.

Elocution. One of her maternal ancestors, Leonard Keyser, was burned at the stake for his faith, in 1527. Another of that stanch Holland family, Dirck Keyser, settled in Germantown, Pa., in 1688, and helped to establish a school there under Francis David Pastorius. One of her paternal ancestors, Bartholomew Longstreth, of Yorkshire, Eng., was disinherited for becoming a Quaker and came to America in 1698. Miss Orum was graduated with honor from the Philadelphia Normal School, when she was twenty years of age. Having chosen the teaching of elocution as her profession, she studied for several years with the veteran tragedian, James B. Roberts. Becoming a personal believer in the Lord Jesus Christ, she determined to use her talent and culture, as far as possible, to help those who teach or preach. Large numbers of ministers and teachers have been under her instruction. Many a young woman, whose voice had given out under the severe strain of constant school-room reiterations, has been saved from pulmonary and throat diseases by Miss Orum's teaching. Men with faulty vocal habits have been kept in the pulpit by her voice-culture and have become far more agreeable and effective in the delivery of sermons. Her method is that taught by the English tragedian, James Fennell; principles, rather than rules; the analysis of sense the basis of delivery; naturalness the height of art. For years she has been connected as instructor in elocution with the Young Men's Christian Association of Philadelphia and Germantown. She taught with marked success in several private schools, until she established an institution of her own, in 1885. All who come under her influence feel the power of her enthusiastic love for her art. Though she has

given due attention to the higher styles of secular literature, she makes Bible-teaching the climax of elocutionary training. Her Bible-readings are largely attended. They are wonderfully graphic and realistic and bring out in a marked degree the strength and beauty of the sacred text. Her lectures are rich in illustration and remarkable for their clearness. Her receptions are large and brilliant gatherings. She declines all invitations to appear before public audiences, except as a teacher or Bible-reader. She has always been actively engaged in the philanthropic and benevolent work of the church, particularly its home missions.

OSGOOD, Miss Marion, violinist, composer and orchestra conductor, was born in Chelsea, Mass. She comes of an artistic and musical family. Her late father was associated as a teacher with Lowell Mason, and her mother, Mrs. Mary A. Osgood, is an author and music composer. It is claimed that Miss Osgood's was the first fully organized professional orchestra of the best class, composed exclusively of women, that has done public service in America, and perhaps in the world. That orchestra, called by her name, consisting of brass and wood-winds and tympani, as well as strings, has won brilliant success, season after season, in social circles and upon the concert platform, and has secured praises from the most exacting metropolitan critics. Her example has been widely imitated, both with and without some measure of success, and to-day professional orchestras playing by women upon brass, wood-wind, strings and tympani is an established feature of American musical life. Miss Osgood is not desirous of being known to fame mainly as an orchestral conductor.



MARION OSGOOD.

She is giving more and more of her time to solo playing, to musical composition and to teaching, and she already ranks among the first of women violinists in this country. Among her many

published works are a "Fantaisie Caprice," an album of descriptive pieces for violin and piano, and the song "Loving and Loved." She is arranging for an extended trip through the West as a violin soloist during 1892 and 1893. She teaches in Boston, and her home is in a residential suburb of that city.

OSSOLI, Mme. Sarah Margaret Fuller, educator and philosopher, born in Cambridge, Mass.,

original work, "Summer on the Lakes," was the result of that trip. In 1844 she removed to New York City, where for two years she furnished literary criticisms for the "Tribune." In 1846 she published her volume, "Papers on Literature and Art." After twenty months of life in New York she went to Europe. She met in Italy, in 1847, Giovani Angelo, Marquis Ossoli, a man younger than she and of less intellectual culture, but a simple and noble man, who had given up his rank and station in the cause of the Roman Republic. They were married in 1847. Their son, Angelo Philip Eugene Ossoli, was born in Rieti, 5th September, 1848. After the fall of the republic it was necessary for them to leave Rome, and Madame Ossoli, desiring to print in America her history of the Italian struggle, suggested their return to the United States. They sailed on the barque "Elizabeth" from Leghorn, 17th May, 1850. The trip was a disastrous one. Capt. Hasty died of the small-pox and was buried off Gibraltar. Mme. Ossoli's infant son was attacked by the disease on 11th June, but recovered. On 15th July the "Elizabeth" made the New Jersey coast at noon, and during a fog the vessel ran upon Fire Island and was wrecked. Madame Ossoli refused to be separated from her husband, and all three were drowned. The body of their child was found on the beach and was buried in the sand by the sailors, to be afterwards removed to Mount Auburn Cemetery, near Boston. The bodies of Marquis and Madame Ossoli were never found. Madame Ossoli was one of the most remarkable women of the century, and her death in middle life ended a career that promised much for humanity.

OTIS, Mrs. Eliza A., poet and journalist, was born in Walpole, N. H. Her maiden name



SARAH MARGARET FULLER OSSOLI.

23rd May, 1810, lost at sea 15th July, 1850. She received a broad education and early felt a deep interest in social questions. She learned French, German and the classics, and her associates in Cambridge were persons of culture, experience and advanced ideas. In 1833 the family removed to Groton, Mass., where she gave lessons to private classes in languages and other studies. Her father, Timothy Fuller, died of cholera, 26th September, 1835, and his death threw the family upon Margaret for support, and her plans for a trip to Europe were abandoned. In 1836 she went to Boston, where she taught Latin and French in A. Bronson Alcott's school, and taught private classes of girls in French, German and Italian. In 1837 she became a teacher in a private school in Providence, R. I., which was organized on Mr. Alcott's plan. She translated many works from the German and other languages. In 1839 she removed to Jamaica Plain, Mass., and took a house on her own responsibility, to make a home for the family. The next year they returned to Cambridge. In 1839 she instituted in Boston her conversational class, which was continued for several years. She did much writing on subjects connected with her educational work. In 1840 she became the editor of "The Dial," which she managed for two years. Her contributions to the journal were numerous. Several volumes of translations from the German were brought out by her. In 1843 she went on a western tour with James Freeman Clarke and his artist-sister, and her first



ELIZA A. OTIS.

was Wetherby. She is a graduate of Castleton Seminary, Vermont. She early developed a strong love for poetry, and her first productions were written when she was about ten years old. Her first

published poem appeared in the "Congregationalist" when she was sixteen. After her graduation she visited Ohio, where she met and became the wife of Harrison Gray Otis. After the war Mrs.



PHILIPPINE E. VON OVERSTOLZ.

Otis and her husband lived for some years in Washington, D. C. In 1876 they removed to California, where Colonel Otis assumed the conduct of the Santa Barbara "Press," which he continued for several years. In 1879 he accepted the position of United States Treasury Agent in charge of the Seal Islands of Alaska, which position he resigned in 1882. One year Mrs. Otis spent with her husband in St. Paul's Island, and then they returned to Santa Barbara. Having disposed of his interest in the "Press," Colonel Otis purchased a share in the Los Angeles "Times," of which he now owns a controlling interest; holds the position of president and general manager of the "Times-Mirror" company, and is editor-in-chief of the "Times." Mrs. Otis is connected with the paper as a member of its staff, and also has her special departments, among the most popular of which are "Woman and Home" and "Our Boys and Girls." As a prose-writer she is fluent and graceful. Her choice is in the domain of poetry. She has published one volume, "Echoes from Elf-Land" (Los Angeles, 1890). Her home is in Los Angeles.

OVERSTOLZ, Mrs. Philippine E. Von, musician, linguist and artist, was born in St. Louis, Mo. At the age of eight years she won medals and other premiums for pencil-drawings and several studies in oil, and she continued to win premiums offered to young artists until her thirteenth year. The study of vocal music was next taken up. In instrumental music she commanded a knowledge of harp, piano, organ, violin, mandolin and banjo, and her proficiency was marked. In late years her talent for modeling has been displayed, and without any instruction she has achieved success. In her husband Mrs. Overstolz

ever found help and encouragement in both art and literature. One of his legacies to her was a large library and a very fine collection of paintings, valued at one-hundred-thousand dollars, which has been widely exhibited in large fairs and expositions.

OWEN, Mrs. Ella Seaver, artist and decorator, born in Williamstown, Vt., 26th February, 1852. Her father, Asahel Bingham Seaver, born and brought up in Williamstown, was a descendant of Robert Seaver, an Englishman, who came to America in the seventeenth century. Her mother, whose maiden name was Aurelia Adams, was also of English descent. Mrs. Owen is one of two children. Her brother, Harlan Page Seaver, lives in Springfield, Mass. When she was an infant, her father moved to Burlington, Vt., where he was a successful teacher in the public schools for many years. From early childhood she was fond of pencil and color-box, and, as she grew older, she had the best instruction in drawing and painting the town afforded. Fond of study, she was ambitious to receive a college education and prepared in the high school, studying Greek. When, in 1872, the University of Vermont, in Burlington, opened its doors to women, she was ready to enter, and was graduated in 1876, taking the degree of A. B. After teaching a few terms in the Clark Institution for the Deaf, in Northampton, Mass., she decided to go to the Cooper Union Art School, in New York. Before that move she had decorated small articles, which had begun to find sale at home. It was in the beginning of the decorative craze, when the term "hand-painted" was expected to sell anything to which it could be applied. She looked about and found such inartistic things on sale in the stores in New York that



ELLA SEAVER OWEN.

she offered some of her work, and was gratified to have it readily taken and more ordered. She found herself able, besides spending four hours a day pursuing her studies in the art school, to earn

enough by decorative work to pay her expenses and graduate from the normal designing-class in May, 1880. A part of the time she was a member of the sketch-class in the Art Student's League and took lessons in china-painting in the school now called the Osgood Art School. In August, 1880, she became the wife of Frank Allen Owen, a chemist, born and reared in Burlington, Vt. She continued her art and sent work to the women's exchanges, and with those societies had much profitable experience. She taught painting in her own and neighboring towns, having had, in all, several hundreds of pupils. In 1881 she became interested in china-firing. From the time she left the art-school she worked constantly in oils and water-colors. In 1886, having acquired a large number of studies and receiving many calls to rent them, she decided to classify them and to send out price-lists, offering to rent studies and send them by mail anywhere in the United States and Canada. That venture proved successful. She has had calls from every State in the Union. She now makes her home in Burlington. Her mother lives with her. She has a family of three children.

OWEN, Miss Mary Alicia, folk-lore student and author, born in St. Joseph, Mo., 29th January, 1858. She is the daughter of the late James A. Owen, the lawyer and writer on finance, and Agnes Jeannette, his wife. From an early age she manifested a fondness for literary pursuits, but it is only within the last ten years that that fondness has induced her to choose letters as a profession. She began with the writing of modest verses and ballads, followed by newspaper correspondence, book-reviewing, and finally by work as literary editor of a weekly paper. After several years of successful

Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper," "Peterson's Magazine," the "Overland Monthly" and the "Century." For the last few years she has chiefly devoted herself to the collection of the curious and romantic



MARTHA TRACY OWLER.

myths and legends of the Mississippi Valley. Her most notable success has been the discovery of Voodoo stories and ritual. Her papers on that subject were read before the American Folk-Lore Society, in its annual meeting in Philadelphia, before the Boston Folk-Lore Society, and in the International Folk-Lore Congress in London, Eng. Her book of folk-tales appeared simultaneously in America and England. She is at present engaged on "A Primer of Voodoo Magic," for the English Folk-Lore Society, and "The Myths of the Rubber Devil," for the Chicago Folk-Lore Society. Her home is in St. Joseph, Mo.

OWLER, Mrs. Martha Tracy, journalist, was born in Boston, Mass. Her name is familiar to the readers of the Boston "Herald" and other publications. A granddaughter of one of the most distinguished literary divines of New England, Rev. Joseph Tracy, she inherits intellectual tastes and a fondness for scholarly pursuits. When a child, it was her delight to clamber to an upper room in the house of her guardian and there amuse herself by the hour in writing stories, which showed a wonderful power of imagination. A foundation was laid for her present literary work by her experience as principal for two or three years of some of the large schools in and around Boston. Desirous of a wider field of action, where she could devote her talents to the labors of writing, she accepted a position on the Malden, Mass., "Mirror," where her contributions attracted the attention of the city editor of the Boston "Herald." Called to the staff of that journal, her powers of composition were fully brought into play, and she was soon recognized as a valuable auxiliary on the great daily. In the summer of 1890 she was sent by the



MARY ALICIA OWEN.

newspaper work, she turned her attention to the writing of short stories, and, under the pen-name "Julia Scott," as well as her own name, contributed to nearly all of the leading periodicals, "Frank

paper on a European mission, and her description of the "Passion Play" and her letters from various parts of France, Great Britain and Ireland were widely read. She spent the year 1892 abroad in the interests of the "Herald," in Brittany, Alsace-Lorraine, Italy and the Scandinavian peninsula. She was accompanied to Europe by her only son, Charles, a boy of twelve years. Mrs. Owler is the author of an art biography soon to be published, which will show that she has talent in another field, that of art-criticism.

PALMER, Mrs. Alice Freeman, educator, born in Colesville, Broome county, N. Y., 21st



ALICE FREEMAN PALMER.

February, 1855. Her maiden name was Alice Elvira Freeman. Her parents were farmers, and her youth was passed on a farm. She was the oldest of a family of four children. Her father was a delicate man unsuited for farm life. His tastes ran to medicine, and he studied with a neighboring village physician, and finally took the course in the medical college in Albany, N. Y., graduating in 1866. While he was in college, Mrs. Freeman managed the farm. When Alice was ten years old, the family moved into Windsor, and Dr. Freeman began to practice there. Alice studied diligently and prepared to take the course in Vassar, but changed her plans, and in 1872 went to the University of Michigan, where she was graduated after a four-year course. While in Ann Arbor she organized the Students' Christian Association, in which male and female students met on equal terms. In 1879 she was engaged as professor of history in Wellesley College. In 1881 she became acting president of that college, and in 1882 she accepted the presidency, which she filled until 1888. She has since been a member of the Massachusetts Board of Education, trustee of Wellesley College, president of the Massachusetts Home Missionary Association, president of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae, president of the Woman's

Educational Association, Massachusetts commissioner of education to the World's Fair and member of many important educational and benevolent committees. She has lectured on educational and other subjects. In 1882 the University of Michigan conferred upon her the degree of Ph.D., and in 1887 she received the degree of Doctor of Letters from Columbia College. In 1887, she resigned all active duties and became the wife of Prof. George Herbert Palmer, of Harvard University. Her home is in Cambridge, Mass.

PALMER, Mrs. Anna Campbell, author, born in Elmira, N. Y., 3rd February, 1854. Her maiden name was Anna Campbell. She has passed her life, except four years of childhood, in Ithaca, N. Y., in the beautiful Chemung Valley. She was an author while yet a mere child. When she was ten years old, she published a poem in the Ithaca "Journal." At the age of fourteen she was left an orphan, and in 1870 she became a teacher in the Elmira public schools. She taught successfully for a number of years. In September, 1880, she became the wife of George Archibald Palmer. Her family consists of two daughters. In her early years she wrote under a number of pen-names, but after her marriage she chose to be known as "Mrs. George Archibald," and that name has appeared with all her productions since that date. She has written much and well. Some of her best work has appeared in the "Magazine of Poetry." Her published works are "The Summerville Prize" (New York, 1890); a book for girls, "Little Brown Seed" (New York, 1891); "Lady Gay" (Boston, 1891); "Lady Gay and Her Sister" (Chicago, 1891), and "Verses from a Mother's Corner" (Elmira, N. Y.).



ANNA CAMPBELL PALMER.

She has a fifth volume in press. Mrs. Palmer's life is quiet and her tastes domestic.

PALMER, Mrs. Bertha Honore, social leader and president of the ladies' board of managers of the Columbian Exposition in Chicago, was born in

Louisville, Ky. Her maiden name was Bertha Honoré. Her early years were passed in Louisville, where she received a solid education. She afterwards took the course in the convent school in



BERTHA HONORÉ PALMER.

Georgetown, D. C. Shortly after graduating, in 1871, she became the wife of Potter Palmer, the Chicago millionaire, and since her marriage she has been the recognized leader of fashion in that city. She has shown her literary talent in essays on social subjects, one of which is "Some Tendencies of Modern Luxury." She is an accomplished linguist and musician and a woman of marked business and executive capacity. She is a member of the Fortnightly Club, of Chicago. She was chosen president of the board of lady managers of the exposition of 1893, and she went to Europe in 1891 on a mission in the interest of the exposition. She succeeded in interesting many of the prominent women of Europe in the fair, and much of the success of the woman's department is due to her work. Mrs. Palmer is a tall, slight, dark-haired and dark-eyed woman, of decided personal and intellectual charms, and a woman of mark in every way. She is a skillful parliamentarian and a dignified presiding officer. Her home is a marvel of artistic luxury.

PALMER, Mrs. Fanny Purdy, author, born in New York, N.Y., 11th July, 1839. She is the only child of Henry and Mary Catherine Sharp Purdy, descended on her father's side from Capt. Purdy, of the British army, who was killed in the battle of White Plains, and a member of whose family was among the early settlers of Westchester county, N. Y. On the maternal side Mrs. Palmer comes of the Sharps, a family of Scotch origin settled in Albany, N. Y., about 1750, and having descendants for four generations residing in New York City. Of a high intellectual order, her mind encompasses a wide field of literary and executive ability. With the advantage of a good early education,

acquired in part in the Convent of the Sacred Heart, Buffalo, N. Y., and later in Packer Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y., she has been trained to the development of faculties and characteristics that render her a marked type of the American woman of to-day, who combines literary tastes and social activities with a domestic sovereignty that is pronounced in its energy. Her literary bent was early indicated by contributions to the "Home Journal" over the pen-name of "Florio," and to "Putnam's Magazine" and "Peterson's Magazine." On 7th October, 1862, she became the wife of Dr. William H. Palmer, Surgeon of the Third New York Cavalry, and accompanied him to the seat of war, there continuing her literary work, during the four stirring years which ensued, by short stories and poems for Harper's periodicals and the "Galaxy," and letters to various newspapers from North Carolina and Virginia. In 1867 Dr. and Mrs. Palmer located in Providence, R. I., where they have since resided. During those years she has been continuously identified with all the prominent measures for the advancement of women and with many philanthropic and educational movements. From 1876 to 1884 she served as a member of the Providence school committee. For several years she was secretary of the Rhode Island Woman Suffrage Association. For the year 1891-92 she was president of the Woman's Educational and Industrial Union, and from 1884 to 1892 president of the Rhode Island Women's Club and a director of the General Federation of Women's Clubs. Mrs. Palmer's public work has been accompanied by habits of systematic private study and of professional literary employment involving regular work on one or two weekly newspapers. She is a



FANNY PURDY PALMER.

moving spirit in various parlor clubs and reading circles, and her own reading, especially in philosophy and history, has given her mental discipline and a wide range of culture. She speaks readily and

understands the duties of a presiding officer. She has taken special interest in popularizing the study of American history, having herself prepared and given a series of "Familiar Talks on American History" as a branch of the educational work of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union. She is one of the managers of the Providence Free Kindergarten Association, and, being keenly alive to the importance of the higher education of women, is secretary of a society organized to secure for women the educational privileges of Brown University. By the recent action of Brown (June, 1892) all of its examinations and degrees have been opened to women. She is the author of a volume of entertaining short stories, "A Dead Level and Other Episodes" (Buffalo, 1892). She is at present preparing a collection of her poems for the press. She has two children, a son and a daughter, the latter a student in Bryn Mawr College.

PALMER, Mrs. Hannah Borden, temperance reformer, born in Battle Creek, Mich., 8th October, 1843. Her father is a Presbyterian clergyman. On her mother's side she is descended from Hollanders, who were among the first settlers of Manhattan Island. She is the oldest of a family of eight children and her youth was full of work and care. At the age of sixteen she entered Albion College, in Albion, Mich., and after a three-year course of study took the degree of M. A. After her graduation she began to teach in the union school in Lapeer, Mich. In November, 1864, she became the wife of Dr. Elmore Palmer, then surgeon of the Twenty-ninth Michigan Volunteer Infantry. She accompanied him to the front with his regiment, camping with them until the muster-out in September, 1865. After that home duties and

organized a public library and reading-room. In 1881, after the death of all her children, she removed to Colorado. There she opened a private school, which she conducted with success until her



HANNAH BORDEN PALMER.

the care of her children occupied her time until the crusade began. She was elected president of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, of Dexter, Mich., under whose guidance and auspices were



EUGENIE PAPPENHEIM.

removal to Buffalo, N. Y. Mainly through her efforts, a lodge of Good Templars was organized in Boulder, Col., she being its presiding officer for five successive terms. Her love for children induced her to organize a Band of Hope, which soon grew to nearly two-hundred members. During that time she became a member of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of that city and soon received the gavel. In the spring of 1886 business led her husband to Buffalo, N. Y., in the practice of his profession. Seeing in the Royal Templars what she believed to be a fruitful source of great good, she united with that order, serving as chaplain, vice-councilor and select councilor. After three years as select councilor of Advance Council No. 25 she declined reelection. Her council sent her as its representative to the Grand Council in February, 1890. On her first introduction into that body she was made chairman of the committee on temperance work and was elected grand vice-councilor, being the first woman to hold that position in the jurisdiction of New York. In the subsequent sessions of the Grand Council in February, 1891, and February, 1892, she was reelected grand vice-councilor, being the only person ever reelected to that office.

PAPPENHEIM, Mme. Eugenie, opera singer, born in Vienna, Austria, 15th February, 1853. She is the daughter of the late Albert Pappenheim, a well-known merchant of that city, and is a sister-in-law of the famous actor, Chevalier Adolf von Sonnenthal. Madame Pappenheim is a dramatic prima donna and the possessor of a voice of great compass and rare quality. She has a worldwide reputation, having filled engagements in most of the great musical centers of Europe, North

America and South America. Her musical talent was developed at an early age, and she made her début as Valentine in the "Huguenots," in Linz, Austria, when seventeen years of age. She came to the United States in 1875, under the management of Adolf Neuendorf, in company with the tenor, Theodor Wachtel, and sang in 1876 during the Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia and also at the opening of the new Music Hall in Cincinnati. She was for a number of years a star in Colonel Mapleson's company, and appeared in concerts and in the great musical festivals in Worcester, Boston, New York and other large cities in the East and West. The United States is especially indebted to her for advancing the ideas of Wagner. She was the first to create Senta in "The Flying Dutchman," and Walküre, without being an absolute disciple of that great composer, for she was equally successful in the rôles of Italian and French operas. In 1888 she retired from public life and has since devoted her time to vocal instruction in New York City. What the stage has lost, the coming generations will profit by her teachings. Although established for a few years only, she is already recognized as one of the most successful vocal instructors in the United States, and some of her pupils are rising stars on the operatic and concert stage.

PARKER, Miss Alice, lawyer, born in Lowell, Mass., 21st April, 1864. She attended the

to California, where, regaining her health, she entered upon a course of law studies. She continued her studies under the tuition of a prominent lawyer in that State. She applied for admission to the supreme court of California in the July term of 1888, and in a class of nineteen applicants took the first place and was admitted without consultation by the full bench in open court, a distinction seldom shown by that rigid tribunal. Equipped with a thorough theoretical knowledge of law, she began at once to enter into the practice, preparing briefs for lawyers and searching for precedents and authorities among the thousands of volumes of reported cases from the highest tribunals of England and America. As she was getting into active practice, her mother's health required her to return to the East. She was admitted to the Massachusetts bar in 1890 and entered into active practice in Boston, retaining her residence in Lowell and also having her evening office and a special day each week for Lowell clients. She is a general practitioner and tries or argues a case irrespective of any specialty, though probate business has come to her in large portions by reason, no doubt, of her series of learned and highly interesting articles published in the "Home Journal," of Boston, under the title of "Law for my Sisters." Those contain expositions of the law of marriage, widows, breach of promise, wife's necessaries, life insurance on divorce, sham marriages and names. When completed, they will be published in book form. They have been largely quoted by the press and entitle the author to a place among the popular law-writers. Miss Parker devotes her time solely to her profession. Though she does not enter into the spirit of becoming a public reformer for suffrage and woman's rights, she assists with her talents and labor any object having in view the amelioration of her sex. She is the author of many amendments before the Massachusetts legislature affecting property rights of women, and she has made it her task to procure such legislation at each session as will accomplish that end.

PARKER, Miss Helen Almena, dramatic reader and impersonator, was born near Salem, Ore. She is from Puritanic German and Scotch ancestry, and is a near relative of Commodore Oliver H. Perry. Her family is one of patriots. One of her grandfathers went entirely through the Revolutionary War. Her father and his only brother enlisted in the Union service in the rebellion. Miss Parker's parents are both natives of New York State. They are well known to reformers, much of the best years of their lives having been spent in active work in the temperance cause. The mother was one of the leaders in the crusade, and the history of that movement written by her has had a large circulation. She is widely known as a philanthropist; she organized the first "Home for the Friendless" society in Nebraska and was for many years State president of the same. Through her efforts an appropriation was made by the Nebraska Legislature and a home was established in Lincoln. Miss Parker's education was begun in Holy Angels' Academy, Logansport, Ind. Later she removed with her parents to Lincoln, Neb., where, after taking a high-school course, she entered the Nebraska State University. During her second year in the university she was chosen to represent that institution in a literary contest with Doane College, in Crete, Neb. She won the laurels and determined to make oratory a study. She entered the special course in oratory in Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill., from which she was graduated in 1885. Immediately after graduating she entered upon her work as



ALICE PARKER.

public schools and was graduated from the high school in Lowell. She entered the Boston Latin school, which she left to take up the study of medicine. Her father is the well-known Dr. Hiram Parker, of Lowell, and it was natural that her tastes should run in that direction. On her father's death, being left an only daughter with a widowed mother and in possession of a considerable estate, she felt the necessity for educating herself to a pursuit where she could eventually manage her affairs. Not being in very robust health, she went in 1885

teacher and reader. After a successful year in the Nebraska Wesleyan University she was called to a position in Cötner University, Lincoln, where



HELEN ALMENA PARKER.

she still fills the chair of professor of oratory and dramatic art.

PARKHURST, Mrs. Emelie Tracy Y. Swett, poet and author, born in San Francisco, Cal., 9th March, 1863, and died there 21st April, 1892. She was the daughter of Professor John Swett, a prominent educator of California, known as "The Father of Pacific Coast Education" and the author of many excellent educational works, which have been in wide use in the United States, England, France, Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Australia. Both Professor Swett and his wife were inclined to literature. Emelie was educated in the public schools of San Francisco, ending with the normal school. She made specialties of French and music and was proficient in art and designing. She went, after graduation, to Europe and spent some time in France. Returning to California, she taught vocal and instrumental music in a female seminary in Eureka. She became the wife of John W. Parkhurst, of the Bank of California, in 1889. Her literary career was begun in her youth, when she wrote a prize Christmas story for the San Francisco "Chronicle." She was then fourteen years old. She served for a time as private secretary to a San Francisco publisher, and while in that position she wrote and published much in prose and verse. She contributed to eastern papers, to the San Francisco papers and to the "Overland Magazine." She collected materials for a book on the best literary work of the Pacific coast. Soon after her marriage she organized the Pacific Coast Literary Bureau, and out of it grew the Pacific Coast Woman's Press Association, and she served as corresponding secretary of the latter organization. She contributed to the "Magazine of Poetry," the "California Illustrated Magazine" and many

other high-class periodicals. She wrote much in the editorial line, and her literary work includes everything from Greek, French and German translations to the production of finished poems of high merit. She wrote a biography of Charles Edward de Villiers in French and English. She dramatized Helen Hunt Jackson's Indian novel, "Ramona." Her life was crowded full of work.

PARTON, Mrs. Sara Payson Willis, author, born in Portland, Me., 9th July, 1811, and died in Brooklyn, N. Y., 10th October, 1872. She was a daughter of Nathaniel and Sara Willis. She received the name Grata Payson, after the mother of Edward Payson, the preacher, but she afterwards took the name of her mother, Sara. The family removed to Boston in 1817, where her father for many years edited "The Recorder," a religious journal, and the "Youth's Companion." Sara was a brilliant and affectionate child. She was educated in the Boston public schools, and afterwards became a student in Catherine Beecher's seminary in Hartford, Conn. She received a thorough training, that did much to develop her literary talent. In 1837 she became the wife of Charles H. Eldredge, a Boston bank cashier. In 1846 Mr. Eldredge died, leaving Mrs. Eldredge, with two children, in straitened circumstances. She tried to support herself and children by sewing, but the work prostrated her. She sought vainly to get a position as teacher in the public schools. After repeated discouragements, she, in 1851, thought of using her literary talent. She wrote a series of short, crisp, sparkling articles, which she sold to Boston newspapers at a half-dollar apiece. They at once attracted attention and were widely copied. Her pen-name, "Fanny Fern," soon became popular, and her "Fern



EMELIE TRACY Y. SWETT PARKHURST.

Leaves," as the sketches were entitled, brought her offers for better pay from New York publishers. She brought out a volume of "Fern Leaves," of which eighty-thousand copies were sold in a few weeks. In

1854 she removed to New York City, and there she formed her literary connection with Robert Bonner's "New York Ledger," which was continued for sixteen years. In New York she became acquainted with James Parton, the author, who was assisting her brother, Nathaniel P. Willis, in conducting the "Home Journal." In 1856 she became Mr. Parton's wife. Their tastes were similar, and their union proved a happy one. She was a prolific writer. Her works include: "Fern Leaves from Fanny's Portfolio" (Auburn, 1853, followed by a second series, New York, 1854); "Little Ferns for Fanny's Little Friends" (1854); "Ruth Hall," a novel based on the pathetic incidents of her own life (1854); "Fresh Leaves" (1855); "Rose Clark," a novel (1857); "A New Story-Book for Children" (1864); "Folly as it Flies" (1868); "The Play-Day Book" (1869); "Ginger-Snaps" (1870), and "Caper-Sauce, a Volume of Chit-Chat" (1872). Most of her books were republished in London, Eng., and a London publisher in 1855 brought out a volume entitled "Life and Beauties of Fanny Fern." Her husband published in 1872, "Fanny Fern: A Memorial Volume," containing selections from her writings and a memoir. Her style is unique. She wrote satire and sarcasm so that it attracted those who were portrayed. She had wit, humor and pathos. With mature years and experience her productions took on a philosophical tone and became more polished. Her books have been sold by the hundreds of thousands, and many of them are still in demand. She was especially successful in juvenile literature, and "Fanny Fern" was the most widely known and popular pen-name of the last forty years.

PATTERSON, Mrs. Minnie Ward, poet and author, was born in Niles, Mich. Her youth was passed in that town. Her maiden name was Ward. Her father was a teacher and a man of some literary and forensic ability, and her mother was a woman of decidedly poetic taste. Minnie Ward's naturally poetic temperament found exactly the food it craved in her surroundings, and many of her early school compositions displayed much of both the spirit and art of poetry. Before she reached womanhood, both her parents died, and she was left to the care of strangers and almost wholly to the guidance of her own immature judgment. She appreciated the value of education and by teaching school, taking a few pupils in music and painting and filling every spare moment with writing, she managed to save enough to take a course of study, graduating with honor from Hillsdale College at the age of twenty years, and afterwards received from her alma mater the degree of A.M. Soon after leaving school, she opened a studio in Chicago, and while there was a frequent contributor to the "Sunday Times," usually over the signature of "Zinobier Green." While on a sketching tour along the Upper Mississippi, during the summer of 1867, she became the wife of John C. Patterson, a former class-mate in Hillsdale, and a graduate of the law school in Albany, N. Y., who has since become a prominent member of the Michigan bar and has been twice elected to the Senate of that State. They reside in Marshall, Mich. Mrs. Patterson has never been a profuse writer of poetry, but what she has written bears the impress of a clear, well-disciplined mind, earnestness of purpose and intensity of feeling, and her poems have appeared in the Boston "Transcript," "Youth's Companion," "Wide Awake," "Peterson's Magazine," the "Free Press" and the "Tribune" of Detroit, the "Times" and the "Journal" of Chicago, and various other periodicals. Her only published volume of poems is

entitled "Pebbles from Old Pathways." Not long after the appearance of that book she became greatly interested in the Norse languages and literature, and her next work of importance was the translation of three volumes of "The Surgeon's Stories" from the Swedish, entitled respectively "Times of Frederick I," "Times of Linnaeus," and "Times of Alchemy." Besides those volumes from the Swedish, she has translated many folklore tales from the Norwegian, which first appeared in the Detroit "Free Press" and "Demorest's Magazine," as well as some novelettes by living Scandinavian writers. She has now an unpublished novel and an original epic poem. During 1889 she had a series of articles running in the Detroit "Sunday Free Press," entitled "Myths and Traditions of the North," which give an outline of Norse mythology intermingled with quaint original remarks and sparkling wit. Besides the above mentioned and similar work, she is the author of



MINNIE WARD PATTERSON.

words and music of a half-dozen songs of much sweetness and depth of feeling.

PATTERSON, Mrs. Virginia Sharpe, author, born in Delaware, Ohio, in September, 1841. Authorship and journalism were family professions. Her father, Hon. George W. Sharpe, published and edited a paper when a boy of seventeen, and for many years edited the "Citizen," in Frederick, Md. He was distinguished as being the youngest member of the Senate of Maryland, and furnished stenographic reports regularly to the Washington and New York papers, an accomplishment unusual in 1828. He was married to Caroline, daughter of Capt. Nicholas Snyder, of Baltimore, a woman of great force of character. They soon removed to Delaware, Ohio. Their two sons were authors. Mrs. Patterson's education was acquired rather by reading than study, as, up to the age of fourteen, she had but few school-days. Her father instructed her at home. His choice library was her

delight, and through it was developed that taste for higher literature which characterized her as a child. Language and rhetoric she acquired unconsciously from constant companionship with her father in his



VIRGINIA SHARPE PATTERSON.

office duties. After his death she was put in school, and for three years attended the Delaware Female Seminary, where she was recognized as a clever essayist. Her first published articles appeared when living in Bellefontaine, Ohio, about six years after her marriage, in the old Cincinnati "Gazette," and were widely copied. At the same time she wrote a series of satires entitled "The Girl of the Period" for the Bellefontaine "Examiner." A eulogistic notice from the late Dr. J. G. Holland decided Mrs. Patterson to publish them in book form. It appeared under the pen-name "Garry Gaines," in 1878. Under that pen-name she has contributed to various journals for many years. At that time she was invited to take the editorial chair of a Chicago weekly, but ill health compelled her to decline. For months she was an inmate of a Cincinnati hospital, stricken with a malady from which she has never fully recovered. Notwithstanding almost constant invalidism since 1881, against obstacles that would have crushed one who loved letters less, she has done much mental work. In 1889 she was made vice-president of the Ohio Woman's Press Club. A year later she founded the Woman's Club of Bellefontaine, Ohio, inaugurated the magazine exchange, and later organized the Monday Club of Kokomo, Ind., where she now resides. In 1888 she originated and copyrighted an entertainment called "Merchant's Carnival, or Business-Men's Jubilee," which has been popular, and has been given with great success in all parts of the United States and Canada.

PATTI, Mme. Adelina, prima donna, born in Madrid, Spain, 19th February, 1843. Her maiden name was Adelina Juana Maria Clorinda

Patti. Her father was Salvatore Patti, a Sicilian operatic tenor, who came to the United States in 1848, and died in Paris, France, in 1859. Her mother, known by her stage-name, Signora Barilli, was a native of Rome, Italy, and a well-known singer. She sang the title rôle in "Norma" on the night before the birth of Adelina. The mother was twice married, and her first husband was Sig. Barilli. The Patti family removed to the United States in 1844 and settled in New York City. Adelina's great musical talent and her remarkably fine voice were early discovered by her family, and in infancy she was put under training. She learned the rudiments of music from her step-brother, Sig. Barilli, and her brother-in-law, Maurice Strakosch. She could sing before she could talk well, and at four years of age she sang many operatic airs correctly. When seven years old, she sang "Casta Diva" and "Una Voce" in a concert in New York City. In 1852 she made her début as a concert-singer, in a tour in Canada with Ole Bull and Strakosch. In 1854 she sang again in New York City, and she then went with Gottschalk, the pianist, to the West Indies. She thus earned the money to complete her musical education, and she studied for five years. She made her début in Italian opera in New York City, 24th November, 1859, in "Lucia." Her success was instantaneous and unparalleled. She sang in other standard rôles and at once went to the front as a star. She sang first in London, Eng., in "La Sonnambula," 14th May, 1861, and she carried the city by storm. She made her first appearance in Paris 16th November, 1862, and during the next two years she sang in Holland, Belgium, Austria and Prussia, winning everywhere a most unprecedented series of tri-



ADELINA PATTI.

umphs. After 1864 she sang in the Italiens in Paris, and went to London, Baden, Brussels and St. Petersburg. In St. Petersburg, in 1870, the Czar bestowed upon her the Order of Merit and

the title of "First Singer of the Court." She sang in Rome and returned to Paris in 1874. From 1861 to 1880 she sang every season in the Covent Garden concerts in London, in the Händel festivals, and in concert-tours through the British provinces. In 1881 and 1882 she sang in concerts in the United States. She sang in opera in this country in the seasons of 1882-83, of 1884-85, and of 1886-87. In December, 1887, she started on an extensive tour of the United States, Mexico and South America. Her career has been one of unbroken successes. Her earnings have amounted to millions. She was married 29th July, 1868, to Marquis de Caux, a French nobleman. The wedding took place in London, Eng. The marriage proved uncongenial, and she separated from her husband. In 1885 she obtained a divorce from him, and in 1886 she was married to Ernesto Nicolini, an Italian tenor-singer. Her second union has been an ideal one. She has a fine estate, called "Craig-y-Nos," in the Swansea valley, Wales, where she lives in regal fashion. She has there a private theater, costing \$30,000, in which she entertains her visitors. In person Madame Patti-Nicolini is rather small. She has dark eyes and black hair, and a very mobile face. She has never been a great actor, but all other deficiencies were lost in the peerless art of her singing. Her voice is a soprano, formerly of a wide range, but now showing wear in the upper ranges. She has a faultless ear for music and is said never to have sung a false note. On the stage she is arch and winning, and even now she sings with consummate art. Her repertory includes about one-hundred operas.

PATTON, MRS. ABBY HUTCHINSON, singer and poet, born in Milford, N. H., 29th August, 1829. She was widely known as Abby Hutchinson, being the fourth daughter and the sixteenth and youngest child of Jesse and Mary Leavitt Hutchinson, of good old Pilgrim stock. Thirteen of those children lived to adult age, and their gift of song made the Hutchinson name famous. Mrs. Patton came from a long line of musical ancestors, principally on the maternal side. Her mother sang mostly psalms and hymns, and the first words Abby learned to sing were the sacred songs taught her by her mother, while she stood at her spinning-wheel. When four years of age, Abby could sing alto, which seemed to the family a wonderful performance. A little later she went to the district school with her sister and young brothers. There she acquired the simple English branches of study. In 1839 she made her first appearance as a singer in her native town. On that occasion the parents and their thirteen children took part. In 1841, with her three younger brothers, Judson, John and Asa, she began her concert career. The quartette sang in autumn and winter, and the brothers devoted the spring and summer to the management of their farms, while the sister pursued her studies in the academy. In May, 1843, the Hutchinson family first visited New York City. Their simple dress and manners and the harmony of their voices took the New Yorkers by storm. The press was loud in their praise, and the people crowded their concerts. The Hutchinsons, imbued with the love of liberty, soon joined heart and hand with the Abolitionists, and in their concerts sang ringing songs of freedom. This roused the ire of their pro-slavery hearers to such an extent that they would demonstrate their disapproval by yells and hisses and sometimes with threats of personal injury to the singers, but the presence of Abby held the riotous spirit in check. With her sweet voice and charming manners she would go forward and sing "The Slave's Appeal" with such effect that the mob would become peaceful.

Those singers were all gifted as song-writers and music-composers. In August, 1845, Abby went with her brothers, Jesse, Judson, John and Asa, to England. They found warm friends in William and Mary Howitt, Douglas Jerrold, Charles Dickens, Macready, Harriet Martineau, Hartly Coleridge, Mrs. Tom Hood, Eliza Cook, Samuel Rogers, Hon. Mrs. Norton, George Thompson, Richard Cobden, John Bright and many others. Charles Dickens gave the family an evening reception in his home. Mr. Hogarth, the father of Mrs. Dickens and the critic of the Italian opera, after hearing the family sing, took them by the hands and said that he never before had heard such fine harmony. At their opening concert many prominent literary and musical people were present. After one year of singing in Great Britain the family returned to America and renewed their concerts in their native land. On 28th February, 1849, Abby Hutchinson became the wife of Ludlow Patton, a banker and



Abby Hutchinson Patton

ABBY HUTCHINSON PATTON.

broker in New York City, and an active member of the New York Stock Exchange. After her marriage Mrs. Patton sang with her brothers on special occasions. At the outbreak of the rebellion, in 1861, Mrs. Patton joined with her brothers in singing the songs of freedom and patriotism. In April, 1873, Mr. Patton retired from business with a competency. For the next ten years Mr. and Mrs. Patton traveled for pleasure through Europe, Asia, Africa and all portions of their own country. During her travels Mrs. Patton was a frequent contributor to various American newspapers. She composed music to several poems, among which the best known are "Kind Words Can Never Die" and Alfred Tennyson's "Ring Out, Wild Bells." In 1891 she published a volume entitled "A Handful of Pebbles," consisting of her poems, interspersed with paragraphs and proverbs, containing the essence of her happy philosophy. She was always interested in the education of women

and by tongue and pen aided the movement for woman suffrage. Her summers were spent in the old homestead where she was born, and her winters in travel or in the city of New York. Mrs. Patton died in New York City, 25th November, 1892.

PEABODY, Miss Elizabeth Palmer, educator, born in Billerica, Mass., 16th May, 1804. She was the daughter of Nathaniel Peabody, a well-known physician. Her sister Sophia became the wife of Nathaniel Hawthorne, and her sister Mary the wife of Horace Mann. Elizabeth was the oldest of a family of six children. She was a precocious child. She received a liberal and varied education, including the complete mastery of ten languages. At the age of sixty she learned Polish, because of her interest in the struggle of Poland for liberty. In early womanhood she put her attainments to use in a private school, which she taught in her home. In 1840 the family removed to Boston, where she opened a school. Her theory was that "education should have character for its first aim and knowledge for its second." She succeeded Margaret Fuller as teacher of history in Mr. Alcott's school. Her personal acquaintances included Channing, Emerson, Thoreau and other prominent men of the time. Identified with all the great movements of the day, she was especially prominent among the agitators who demanded the abolition of slavery. She was an attendant in the meetings of the Transcendental Club. She advocated female suffrage and higher education for women, and aided Horace Mann in founding a deaf-mute school. Her later years were spent in Jamaica Plain, Mass., she being partially blind from cataracts on her eyes. Her literary productions include "*Æsthetic Papers*" (Boston, 1849); "*Crimes of the House of Austria*" (edited, New York, 1852); "*The Polish-American System of Chronology*" (Boston, 1852); "*Kinder-garten in Italy*" in the "*United States Bureau of Education Circular*" (1872); a revised edition of Mary Mann's "*Guide to the Kindergarten and Intermediate Class, and Moral Culture of Infancy*" (New York, 1877); "*Reminiscences of Dr. Channing*" (Boston, 1880); "*Letters to Kindergartners*" (1886), and "*Last Evening with Allston, and Other Papers*" (1887). During her last years she wrote some, but her loss of sight and the increasing infirmities of great age tended to make literary effort difficult. Her intention to write her autobiography was frustrated. She was one of the most conspicuous persons in the famous literary and educational circles of Boston, and the last to pass away of the persons who wrought so well for freedom, for light and for morality. Miss Peabody died in Jamaica Plain, Boston, 3d June, 1894.

PEATTIE, Mrs. Elia Wilkinson, author and journalist, born in Kalamazoo, Mich., 15th January, 1862. Before she was ten years old, her father removed with his family to Chicago, Ill., where Mrs. Peattie grew to womanhood, was married, and spent most of her life. Very little of her education was acquired in the usual way. As a child she attended the public schools, but her sensitive originality unfitted her to follow patiently the slow progress of regular instruction. At the age of fourteen years she left school never to return. Judged by all ordinary rules, that was a mistake. Whether her peculiar mind would have been better trained in the schools than by the process of self-culture to which she has subjected it can never be known. From childhood she had an intuitive perception of things far beyond her learning and years. She was always a student, not merely of what she found in the books, but of principles. Her tastes led her to read with eagerness

upon the profoundest subjects, so that, before she was twenty, she was familiar with English and German philosophy as well as with that of the ancients, and had her own, doubtless crude, but positive, views upon the subject of which they treated. She has always been an earnest student of history, more especially of those phases of it that throw light upon social problems. She has read widely in fiction, having the rare gift of scanning a book and gleaning all that there is of value in it in an hour. Her marriage, in 1883, to Robert Burns Peattie, a journalist of Chicago, was most fortunate. Nothing could have prevented her entering upon her career as a writer, but a happy marriage, with one who sympathized with her ambitions and who was also able to give her much important assistance in the details of authorship, was to her a most important event. From that time she has been an indefatigable worker. She began by writing short stories for the newspapers,



ELIA WILKINSON PEATTIE.

taking several prizes, before securing any regular employment. A Christmas story published in the Chicago "*Tribune*" in 1885 was referred editorially by that journal as "one of the most remarkable stories of the season," and as "worthy to rank with the tales of the best-known authors of the day." Her first regular engagement was as a reporter on the Chicago "*Tribune*," where she worked side by side, night and day, with men. She afterwards held a similar position on the Chicago "*Daily News*." Since 1889 she has been in Omaha, and is now chief editorial writer on the "*World-Herald*." As a working journalist she has shown great versatility. Stories, historical sketches, literary criticisms, political editorials and dramatic reviews from her pen follow one another or appear side by side in the same edition of the paper. Although her regular work has been that of a journalist, she has accomplished more outside of such regular employment than most literary

people who have no other occupation. She has been a frequent contributor to the leading magazines and literary journals of the country, including the "Century," "Lippincott's Magazine," "Cosmopolitan Magazine," "St. Nicholas," "Wide Awake," "The American," "America," "Harper's Weekly," San Francisco "Argonaut" and a score of lesser periodicals. In 1888 she was employed by Chicago publishers to write a young people's history of the United States. That she did under the title of "The Story of America," producing in four months a volume of over seven-hundred pages, in which the leading events of American history are woven together in a charming style and with dramatic skill and effect. One of the most remarkable things about that work is that she dictated the whole of it, keeping two stenographers busy in taking and writing out what she gave them. In 1889 she wrote "The Judge," a novel, for which she received a nine-hundred-dollar prize from the Detroit "Free Press." That story has since been published in book form. In the fall of 1889 she was employed by the Northern Pacific Railroad to go to Alaska and write up that country. That she did, traveling alone from Duluth to Alaska and back. As a result of that trip she wrote a widely-circulated guide-book, entitled "A Trip Through Wonderland." She has also published "With Scrip and Staff" (New York, 1891), a tale of the children's crusade. In addition to her literary work, Mrs. Peattie is a model housekeeper. She has three children.

PECK, Miss Annie Smith, archaeologist, educator and lecturer, born in Providence, R. I., 19th October, 1850. She is of good old New England stock, a descendant on her mother's side of Roger Williams, on her father's of Joseph Peck, who came to this country in 1638. In England the line may be traced back to the tenth century through an old Saxon family of the English gentry, a copy of whose coat-of-arms and crest may be seen in the Peck genealogy. Her home was of the rather severe New England type, but from early childhood Annie was allowed to engage in boyish sports with her three brothers. She has always had an unusual fondness for physical exercise, with an especial love of mountain climbing, and thus preserves a healthful buoyancy of spirits not always found in those of studious habits. She attended the public schools in Providence and was always the youngest, often the best, scholar in her class. While teaching in a high school in Michigan, the opportunities afforded to women by the Michigan University were brought to her attention. Her naturally ambitious temperament led her to seek a career which should give scope to her talents, and she determined to secure a college education similar to that received by her brothers. Resigning her position as preceptress, to prepare for college, she entered the University of Michigan without conditions the next September, having accomplished two years' work in seven months. She was graduated in 1878, second to none in her class, having distinguished herself in every branch of study, whether literary or scientific. After graduation Miss Peck again engaged in teaching, spending two years as professor of Latin in Purdue University. In 1881 she took her master's degree, mainly for work in Greek. Going abroad in 1884, she spent several months in the study of music and German in Hanover, some months in Italy, devoting her time especially to the antiquities, and the summer in Switzerland in mountain climbing. In 1885 and 1886 she pursued the regular course of study in the American School of Classical Studies in Athens, Greece, of which Prof. Frederick D. Allen, of Harvard, was then director. She

traveled extensively in Greece and visited Sicily, Troy and Constantinople. Immediately after her return home she occupied the chair of Latin in Smith College, but of late has devoted herself to public lecturing on Greek archaeology and travel. Her lectures have attracted wide notice and have received hearty commendation both from distinguished scholars and from the press. In her few spare moments she is planning to write a book within the range of her archaeological studies. Her course has been strictly of her own determination, receiving but the negative approval of those from whom cordial sympathy might have been expected, except for the encouragement and assistance rendered by her oldest brother, Dr. George B. Peck, of Providence, R. I. In religion Miss Peck is a good orthodox Baptist, but has, like her renowned progenitor, broad views of life and sympathy with those of other creeds or none. In addition to her more solid acquirements, she possesses



ANNIE SMITH PECK.

numerous and varied accomplishments, which are all characterized by skill and exactness. She is a profound classical scholar, a distinguished archaeologist and an accomplished musician. Her home is still in Providence, though most of her time is spent elsewhere.

PECKHAM, Mrs. Lucy Creemer, physician, born in Milford, Conn., 27th March, 1842. Her father, Joshua R. Gore, was a native of Hamden, Conn., and his parents and grandparents were Connecticut people. Her ancestors on the maternal side were among the first settlers of the old town of Milford. Her mother's name was Mary Smith. Lucy was the oldest of four children, and when she was about seven years of age, the family removed to New Haven, and the children were all educated in the public schools of that city. The girls were brought up to be self-reliant and helpful. From eighteen to twenty-three Lucy helped toward the well-being of the family by the use of her needle. In 1865 she

became the wife of Charles N. Creemer, of New York, who died in 1878. She gained entrance to the New Haven School for Nurses, in the hospital, and faithfully discharged the duties of nurse until



LUCY CREAMER PECKHAM

she was graduated. In August, 1880, she was sent to Pittsfield to take charge of the hospital called the "House of Mercy." There she remained two years. As the work opened before her, she realized that deeper and more thorough knowledge of medical science would give her a still larger scope. She resolved to enter college and pursue the regular curriculum. In 1882 she matriculated in the Woman's Medical College of Philadelphia, and was graduated in 1885. Since that year she has practiced medicine in her old home, New Haven, Conn. In August, 1889, she was married a second time. On the suggestion of her husband, John A. Peckham, who is in full sympathy with all her work, she selected from poems which she had written and published at intervals during many years, about forty, and had them published in book form, with the title "Sea Moss" (Buffalo, 1891). Dr. Peckham is a practical woman and has had marked success in whatever she has undertaken. Her poems are the outcome of inspirations, and they have been put into form as they have sung themselves to her during the busy hours of the day or night.

PEEKE, Mrs. Margaret Bloodgood, author, born near Saratoga Springs, N. Y., 8th April, 1838. Most of her youthful days were spent in the city of New York. At her father's death she was but twelve years of age. Her mother's brother, Chancellor Erastus C. Benedict, of New York, charged himself with her education and became in many ways her counselor and guide. At the age of sixteen years she was already a contributor to magazines and periodicals. At the age of twenty-two years she became the wife of Rev. George H. Peeke, now of Sandusky, Ohio. For fifteen years

she attended only to family and parish duties, and the cherished thought of a literary life was abandoned. At length leisure came in an unexpected way. Long continued ill health gave truce to outer cares without damping the ardor of the spirit. Her pen was resumed, and songs and stories found their way to various periodicals. Mrs. Peeke was for a time associate editor of the "Alliance," of Chicago. Her letters drew attention to her favorite summer-resort in the Cumberland mountains, and a little pamphlet entitled "Pomona" was her reply to many requests for information. A serial story, "The Madonna of the Mountains," and other serial sketches, breathe the pure air and primitive human sympathies of that region. Her college novel, called "Antrobus," written while her son was in college in New England, was purchased by the Detroit "Free Press" and published as a serial in 1892, preparatory to a more permanent book form. Her later time has been devoted to a work connected with the pygmies of America and the origin of the race. That was issued under the title "Born of Flame" (Philadelphia, 1892). She is an enthusiastic lover of the Bible and teaches it



MARGARET BLOODGOOD PEEKE.

with ease and success that fill her classes to overflowing.

PEIRCE, Miss Frances Elizabeth, elocutionist and educator, born on her father's place, Bellevue, eighty miles from Detroit, Mich., 11th August, 1857. She is the only child of Dr. James L. and Rachel M. Peirce. When she was nineteen months old, her parents removed to Fallsington, Pa. Her father's health failed from overwork in his profession, and they sought a home in Philadelphia, Pa., when she was in her seventh year. Her early education was entirely under her father's care, and, while thorough, it was in some ways very peculiar. She learned her letters from the labels upon her father's medicines and could read their Latin names before she could read English. Miss

Peirce never entered a school-room before her thirteenth year, when she was sent to the University School, which was under the care of the University of Pennsylvania. After studying there for two and

failed to fulfill her duties. All that she undertakes is pervaded by a high and noble purpose and firm resolution, and her niche in the world has been ably filled.

PERKINS, Mrs. Sarah Maria Clinton, temperance worker, born in Otsego, near Cooperstown, N. Y., 23rd April, 1824. She is the seventh child of Joel and Mary Clinton. On her father's side she is connected with De Witt Clinton, who was a cousin of her grandfather. On her mother's side she is descended from the Mathewson family, so well known in the early history of Rhode Island and Connecticut. Her mother was the daughter of a Puritan of the strictest type, and trained her daughter according to the good old-fashioned rules which came over in the Mayflower. Sarah early showed a fondness for books and for study, and eagerly read everything that came in her way. Misfortune came to the family. The dollars were few, and sickness brought its attendant evils. Her father died, when she was ten years of age, and the mother and children united their efforts to keep the wolf from the door. Books were never given up by the little student. She learned the multiplication table by cutting it out of an old book and pinning it to the head of her bedstead, and studying it early in the morning, when first she awoke. Picking up bits of knowledge in the intervals of work, she progressed so well that, when eighteen years of age, she was teaching a district school in her own neighborhood. At the age of fifteen years she examined the evidences of Christianity and sought for a brilliant conversion, but never found it in any remarkable way. Like a little child she consecrated herself to the Master, after a long struggle of doubt bordering on despair. At twenty,



FRANCES ELIZABETH PEIRCE.

one-half years, and being number one in her classes the entire time after the first six months, her desire and taste for elocution attracted the attention of the late Prof. J. W. Shoemaker. He induced her parents to place her under his instruction, and she received from him more than ordinary care and attention, graduating in 1878 from the National School of Elocution and Oratory, of which he was president. She then accepted the position of lecturer on vocal technique in that institution, that department having been organized especially for her, but at the end of three years, her own teaching having increased so rapidly, she was compelled to relinquish all outside work and devote herself to a school of elocution which she had opened in Philadelphia. In 1880 she established the Mt. Vernon Institute of Elocution and Languages in that city, erecting a building to suit her purposes. In 1884 the institute received a perpetual charter from the State. By dint of persistent effort and "bold-on-assertiveness," as she expresses it, she has raised the school to its present high standing among the educational institutions of the country. A board of five directors constitutes the management of the school, and with it is also connected the Mt. Vernon Institute Association, consisting of fifty-four members, twenty-five of whom form an advisory board. As a teacher she is preëminently fitted for her position, possessing as she does the innate faculty of discovering the capabilities and possibilities of her pupils, and of being able to adapt remedies to their faults, wherewith most quickly to overcome bad habits of delivery. Owing to her constant practice of physical exercises, Miss Peirce enjoys the best of health, and in the twelve years of her teaching has never once, through sickness,



SARAH MARIA CLINTON PERKINS.

three years of age she became the wife of Rev. Owen Perkins, of Savoy, Mass. The years passed pleasantly in a little parsonage home, visiting the sick, comforting the mourners, teaching in the

Sabbath-schools and keeping a most hospitable home. Her student-life was continued. She read history, studied French and German and took care of three daughters, who came to them and found a



MARY ELIZABETH PERLEY.

happy home-welcome. The two younger daughters graduated from Vassar College as the valedictorians of their respective classes. The oldest was finely educated in a New England seminary. After years of earnest toil Mr. Perkins' health failed, and for fifteen years he was an invalid. Then the wife came to his assistance in the pulpit, writing sermons and preaching them to his people. She also went on the platform as a lecturer. She gave literary and temperance lectures before the crusade. Since the death of Mr. Perkins, 30th October, 1880, Mrs. Perkins has given nearly her whole time to temperance work. She has succeeded well as a public speaker. She also advocates woman suffrage. She is now editor of a paper, "A True Republic," which is becoming justly popular. She is the author of six or seven Sabbath-school books, most of them published in Boston. Her home is now in Cleveland, Ohio. She is at present the president of the Literary Guild of Cleveland and the Ramabai Missionary Circle, and superintendent of infirmary work for the Ohio Woman's Christian Temperance Union. In the temperance work she has been sent by the national society to Kansas, Texas and the Indian Territory, and many new unions and a revival of interest were the result of those missionary visits. Besides her own children, Mrs. Perkins has assisted nine orphans to secure an education, and they are now self-reliant men and women, who are grateful for her early assistance. At the death of Mr. Perkins, one-half of his large library was given to his native town, to start a free library in that sparsely settled region.

PERLEY, Miss Mary Elizabeth, educator and poet, born in Lempster, N. H., 2nd July, 1863. She was educated in the public schools of her

native State and in the New Hampshire Conference Seminary, Tilton, N. H., after which she became a teacher in the public schools. A few years later she studied in Europe to fit herself to teach modern languages. She is now a teacher of French and German in the New Hampshire Conference Seminary. At an early age she began to contribute poems to the press. Sketches of her life and poems from her pen appear in several compilations. She is known as a graceful and finished poet.

PERRY, Miss Carlotta, born in Union City, Mich., 21st October, 1848. Her father's name was William Reuben Perry. He was a descendant of English Quakers, who came to America in early colonial days. He was a man of sterling mental and moral qualities, a lover of books and especially zealous in the cause of education. Her mother's maiden name was Louisa M. Kimball. She was of Scotch ancestry. It was she who gave to Carlotta the gift of song. The death of her father, when she was eight years of age, and her childhood sorrow were the theme of her first verses. She has been represented again and again in all the leading magazines and papers of the country. She has written a great deal for the Harper publications and has had many stories and poems in "Lippincott's Magazine." There are few standard publications for the youth in which her name is not familiar. In 1880 she moved with her mother from Watertown, Wis., to Milwaukee, Wis. Three years later her mother died, and thus was severed a companionship that the long years had made peculiarly close and tender. Since that time Miss Perry has given herself more entirely than ever before to literary work, though she has been from early days a voluminous writer of prose and poetry. The recognition she



CARLOTTA PERRY.

has always received and the prompt acceptance of her manuscripts have united to give constant encouragement and inspiration. Her only book thus far is a volume of poems, published in 1889. There

are selections from her pen in perhaps a dozen different volumes, notably Kate Sanborn's "Wit and Humor of American Women," Jessie O'Donnell's "Love Songs of Three Centuries," Higginson's collections of "American Sonnets," and in numerous religious, elocutionary and juvenile works. Miss Perry is now living in Chicago, Ill., and is engaged in miscellaneous literary labors, chiefly devoting her versatile genius to prose fiction. She belongs to the Chicago Woman's Press League and is a member of a World's Fair committee on poetry and imaginative literature.

PERRY, Miss Nora, poet, born in Massachusetts, in 1841. Her parents removed to Providence, R. I., in her childhood, and her father was engaged in mercantile business there. She was educated at home and in private schools. She received a varied and liberal training in many lines, and her literary talent was predominant always. At the age of eighteen she began to write for publication. Her first serial story, "Rosalind Newcomb," was published in "Harper's Magazine" in 1859. She went to Boston, which was long her home. There she became the correspondent of the Chicago "Tribune" and the Providence "Journal." She contributed many stories and poems to the magazines of the day. Her published books are "After the Ball, and Other Poems" (Boston, 1874 and 1879), "The Tragedy of the Unexpected, and Other Stories" (1880), "Book of Love Stories" (1881), "For a Woman" (1885), "New Songs and Ballads" (1886), "Flock of Girls" (1887), "Youngest Miss Lorton, and Other Stories" (1889), "Brave Girls" (1889), and "Her Lover's Friends, and Other Poems." Her most popular poem is "After the Ball," which has been many times republished under the title "Maud and Madge." Her work shows high thinking and careful polish. She died in Dudley, Mass., 13th May, 1896.

PETERS, Mrs. Alice E. H., church and temperance worker, born in Dayton, Ohio, 13th March, 1845. Her father, Lewis Heckler, was an enterprising and successful man of business. From the date of his death, on her seventh birthday, misfortunes came in rapid succession. In her fourteenth year the family removed to Columbus, Ohio, and Alice undertook the Herculean task of providing for the necessities of her loved ones. Inexperienced and without previous training, she found few occupations open to girls, but desperation prepared her to meet every emergency, and she managed to keep the wolf from the door with the help of a sewing-machine. Hard and unjust were the experiences she encountered. Sometimes the purse was so low that she met all her obligations by undergoing the most rigid self-denial; not one dishonorable act or discourtesy marred her conduct to others during the four years of struggle. She had a fine sense of justice and an insatiable longing for knowledge. There being no public library, Alice often burned the "midnight oil," poring over her Bible and books procured from the Sunday-school. Biographies of the Wesleys and Fletchers made a deep impression on her mind. At the age of eighteen she became the wife of Oscar G. Peters, a Christian gentleman, twenty-one years old. Together they economized to secure capital. Mr. Peters was then chief clerk in the Commissary Department. While her husband was stationed in Cleveland, Mrs. Peters took an active interest in the Sanitary Commission, making garments and scraping lint. In Fort Leavenworth she gathered one-hundred-fifty neglected children together and taught them unaided every Sabbath for eleven months, the length of time she remained there. Returning to Columbus in 1866, Mr. Peters engaged

in the grocery business for ten years. A daughter was born to them in 1868, but died in 1869. That great bereavement has been an abiding sorrow. A year later their only son was born. When he was three years of age, his mother entrusted him daily to the care of her sister-in-law and devoted her energies to the temperance crusade for eleven weeks, speaking and praying in saloons and on the street. She has contributed by pen and means to furthering the Woman's Christian Temperance Union movement since its inception. Identifying herself with the Methodist Episcopal Church in her fifteenth year, Mrs. Peters became a charter member of both foreign and home missionary societies. The woman suffrage cause enlisted her active sympathy many years ago. She has delivered lectures on the subject and in every way in her power advanced its principles, being a member of the national executive board. For seven years her efforts have been given to the work of the



ALICE E. H. PETERS.

Woman's Relief Corps. Through journalistic writing and poems Mrs. Peters has voiced the philanthropic and reform methods she advocates. Her diction is fluent and graceful, yet incisive, her address forceful and magnetic, her presence stately; her private life is the embodiment of persevering adherence to an exalted ideal. Deprived of text-book education, she has become through ceaseless endeavor a woman of broad general information and rare culture. By rigid application to systematic study, prescribed in the Chautauqua course, she graduated in 1887 with nine seals on her diploma. Mr. Peters with his brother and a friend organized a large manufacturing company, which has become a business enterprise of worldwide reputation, and made it possible for Mr. and Mrs. Peters to further their philanthropic endeavors.

PETTEET, Mrs. Isabella M., physician, born in Holstein, Germany, 6th June, 1848. She came to the United States in 1868, locating in Milwaukee,

Wis., where she became engaged in voluntary mission work connected with the Methodist Church. She went to New York City in 1874, afterwards connecting herself with the Mariner's Church of the New York Port Society, where she remained for three years. She commenced the study of medicine in 1878 and was graduated with honors in 1881 in the New York Medical College and Hospital for Women. She has an office in her residence in East Fifteenth street, a private dispensary in East Twenty-third street and an office in Newark, N. J., visiting the latter place two days in the week. She is a member of the New York County Medical Society, and is on the medical staff of the New York Medical College and Hospital for Women.

PHILLIPS, Mrs. L. Vance, artist, born in a country home in Vernon county, Wis., in 1858. She was a child of fourteen, when she saw clearly the path marked out for her to follow. At the age of ten years she had shown extraordinary ability in drawing and was looked upon by her teachers as a child of talent. Thrown on her own resources at the age of fourteen, she not only supported herself, but, without other aid than her own courageous and determined spirit, she succeeded in obtaining a good education in the art to which she was devoted, as well as in other branches. She studied under the best teachers in Chicago, Cincinnati and New York. Limited always to her own earnings, she has progressed steadily and won an enviable fame. Not only in the State of Nebraska, but in the art centers of the country, her work has received high praise, and the art magazines do her honor in their reviews of the Chicago yearly exhibits. In china-decorating, her specialty, she excels, also in figure-painting. Nebraska probably owes as much to her

influence and breathe a more elevated atmosphere of art. She is the mother of one child, a daughter.

PHILLIPS, Miss Maude Gillette, author, born in Springfield, Mass., 9th August, 1860. On



L. VANCE PHILLIPS.



ISABELLA M. PETTET.

as to any one person for the present high plane art has attained within its borders. The four cities in which she has resided, Hastings, Grand Island, Kearney and Omaha, have felt her vivifying

the paternal side she comes from one of the oldest Dutch families in New York State, and still holding in possession the spacious house built by Peter Phillips, who came to this country two-hundred years ago and purchased his land of an Indian chief. Through her mother she is descended from General Eaton, of Revolutionary fame. Her mother's father traced his ancestry back to France. Miss Phillips' home has always been in Springfield. In 1878 she entered the sophomore class of Wellesley College and was graduated in 1881. Her literary work consists of miscellaneous articles published in various periodicals, some of them under pen-names, in the line of criticism and fiction. She has published a "Popular Manual of English Literature" (New York, 1885). That work has been characterized as the best of its kind now extant. It is carried out upon a philosophic system, that recognizes all literature as a unit based upon national and international influences. A characteristic feature is its colored charts, providing ocular summaries of the cotemporary civilians, authors, scientists, philosophers and artists of each age in Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy and Spain. A recent article has classified Miss Phillips as one of the most discriminating literary critics of the day. Though fond of books, she is anything but bookish. In short, she seems to be more a woman of the world than a scholar or author.

PIATT, Mrs. Sarah Morgan Bryan, poet, born in Lexington, Ky., 11th August, 1836. Her grandfather, Morgan Bryan, a relative of Daniel Boone, was one of the earliest settlers of the state of Kentucky. He emigrated from North Carolina with Boone's party, and his "station" near Lexington, known still as "Bryan's Station," was one of the

principal points of attack by the Indians who invaded Kentucky from the Northwest in August, 1782, having been besieged by them for several days before the celebrated battle of the Blue Lick.



MAUDE GILLETTE PHILLIPS.

Mrs. Piatt's early childhood was passed near Versailles, in Woodford county, where her mother, a lovely and beautiful woman, whose maiden name was Mary Spiers, and who was related to the Stocktons, Simpsons and other early Kentucky families, died in her young womanhood, leaving her oldest child, Sarah, only eight years of age. Later she and a younger sister were placed by their father with an aunt, Mrs. Boone, in New Castle, where she went to school and was graduated in the Henry Female College. The loss of her mother, with various consequent influences, lent to a very sensitive nature a hue of sadness not easy to outgrow, and observable, though often in company with playful and humorous elements, in her writings early and late. It was in her young girlhood, in New Castle, her poetic temperament first manifested itself in the composition of verse. She had always been an eager reader of books, and had especial fondness for Shelley, Coleridge and Byron, among modern English poets, though she also read Moore, Scott, Mrs. Hemans and the others of their period. Some of her early verses, which often recalled and suggested such models, were shown by intimate friends to George D. Prentiss, then editor of the "Louisville Journal," and he praised them highly, recognizing what seemed to him extraordinary poetic genius and confidently predicting the highest distinction for their author as an American poet. He wrote to her: "I now say emphatically to you again . . . that, if you are entirely true to yourself, and if your life be spared, you will, in the maturity of your powers, be the first poet of your sex in the United States. I say this not as what I think, but what I know." Her early published poems, appearing in the "Louisville Journal" and the "New

York Ledger," were widely read and appreciated, and were perhaps more popular than her later and far better and more individual work. On 18th June, 1861, she became the wife of John James Piatt, and went with her husband to reside in Washington, D. C. They remained in that city, where Mr. Piatt was in governmental employment, until 1867, seeing somewhat of the great events of the time. In July, 1867, they removed to Ohio, where, soon after, they made their home on a part of the old estate of Gen. W. H. Harrison, in North Bend, a few miles below Cincinnati, on the Ohio River. That home they left only for brief periods until they went to reside abroad. It is the place most endeared to Mrs. Piatt by love and sorrow, for there several of her children were born and two of them are buried. It was after her marriage Mrs. Piatt's more individual characteristics as a poet distinctly manifested themselves, especially the quick dramatic element seen in so many of her best poems, and the remarkable sympathy with and knowledge of child life, which Prof. Robertson has recognized in his volume entitled "The Children of the Poets" (London, 1886). The first volume in which her poems appeared was a joint volume by herself and husband, entitled, "The Nests at Washington, and Other Poems" (New York, 1864). Her next volume was "A Woman's Poems" (Boston, 1871), appearing without the author's name on the title page. That was followed by "A Voyage to the Fortunate Isles," etc. (1874); "That New World," etc. (1876); "Poems in Company with Children" (1877); and "Dramatic Persons and Moods" (1878). All the last-mentioned volumes were published in Boston. At the same time Mrs. Piatt has contributed to the various American



SARAH MORGAN BRYAN PIATT.

magazines, the "Atlantic Monthly," "Scribner's Monthly," the "Century," "Harper's Magazine," and "St. Nicholas." In 1882 Mrs. Piatt accompanied her husband to Ireland, where he went as

Consul of the United States to Cork, and has since that time resided in Queenstown. Since going to Ireland Mrs. Piatt, who perhaps has some remote Irish traces in her blood, as her maiden name might be held to indicate, has published "An Irish Garland" (Edinburgh, 1884); a volume of her "Selected Poems" (London, 1885); "In Primrose Time: a New Irish Garland" (London, 1886); "The Witch in the Glass, and Other Poems" (London, 1889), and "An Irish Wild-Flower" (London, 1891). The first, third and last of the volumes just mentioned contained pieces suggested by her experiences in Ireland. A little joint volume by herself and husband, "The Children Out-of-Doors: a Book of Verses by Two in One House," was also published (Edinburgh, 1884), and all of those later volumes were issued simultaneously in the United States. Mrs. Piatt's foreign critics have been, perhaps, more generous in their appreciation than even those of America.

PICKEN, Mrs. Lillian Hoxie, educator, born in Clarksville, Mercer county, Pa., 24th December, 1856. Her family moved to Michigan, and in that State she received a normal and university education. After graduation she taught for twenty years, her work covering all the grades of schools, including six years in the Kansas State Normal School. She has been an instructor in twenty-three normal institutes, and she was conductor of the majority of them, has contributed to educational and literary periodicals for many years and has been identified with the educational interests of Kansas for eighteen years. She had that instinctive love for the work of teaching which is marked in all successful educators. In 1886 she became the

Pickett on 15th September, 1863, a short time after his famous charge at Gettysburg and the three-day conflict which linked his name to the line of heroes crowned with national homage. At the time of her



LASELL CARBELL PICKETT.



LILLIAN HOXIE PICKEN.

wife of W. S. Picken, and her home is now in Jola, Kans.

PICKETT, Mrs. Lasell Carbell, author, born in Chuckatuck, Nansemond county, Va., in 1848. She became the wife of Gen. George E.

marriage, Mrs. Pickett was a beautiful girl of fifteen. Her trousseau was smuggled across the lines in bales of hay, and the girlish bride-to-be, taking her fate in her own hands, donned the garb of an old country woman, who sold vegetables to the soldiers, and through strategy reached the camp of General Pickett, who was eagerly waiting for his young bride. From the day of her marriage she shared every phase of army life in camp and in battle, by the side of the hero whom she worshiped. When the war was over, an effort was made to take from General Pickett the privileges given him by the Grant-Lee cartel, and General and Mrs. Pickett went to Canada. Without money and far from friends, it was for the heroic woman to show her indomitable courage. She obtained a professorship in belles-lettres and took care of her family, until General Grant insisted that the cartel should be honored, and the General and his family returned to their home. General Grant then tendered General Pickett the position of Marshal of Virginia, but he chose to accept a situation in an insurance company in Norfolk, with a large salary. Then gladness and peace came to the wife and mother, but only for a little while, and she was left a heart-broken widow with the care of an orphaned son. Again her courage shone out. The sympathy of the South was aroused, and a subscription was started with eight-thousand dollars from one State, and pledges of thousands more from the devoted comrades of her dead hero. Hearing of that plan to put her above the anxiety of temporal want, Mrs. Pickett resolutely declined to accept financial aid, and soon secured a small government position sufficient to support herself and son. In 1891, after recovering from a distressing accident, she was

threatened with total blindness. As with one heart, the South gave her assurances of sympathy and support, and messages flashed over the wires that she had only to command Pickett's old comrades, and they would rally to her aid. To her belongs the honor of uniting the Blue and the Gray in fraternal bonds. She has been the messenger of peace, trying to reconcile the two factions and bridge over the chasm once so broad and deep. No woman to-day is more widely known and honored than Mrs. Pickett. Beautiful still, attracting by her grace and dignity the worthy and illustrious of all circles; gifted with intellect and known as an author, though only by her pen-name, she commands admiration everywhere. With health broken and the almost total loss of her sight, she retains her position in the clerical service of the government, in Washington, and honestly earns her own living, when she could have been heir to the liberality of the South.

PIER, Miss Caroline Hamilton, lawyer, born in Fond du Lac, Wis., 18th September, 1870. She was educated in the public schools of that city and was graduated in the classical course of the high school, after studying music and perfecting herself in various womanly accomplishments, until ready to enter the law school of the Wisconsin University. That she did in 1889, finishing the course in 1891 and receiving the degree of LL. B. She belongs to the firm in Milwaukee, Wis., of which her mother and two sisters are the other members. She is paying special attention to admiralty and maritime law and will make it a specialty. The women of Wisconsin should certainly appreciate the fact that their legislature has been far ahead of those of very many States in granting privileges to, or rather, declaring the rights of women. That Caroline H. Pier will follow in the footsteps of her mother and sister in helping to liberalize the code still more is a very natural belief on the part of those who have watched the remarkable career of the legal quartette thus far.

PIER, Miss Harriet Hamilton, lawyer, born in Fond du Lac, Wis., 26th April, 1872. She is the third daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. K. Pier, and a sister of Kate H. and Caroline H. Pier. All the daughters of Mrs. Pier have received her maiden name, Hamilton. Harriet was educated in the public schools of Fond du Lac, Madison and Milwaukee, and was graduated from the Milwaukee high school in 1889. She entered the law department of the Wisconsin University soon after, and at the end of two years she took her degree of LL. B. With her sister she is now studying the Polish language, all having practical knowledge of the German. The Pier family cannot fail to be known in future as the family of woman lawyers.

PIER, Mrs. Kate, court commissioner, born in St. Albans, Vt., 22nd June, 1845. Her father was John Hamilton, and her mother's maiden name was Mary Meekin. Both parents were of Scotch-Irish descent. Kate Hamilton was educated in the public schools of Fond du Lac, Wis., and she taught there for about three years. She became the wife of C. K. Pier, of Fond du Lac, in 1866. Her father died in 1870, and since that time her mother has lived with her, thus making it possible for Mrs. Pier to accomplish what no other woman in America, or in the world, has done. She has made a lawyer of herself and lawyers of her three daughters. Misses Kate H. Pier, Caroline H. Pier and Harriet H. Pier, with herself, constitute a law firm now practicing in Milwaukee, Wis. Mrs. Pier began business life by assuming the charge of her mother's and her own share of a large estate left by her father. Her success therein brought others

to her for assistance in their own affairs, and so, from a general real estate business, in which there was naturally more or less legal work continually, Mrs. Pier, under the advice of her friends, entered upon the profession of law, in which she pays now and has always paid special attention to real estate and probate law. In addition to the three daughters of her own, Mrs. Pier has brought up two nephews from their infancy, being assisted by her mother in the care of the large family. She greatly desired that her daughters should begin business life under her personal supervision. She had started alone and knew what pioneer business undertakings meant for a woman. She wished her girls to benefit by her experience. As it was a new venture for girls to enter law schools, she desired to take the course with her oldest. Mrs. Pier and Kate therefore began their legal studies together in the law department of the Wisconsin State University, in 1866. It was a unique precedent and brought the talented pair immediately into public notice. Their companionship was evidently so pleasant, their manners were so perfect and their aims so high and womanly, that they met with general kindness and pronounced courtesy. In May, 1892, Mrs. Pier received a distinguished appointment; she was made court commissioner.

PIER, Miss Kate Hamilton, lawyer, born in Fond du Lac, Wis., 11th December, 1868. Her father's name was C. K. Pier, a lawyer by profession. He was the first white child born in Fond du Lac county, in 1841, and Kate, the oldest of three daughters, was born on the same farm. Her mother's maiden name was Kate Hamilton. Both her parents' families were originally from Vermont. During the childhood and early school life of Kate H. Pier, as she is known (her mother being also a lawyer and distinguished as Kate Pier, without the initial), she lived on the homestead farm just outside the limits of Fond du Lac. She attended the German and English academy, where she learned the German language, which has enabled her so successfully to practice law in Milwaukee, Wis. Later she went to the public schools and was graduated from the Fond du Lac high school in 1886, just twenty-five years after her mother had graduated from the same institution. A university course was then much desired, and Kate would have entered upon it well prepared for special honors, but her mother's anxiety to be with her and to have her begin business life under her personal supervision led to their both entering the law department of the Wisconsin State University in September, 1886. Both mother and daughter accomplished the two-year course in one year by taking the work of the junior and senior classes simultaneously. Kate H. Pier therefore received the degree of LL. B. in 1887. She was very popular with the faculty and students, and was elected vice-president of the senior class. After receiving her degree she returned to Fond du Lac for one year, where she did some law business, but also spent much time in perfecting her knowledge of German and stenography. In 1888 she removed with her parents to Milwaukee and went into the law department of the Wisconsin Central Railroad for a year. Since that time she has been in general practice and has steadily gained in reputation for remarkable intellectual vigor and solid legal acquirements. She won her first victory in the Supreme Court of Wisconsin in September, 1889. In 1894 she was admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of the United States. She also practices before the Federal and State Courts of the Districts. From the bench and bar of Wisconsin she receives every mark of courtesy



MISS
HARRIET
PIER.

MISS
CAROLINE
PIER.

MRS. KATE PIER,
MISS KATE H. PIER.

THE PIER FAMILY OF LAWYERS.
From Photos by Small, Milwaukee.

and respect. She has done some very praiseworthy legislative work, spending many weeks in looking after bills in the interest of women.

PIERCE, Mrs. Elizabeth Cumings, poet and author, born in Fulton, N.Y., in 1850. She comes of good American ancestry. Her grandfather, Levi Cummings, served with some distinction in the War of 1812, and three of her great-grandfathers served their country in the Revolution. Roger Williams, the founder of Providence, was an ancestor upon her father's side, and her mother, whose maiden name was Harriet Hartwell Perkins, had in her veins the blood of Samuel Gorton, even more than the ardent Roger the champion of religious liberty; the inventor, Joseph Jenckes; John Crandall, who was sent to jail for holding Baptist meetings, and Edward Wanton, who, from being an assistant in Quaker persecutions, turned Quaker preacher himself, and, in his descendants, furnished Newport colony with four governors, one of whom was the

feature of the "last day of school." Curiously enough, in spite of that early suggestion of future possibilities, the bugbear of Elizabeth's boarding-school days was composition-writing. In 1869 she became the wife of Rev. George Ross Pierce, a man of much culture and refinement. About 1876, over her maiden name, she began to write stories for children, which appeared in "*Wide-Awake*," the "*Independent*" and "*St. Nicholas*." Later, she began to write essays, under the pseudonym "*Rev. Uriah Xerxes Buttles, D.D.*" for the "*Christian Union*," and in those have appeared many shrewd and, at times, somewhat biting comments upon matters and things. A curious incident of that part of her work has been that what was pure fiction has been taken by people, of whose existence she never heard, for pure fact, or, more correctly, a description of performances in which they have taken part. Mrs. Pierce's stories, verses and essays have appeared not only in the publications noted, but also in "*Harper's Weekly*," "*Lippincott's Magazine*" and on one occasion the "*Scientific Monthly*." Her only long stories are "*The Tribulations of Ebenezer Meeker*," published in "*Belford's Magazine*" for May, 1889, and "*The Story of an Artist*," in "*Music*." In 1891 she published a juvenile serial, "*Matilda Archambeau Van Dorn*," in "*Wide Awake*," and she had a serial in "*Little Men and Women*" for 1892.

PIERCE, Mrs. Jane Means Appleton, wife of Franklin Pierce, the fourteenth President of the United States, born in Hampton, N.H., 12th March, 1806, and died in Andover, Mass., 2nd December, 1863. Her father, Rev. Jesse Appleton, D.D., became the president of Bowdoin College one year after her birth. Miss Appleton received a liberal education and was reared in an atmosphere of refined Christian influences. She was a bright child, but her health was never strong, and she grew more and more delicate and nervous as she advanced to womanhood. In 1834 she became the wife of Hon. Franklin Pierce, then of Hillsborough and a member of the House of Representatives in Washington. Three sons were born to them, two of whom died in early youth. The youngest, Benjamin, was killed 6th January, 1853, in a railroad accident near Lawrence, Mass. His death, which happened in the presence of his parents, shocked Mrs. Pierce so that she never fully recovered her health. In 1838 they removed to Concord, N.H., where both are buried. Mrs. Pierce's illness kept Mr. Pierce from accepting various honors that were tendered to him by President Polk. When she went to the White House as mistress, she was in an exhausted condition, but she bore up well under the onerous duties of her position. In 1857 she went with her husband to the island of Madeira, where they remained for six months. In 1857 and 1858 they traveled in Portugal, Spain, France, Italy, Switzerland, England and Germany. Of her reign in the White House it may be said that her administration was characterized by refinement and exaltation. Politics she never liked. All her instincts were in the line of the good and the lovely in life. She was respected and admired by her contemporaries.

PITBLADO, Mrs. Euphemia Wilson, was born in Edinburgh, Scotland. Her father was a lawyer and was of the same family as Prof. John Wilson, better known as "*Christopher North*." Her mother was a near relative of Dr. Dick, the Christian philosopher and astronomer. She received her education in Edinburgh and in Winnington Hall, near the old city of Chester, England. In that college all the students were obliged to study



ELIZABETH CUMINGS PIERCE.

great-grandfather of Elizabeth. As a child, Mrs. Pierce loved books and, as she phrases it, "all outdoors." She says she was remarkable for nothing, save fleetness of foot. There were plenty of books in her home, but she counted that day lost which was spent entirely indoors. The grass, the flowers, the birds, the insects, even the snow and the rain were her intimates. At about the age of eight she began her literary work by writing a dialogue, which she taught her little schoolmates during recess. The teacher, overhearing the performance, asked Elizabeth where she found it. "I made it up," was the reply. Whereupon the teacher accused the small author of falsifying and proceeded to exorcise the evil demon by means of a rose branch well furnished with thorns. The dots of blood upon her frock, where the thorns had impressed their exhortation to truthfulness, made no impression upon Elizabeth's spirit. After due apology to the parents, the teacher made the dialogue the chief

French and converse in it during school hours, that they might speak it fluently. She received there a thorough musical and vocal education and the opportunity of hearing classical music. Afterwards,



EUPHEMIA WILSON PITBLADO.

in this country, she got up, and often participated in, concerts, and at one time was leader of a choir. Mrs. Pitblado was a student in the Chautauqua school for several years. She also studied drawing and painting, but had not much time for the development of that talent. Her home in Edinburgh having been broken up after the death of her father, she came to America to live with her oldest sister, the wife of a Presbyterian minister. Here she became the wife of Rev. C. B. Pitblado, D.D., of the Methodist Episcopal Church. She had previously become a member of that church and was greatly interested in its services, especially those in which women might speak, having been deprived of that privilege in the Presbyterian Church, the church of her father. She engaged with her husband in evangelistic work, and has led his meetings and supplied his pulpit. She helped in the inquiry meetings of the Boston Tabernacle, in response to a call from Rev. D. L. Moody for such Christian workers. When the woman's crusade was inaugurated, she was ready to work with the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and has been an active member ever since of that organization. While her husband was pastor of a church in Manchester, N. H., a great temperance wave passed through the State, and Mrs. Pitblado was invited to give temperance addresses in many towns and villages, and she organized the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Nashua, N. H., with about sixty members. She always believed in the right of a sister with her brother to equal opportunities for education and work, and to that end she has advocated the advancement of women in every department of life. In their behalf she has spoken before conventions of the Woman's Christian

Temperance Union, woman's suffrage associations, woman's foreign missionary societies and before the legislature in the capitol in Hartford, Conn., and she has been sent a delegate to the annual Woman's Christian Temperance Union convention in New York, the annual Woman's Foreign Missionary Society in Lowell and Boston, Mass., and to the National Woman Suffrage Association in Washington, D. C. She has contributed articles from time to time to several papers on that and other related topics, besides giving addresses before clubs and societies. She is a member of the executive committee of the New England Woman Suffrage Association and an honorary member of the Campello, Mass., League, of which she was the first president. She is a member of the National American Woman Suffrage Association. She is a charter member of the Woman's Educational and Industrial Union of Providence, R. I., where her husband was at one time stationed. She has had five children, two only of whom are living.

PITTSINGER, MRS. ELIZA A., poet, born in Westhampton, Mass., 18th March, 1837. Her father was of German descent, and a most humane man. Her mother was of Anglo-Saxon birth and blended unusual personal attractions with a nature bold and aspiring. At the age of sixteen Eliza was the teacher of a school in her native State, and she afterwards occupied a position as proof reader and reviewer in a large stereotype establishment in Boston. She went to California, where she soon became known by her stirring war-songs and poems written during the Civil War. Her pen has kept pace with the march of thought that leaves its marks upon the present age. She writes wholly from inspiration. Her heart is filled with philan-



ELIZA A. PITTSINGER.

thropy and abhorrence of oppression. Freedom and justice to all is her motto. She accepts the theory of reincarnation, embodiments in the material form, and the varied experiences thereby

obtained, to prepare it for its immortal destiny. That idea is embodied in a number of her most remarkable poems. She was chosen the poet for the fortieth anniversary celebration of the raising of the first American flag in California. She wrote a stirring poem for the four-hundredth anniversary of the birth of Martin Luther, which was recited by herself and others on that occasion. Her poems are varied and numerous. With the exception of eight years spent in the northern Atlantic States, she has lived in San Francisco since the days of the war. Her home is with her only sister, Mrs. Ingram Holcomb, who is known among her friends as a woman of sterling qualities.

PLIMPTON, Mrs. Hannah R. Cope, Woman's Relief Corps worker, born in Hanover, Ohio,



HANNAH R. COPE PLIMPTON.

30th June, 1841. She is in a direct line of descendants from Oliver Cope, a Quaker, who came to America with William Penn in 1662. Her father, Nathan Cope, and mother, Elizabeth Taylor, were reared in West Chester, Pa. After their marriage, in 1833, they emigrated to the "Far West," to eastern Ohio, Columbiana county, where their daughter Hannah was born, in the town of Hanover. In 1856 Mr. Cope moved to Cincinnati, Ohio, to give his children better educational advantages. In a few years Miss Cope became one of the teachers in the public schools of that city, teaching for four years in Mt. Auburn. It was during that time, in the spring of 1862, after the battle of Shiloh, when the wounded soldiers were sent up the Ohio river to Cincinnati, and a call was made for volunteers to help take care of them, that she, with her mother, responded and did what they could in ministering to the needs of the sick and afflicted ones, providing many delicacies and such things as were needed in a hastily-improvised hospital. Finally the old orphan asylum was secured and fitted up as comfortably as possible, and called the Washington Park Military Hospital. Many of

the convalescent soldiers were entertained in the home of Miss Cope. After the close of the war she became the wife of Mr. Silas W. Plimpton, Jr., of Providence, R. I., and moved to Caldwell county, Mo., residing there nine years, and moving from there to her present home in Denison, Iowa. She has always taken an active part in church and temperance work, having served as treasurer and secretary in various societies, and as secretary of the local Woman's Christian Temperance Union for fifteen years. At the institution of John A. Logan Corps, No. 56, in March, 1885, in Denison, with Mrs. McHenry as its president, Mrs. Plimpton was her secretary. The following year Mrs. McHenry was elected department president, and Mrs. Plimpton served as department secretary. The next year she was department instituting and installing officer, and in 1889, during Mrs. Stocking's administration as department president of Iowa, she was department secretary, working again with Mrs. McHenry, who was department treasurer. In December, 1889, Mrs. McHenry was elected conductor of John A. Logan Corps No. 56, and Mrs. Plimpton was her assistant. They both served in that capacity until the National convention, held in Boston, 5th August, 1890, when she was appointed national secretary of the Woman's Relief Corps. In the fall of 1891 she was elected matron of the National Woman's Relief Corps Home, in Madison, Lake county, Ohio.

PLOWMAN, Mrs. Idora M., author, born near Talladega, Ala., in 1843. She is known by her pen-name "Betsy Hamilton." She is a daughter of the late Gen. William B. McClellan and of Mrs. Martha Roby McClellan. Her father traced the lineage of his family to William Wallace,



IDORA M. PLOWMAN.

of Scotland. He was a graduate of West Point, and before the Civil War held the office of Brigadier-General, commanding the militia troops of the counties of Talladega, Clay and Randolph,

Ala. While quite young, Idora Elizabeth McClellan, became the wife of a brilliant young lawyer, Albert W. Plowman, of Talladega. Mr. Plowman died suddenly a few years after marriage. Recently



MRS. L. H. PLUMB.

Mrs. Plowman became the wife, in Atlanta, Ga., of Capt. M. V. Moore, of the editorial staff of the Atlanta "Constitution." Their home is in Auburn, Ala. "Betsy Hamilton" is the author of innumerable dialect sketches depicting the humorous side of life, life as seen by herself on the old time plantations, and in the backwoods among the class denominated as Southern "Crackers." Her first sketch, "Betsy's Trip to Town," written in 1872, was printed in a Talladega paper. The article revealed at once the fine and wonderful genius of its author. She was afterwards regularly engaged for a number of years on the great southern weekly, "Sunny South," and on the "Constitution," papers published in Atlanta, Ga. Her articles were entitled "The Backwoods," "Familiar Letters," and "Betsy Hamilton to Her Cousin Saleny." At the personal request of Mr. Conant, the editor of "Harper's Weekly," several of her sketches went to that paper, and were illustrated as they appeared in its columns. The late Henry W. Grady was her warm personal friend and aided much in bringing her talent before the world. Her articles have been copied in some of the European papers. While the "Betsy Hamilton Sketches" have given their author a wide fame and deserved popularity, doubtless her highest and most popular achievements have been reached in her public recitations and impersonations upon the stage of the characters she has so vividly portrayed. Her acting is to the very life; it has been pronounced of the very highest and most superb order, one writer calling her the "Joe Jefferson" among women.

PLUMB, Mrs. L. H., financier, born in Sand Lake, N. Y., 23rd June, 1841. She has lived in Illinois since 1870. Her husband died in 1882, and

after his death she took charge of his estate. She was elected vice-president of the Union National Bank of Streator, Ill., of which her husband had been president for years. She is a woman of liberal education, sound business judgment, great tact and wide experience in practical affairs. She is interested in temperance work. Her work in that reform began in 1877. She was one of the charter members of the Woman's Temperance Publishing Association. She was one of the charter members and originators of the temperance hospital in Chicago, Ill. Since 1890, while retaining her business interests in Streator, she has made her home in Wheaton, Ill., in order to superintend the education of her four children, who are attending school there. Mrs. Plumb is as successful a home-maker as she is a business woman and financier.

PLUNKETT, Mrs. Harriette M., sanitary reformer, born in Hadley, Mass., 6th February, 1826. Her maiden name was Harriette Merrick Hodge. The town, though a community of farmers, had the unusual and perpetual advantage of an endowed school, Hopkins Academy, which early in the century was a famous fitting school, and even after its prestige as such was eclipsed by Andover and Exeter, it still afforded exceptional opportunities to the daughters of the town, who could better be spared from bread-winning toil than the sons. There Miss Hodge obtained her early education, alternating her attendance in school with terms of teaching in the district schools in her own and adjoining towns, till, in 1845, desiring to improve herself still farther, she became a pupil of the Young Ladies' Institute of Pittsfield, Mass., at that time one of the leading schools in the country. There, in 1846, she



HARRIETTE M. PLUNKETT.

was graduated, being one of the first class who received diplomas. She taught in the school a year, and then became the wife of Hon. Thomas F. Plunkett. Theirs proved a remarkably happy

union, which lasted twenty-eight years, till his death in 1875, during which time she was principally absorbed in domestic duties and the care of a large family. In 1869 he had a very important share in the establishment of the Massachusetts State Board of Health, the first State board established in this country. Mrs. Plunkett became greatly interested in sanitary matters through her husband's influence, and was especially anxious to awaken in the women of America an interest in the theory and practice of household sanitation. She was convinced that, if the women of the country would inform themselves of what is needed, and see that it is put in practice, there would be a great gain in the saving and lengthening of life and in making it more effective and happy while it lasts. To promote that cause she wrote many newspaper articles, and in 1885 published a valuable book "Women, Plumbers and Doctors," containing practical directions for securing a healthful home, and she probably would have continued to fulfill what seemed a mission to her, had not a great calamity befallen her only son, Dr. Edward L. Plunkett. In his twenty-first year, while studying to become a mechanical engineer, he became totally blind. After the first shock and grief were passed, he resolved to study medicine and enrolled himself as a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, his mother becoming his reader and constant assistant. Through the use of pictures and models, she was enabled to make herself his intelligent helper, and by taking a five-year course instead of the usual three, he was graduated with honor and at once set about the instruction of medical undergraduates in the capacity of "coach" or "quiz-master," a work to which he brought great enthusiasm and indomitable will, and in which he had achieved notable success, when, in 1890, after a week's illness, he died. The work to which Mrs. Plunkett had dedicated herself having thus fallen from her hands, she at once resumed her pen and returned to sanitary subjects, though at the same time producing other articles, political, educational and aesthetic, for various magazines and journals. One on the increasing longevity of the human race, entitled "Our Grandfather Died Too Soon," in the "Popular Science Monthly," attracted wide attention. Her leaning towards the prevention and healing of disease is ever conspicuous, and she is probably most widely known in connection with the establishment and growth of a cottage hospital in Pittsfield, Mass., called "The House of Mercy," started in 1874, of which she is president. It was the first one of its class, to be supported by current contributions from all religious denominations, in this country. She belongs to the great army of working optimists.

POLK, Mrs. Sarah Childress, wife of James K. Polk, eleventh Governor of Tennessee and eleventh President of the United States, born in Murfreesboro, Tenn., 4th September, 1803, and died in Nashville, Tenn., 16th August, 1891. She was the daughter of Joel and Elizabeth Childress, of Rutherford county, Tenn. She was educated in the Moravian Seminary, Salem, N. C., and on 1st January, 1824, she became the wife of Mr. Polk, then a member of the legislature of Tennessee, of which during the previous session he had been clerk. They took up their residence in Columbia, Maury county, where Mr. Polk had for some time practiced law. The following year he was elected to Congress, and she accompanied him to the National Capital. There she became noted for her quick sympathy, ready tact and graceful manners, for a lovely and inspiring womanhood, and for her devotion to her husband, whose ambition in

political life she seconded. Theirs was a union of heart and life, full of strength and blessing to both, growing in tenderness and devotion. Mrs. Polk stamped herself on the social life of Washington and impressed all with whom she was brought into contact as being a woman of deep piety and profound convictions, a noble character made up of strength, individuality and gentleness, clinging love and single-hearted devotion to her husband, relatives and friends. Her experience in the National Capital prepared her for the duties that devolved upon her as the wife of the governor of the State in 1839. In Nashville she became at once the social leader. She was as successful as Mr. Polk was, though he was then declared to be one of the most statesmanlike, prudent, thoughtful and conscientious of the governors of Tennessee. After a brief season of rest from official cares he was elected President of the United States. In 1845 they again became residents of Washington.



Mrs. James K. Polk

SARAH CHILDRESS POLK.

During his term of office Mrs. Polk achieved her greatest successes as a social leader. As the mistress of the White House she set an example of American simplicity that has become one of the traditions of the presidential mansion. Gentle, dignified, courteous, approachable and bright, she was esteemed equally by the high and the lowly. Well-informed, thoughtful, vivacious, her conversation had a charm for all, while she kept strictly within the sphere of a true and noble womanhood. In domestic life she did not neglect the little duties of the household, while she kept in sympathy with her husband's deeper cares. She banished dancing from the President's mansion and wine from the table, except at the State dinners, and it was all done so kindly that none were offended. Upon the close of his term they journeyed homeward by way of New Orleans and the Mississippi river, stopping in Memphis for a day or two. There the ex-president in a speech to his friends predicted

the greatness of our country and stated it to be his intention to cross the Atlantic, accompanied by his wife, and pass a year in foreign travel before settling down in the home he had purchased in Nashville. A few days after his arrival in Nashville, Mr. Polk was seized with cholera and survived but a little while. He died generally regretted. His widow since then and until her death lived faithfully devoted to the memory of her dead. She gave herself with earnest purpose to the work of making others happy. She was a center of social attention in the city, and with gracious tact and unfailing kindness she made her circle bright. Having no children of her own, she took a little niece, two years old, and reared her with motherly care. From her she received the dutiful and loving devotion of a daughter, and her age was gladdened by the voices of children and children's children gathering about that daughter and her child.

POLLARD, Miss Josephine, poet and author, born in New York, N. Y., 17th October, 1834, and died there 15th August, 1892. Her father was a native of New Braintree, Mass. While he was a child, the family removed to Cazenovia, N. Y. On reaching his majority he went to New York City to make his fortune, and succeeded in a few years, by his own efforts, in becoming one of the leading architects in the metropolis. Miss Pollard's mother was of good old Puritan stock, well educated, and a woman of noble impulses. At an early age Josephine gave evidence of poetic talent, and, while a pupil in Sprangler Institute, she wrote a poem descriptive of Cole's pictures, the "Voyage of Life," which were then on public exhibition. That was her first published poem. In school, composition day was her delight, and her efforts

appeared in the Harper periodicals and in the New York "Ledger." She was a frequent contributor to those periodicals. She wrote many stories, among them the "Gypsy Books." Her later works were written in words of one syllable, "Our Hero, Gen. Grant," "Life of Christopher Columbus," "The Bible for Young People" and "The Wonderful Story of Jesus." When the Sorosis Club was organized, she was one of its charter members. Owing to her continued ill health, she felt constrained to withdraw. She remained in warm sympathy with the club and was always interested in its welfare.

POLLOCK, Mrs. Louise, pioneer kindergartner, born in Erfurt, Prussia, 29th October, 1832.



LOUISE POLLOCK.



JOSEPHINE POLLARD.

were nearly always in rhyme. She wrote many verses and songs, that have been widely sung. In person she was never strong, the frail body often hindering her in her good work. Many of her poems

Her father, Frederick Wilhelm Plessner, was an officer in the Prussian army. Retiring from active service and pensioned by Emperor Wilhelm, he devoted the rest of his life to literary labors. His history, German and French grammars, arithmetic and geometry were used as text-books in the Prussian military schools. He took special delight in directing the education of his youngest daughter, Louise, who at an early age showed a marked preference for literary pursuits. On her way to Paris, where she was sent at the age of sixteen to complete her knowledge of French, she made the acquaintance of George H. Pollock, of Boston, Mass., whose wife she became about two years later in London. Even at that time she was interested in books treating of the subjects of infant training, hygiene and physiology. In 1859, with five children constituting their family, Mrs. Pollock was first made acquainted with the kindergarten philosophy, by receiving from her German relatives a copy of everything that had been published upon the subject up to that time. Her first work as an educator was in her own family. Her husband being overtaken by illness and financial reverses, Mrs. Pollock began to turn her ability to pecuniary

account, and commenced her literary work in earnest. Executing a commission from Mr. Sharnland, of Boston, she selected seventy songs from the German for which she wrote the words. Then she translated four medical works for Dio Lewis, and a number of historical stories, besides writing for several periodicals. In 1861 her "Child's Story Book" was published. Among the kindergarten works received from Germany was a copy of Lena Morgenstern's "Paradise of Childhood," which she translated in 1862 into English. Adopting the system in her own family, she became so enthusiastic on the subject that she sent her daughter Susan to Berlin, where she took the teacher's training in the kindergarten seminary there. In 1862, upon the request of Nathaniel T. Allen, principal of the English and classical school in West Newton, Mass., Mrs. Pollock opened a kindergarten in connection therewith, the first pure kindergarten in America. During 1863 she wrote four lengthy articles on the kindergarten, which were published in the "Friend of Progress" in New York. Those were among the earliest contributions to kindergarten literature in this country. In 1874 Mrs. Pollock visited Berlin for the purpose of studying the kindergarten system in operation there. Upon her return to America in October, 1874, the family removed to the city of Washington, where her Le Droit Park Kindergarten was opened, and her series of lectures to mothers was commenced. Her sixty hygienic and fifty-six educational rules, which she wrote in connection with those lectures, were first published in the "New England Journal of Education." Other works from her pen are the "National Kindergarten Manual" (Boston, 1889), "National Kindergarten Songs and Plays" (Boston, 1880), and her latest song-book, "Cheerful Echoes" (Boston, 1888). She continues to write for educational papers. In 1880, through President Garfield, who was a patron of her daughter's school, she presented a memorial to Congress, asking an appropriation to found a free National Kindergarten Normal School in Washington. That was signed by all the chief educators of this country, but was unsuccessful. Nothing daunted, she presented another memorial to Congress the next year through Senator Harris, of Tennessee, and the succeeding year one by Senator Ingalls, of Kansas, but without success. Then she turned from Congress to providence, and with better success, for, after giving a very profitable entertainment on 12th February, 1883, the Pensoara Free Kindergarten, with the motto, "Inasmuch as ye have done it to the least of these, ye have done it unto me," was opened. In order to raise the necessary funds for its continuance, a subscription list was started at the suggestion of Mrs. Rutherford B. Hayes, who, during her life, was a regular subscriber. That list has had the names of all the Presidents with their cabinets, and the school has been maintained by subscriptions ever since. In connection with that kindergarten Mrs. Pollock has a nursery maids' training class in the care of young children. In Buffalo, San Francisco, Boston, Chicago and other places, nursery maids' training schools have lately been opened upon somewhat the same plan. Mrs. Pollock is the principal, with her daughter, of the National Kindergarten and Kindergarten Normal Institute, for the training of teachers, over a hundred of whom are filling honorable positions throughout the country.

POMEROY, Mrs. Genie Clark, author, born in Iowa City, Iowa, in April, 1867. Her father, Rush Clark, when a young man, was an Iowa pioneer. Both parents were college graduates. Her mother was a teacher. The mother

yielded her young life that her child might live. Mr. Clark again married in a few years, and to this union several children were born, of which two are now living. When Genie Clark was eleven years old she went to Washington, D. C., to be with her father during his second term in Congress. After his death in 1879, she returned to her former home and lived with her guardian at his country seat near Iowa City. Two years were afterward spent in Schellsburg, Pa., with relatives. At the age of fourteen she was fitted in the public schools of Iowa City for the University, from which, after the freshman year, she was sent to Callanan College, in Des Moines, where she studied two years. There she met and became the wife of Carl H. Pomeroy, a son of the president of the college. After their marriage Mr. Pomeroy took the chair of history in the college, and Mrs. Pomeroy remained as a pupil. Both afterward returned to Iowa City and entered school, the one in the post-



GENIE CLARK POMEROY.

graduate law department, and the other in the collegiate. In 1888 they moved to Seattle, Wash., and afterward to Hoquiam, in the same State. In Seattle Mrs. Pomeroy for the first time made literature a matter of business as well as pleasure, contributing to the "Press," "Washington Magazine," "Woman's Journal" of Boston, "Pacific Christian Advocate," "Time," "West Shore," and other publications. Mrs. Pomeroy writes bright and strong stories, sketches and essays, but it is chiefly as a poet she is known. Her verse is delicate, fanciful and pure. She is an omnivorous reader.

POND, Mrs. Nella Brown, dramatic reader, born in Springfield, Mass., 7th May, 1858. Her maiden name was Nella Frank Brown. She is an accomplished reader and stands in the front rank of the women of America who have made their mark upon the platform. Her father, Dr. Enoch Brown, was an eminent physician of Springfield, Mass., for

some years, and afterwards moved to New York, where he died, while Mrs. Pond was quite young. The family then went to Middletown, Conn., and finally became permanent residents of Boston. It



NELLA BROWN POND.

was there Mrs. Pond's natural dramatic talent became known to a few friends, who induced her to become a member of the Park Dramatic Company, an amateur organization of great excellence. She appeared for the first time as Margaret Elmore in "Love's Sacrifice" and achieved an instantaneous success. She remained with the company during that season, and her great dramatic talent secured for her a widespread popularity and won recognition from prominent professionals. She received numerous flattering offers from managers of leading metropolitan theaters, but refused them all, having conscientious scruples against going on the stage. Mrs. Thomas Barry, then leading lady of the Boston Theater, became greatly interested in her and advised that she appear upon the lyceum platform as a reader, prophesying that she would soon become celebrated. Through Mrs. Barry's exertions an engagement was effected with the Redpath Lyceum Bureau, and Mrs. Pond at once assumed a position and gained a popularity which successive seasons have only served to intensify. In 1880 she became the wife of Ozias W. Pond, of Boston, the well-known manager of musical and literary celebrities. Her husband died in February, 1892. Her home is in Boston, Mass.

POOLE, Mrs. Hester Martha, author, artist and critic, was born in western Vermont, about 1843. Her maiden name was Hester M. Hunt. She inherited poetical and literary tastes, which were developed by study and travel. At an early age she wrote poems and stories, which were often published. After she became the wife of C. O. Poole, and while taking an extended tour through Europe, she furnished a series of letters to daily papers in New York City, in which was begun her

first regular contributions to the press. Interrupted for some time by domestic duties, her contributions were resumed in the "Continent" and "Manhattan" magazines. Those consisted chiefly of illustrated articles upon the arts of decoration, and have been followed in various publications by a large number of critical and descriptive essays upon those and similar topics. Her series of articles applied to the house has appeared in the "Home Maker," another in "Good Housekeeping," and a large number of her illustrated articles appeared from time to time in the "Decorator and Furnisher" of New York. In them have been furnished original schemes for house decoration, which have been widely copied. Another series, "From Attic to Cellar," was furnished to the "Home Magazine," and a still longer series, "The Philosophy of Living," was contributed by Mrs. Poole to "Good Housekeeping." In spite of her fondness for art, all her tastes incline her rather to studies of a nature purely literary, ethical or reformatory. Upon one or another of those topics she has frequently given conversations or lectures in drawing-rooms. In those fields also her papers have found acceptance with the "Chautauquan," the "Arena," the "Union Signal," the "Ladies' Home Journal" and many others. During several years she edited with success a column upon "Woman and the Household" in a weekly newspaper of a high character, and also wrote leading editorials for journals on ethics and reform. Her last book, entitled "Fruits and How to Use Them" (New York, 1891), is unique and has attained a large circulation. Mrs. Poole is known as an enthusiastic worker and advocate for the advancement of women, with their higher education. She has been almost from the



HESTER MARTHA POOLE.

beginning an officer of Sorosis, is a member of the New York Woman's Press Club, and believes that the progress of humanity depends upon the unfolding of a noble womanhood. Some of Mrs. Poole's

verses, always tender and graceful, are to be found in "Harper's Encyclopædia of Poetry." Her present residence is in Metuchen, N. J.

POPE, Mrs. Cora Scott Pond, born in Sheboygan, Wis., 2nd March, 1856. She is a second cousin on her father's side of General Winfield Scott. Her father was born in Calais, Me., and her mother in St. John, New Brunswick. After marriage they went immediately to the West, settling first in Sheboygan, in 1850, and then moved to Two Rivers, Wabasha, Minn., Chippewa Falls, and finally settled in Eau Claire, Wis. Miss Pond was the third in a family of eight children, three girls and five boys. She attended the public schools regularly and added to her already robust constitution by outdoor games, until she was fifteen years old. She could run as fast as the boys, who were invariably her playmates. There were no books or libraries in the town, and from fifteen to twenty-one years of age she devoted herself to music and social interests. She desired above all things to finish her education in the University of Wisconsin. Her father was a successful inventor of machinery and booms for milling and logging purposes. Her mother was indefatigable in her care of the children. The question of expense was a crucial one, with so large a family to support, but it was decided that her wish should be gratified and, in her twenty-second year, Miss Pond entered the State University. She was unable to interest herself particularly in mathematics or the languages, but whatever related to the English and to history, literature, rhetoric and oratory was especially attractive. She decided to fit herself as a teacher of oratory and, not wishing to finish any prescribed course in the university, after studying there three years, she set out for Boston alone in 1880, one of the first young women in her city, in those days, to go away from home, and adopt a profession. She entered the department of oratory of the New England Conservatory of Music. In 1883 she was graduated first in her class. For one year afterward she taught with her professor in the conservatory. While there, she was much interested in woman's work at the polls, in woman suffrage and temperance, and because of special work done alone in the hardest ward of the city, where no woman had ever labored before, she was invited by Mrs. Lucy Stone to help them organize the State for woman suffrage. Miss Pond had intended to teach for ten years and then go West and take up the work for women, but she decided to accept the proposition. She continued the work and organized eighty-seven woman suffrage leagues in Massachusetts, more than had ever been organized before, arranged lectures, spoke in the meetings and raised money to carry on the State work for six years. Although engaged in that work, she was interested in every reform. Her first great effort in raising money was in 1887, when she organized a woman suffrage bazaar. It was held in Music Hall, Boston, for one week. Over six-thousand dollars were cleared. After that most of her time was spent in raising money for State work. While teaching in the conservatory, Miss Pond arranged five-minute sketches from Dickens, Shakespeare and other authors, and presented them with her scholars to the public in the conservatory. In 1889 she arranged national historical events in the same way to raise money for the State work. The inventive mind of her father showed itself in that. The pictures for dramatic expression arranged themselves, in one evening, spontaneously in her mind. She called it "The National Pageant" and copyrighted her programme. The idea was not at first received with enthusiasm by some of the prominent women of Boston. Two only stood by

her and said "Go on." "The National Pageant" was given in Hollis Street Theater, 9th May, 1889. The house was crowded at two dollars per ticket. It was a grand success. Over one-thousand dollars were cleared at one matinée performance. Miss Pond decided to give up her State work, devote herself to "The National Pageant" and give it for various societies of women to help them raise money to carry on their work. Seconded by Mrs. Mary A. Livermore, who had always been to her as a godmother in her Boston work, and by a prominent business woman of Boston, Miss Amanda M. Lougee, Miss Pond made her venture and carried it into the large cities of the country, and has given one performance each month since then for local societies, and raised many thousands of dollars for charitable purposes. She gave it in Chicago, in the Auditorium, the first historical work given after the decision by Congress to hold the Columbian Exposition in that city. In one night



CORA SCOTT POND POPE.

six-thousand-two-hundred-fifty dollars were cleared. While in Chicago, Miss Pond met a man of excellent business ability, John T. Pope, who assisted her in the pageant for over a year. They were married 29th December, 1891, and make their home in Chicago.

POPE, Mrs. Marion Manville, poet and author, born in La Crosse, Wis., 13th July, 1859. She is the daughter of Mrs. Helen A. Manville, the well-known author, of La Crosse. Marion was an active, intelligent and precocious child. In her early childhood she wrote verses in great numbers, and most of her work was surprisingly good to come from the pen of one so young. Some of those earlier productions she included with later ones in her first published book, "Over the Divide" (Philadelphia, 1888). The volume has passed through several editions, and the critics of high repute have received it favorably. Many of the poems contained in the book are much read by

dramatic readers. Miss Manville became the wife on 22nd September, 1891, of Charles A. Pope, of Valparaíso, Chili, and her permanent home will be in that city. She traveled after marriage in Cuba



MARION MANVILLE POPE.

and Mexico. Mrs. Pope is a woman of liberal education and varied talents and accomplishments. She is a dramatic reader, a pupil of the Lyceum School in New York City. She is an artist of merit, and her work includes crayon, oils and pen and ink. She models well, and some of her heads are genuinely artistic. She is a social favorite and delights in society. Her poems have found wide currency, but she believes that her best work is her prose fiction. Her love for children has led her to write for them, and in their behalf she has contributed both prose and verse to "St. Nicholas," "Wide Awake," "Our Little Ones," "The Nursery," "Babyhood" and other periodicals devoted to the young. Her work shows, not only true poetic gifts, but also that other indispensable thing, careful thinking and proper attention to form, without which no author can do work that will endure. Her poems are clear-cut and finely polished.

PORTER, Mrs. Alice Hobbins, journalist, born in Staffordshire, Eng., 9th February, 1854. She is a daughter of Joseph Hobbins, M. D., Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, and of Sarah Badger Jackson, of Newton, Mass., a descendant on her father's side of the famous Jackson family, which gave forty of its men, including Gen. Michael Jackson, the friend of Washington, to the Revolutionary War, and on her mother's side from the Russell family, of Rhode Island. Jonathan Russell, her grand-uncle, was one of the commissioners who negotiated the concluding treaty with Great Britain in Ghent, and later was minister plenipotentiary to Sweden. His wife was educated in the school of Madame Campan, in St. Germain, and received a gold medal from

Napoleon I, in 1807, for her skill in drawing and painting. She afterwards painted under Benjamin West, who gave her his palette of colors which, with some drawings presented to her by Verney, are still preserved in the family. Mrs. Porter's early life was spent in Madison, Wis. In 1877 she went to Chicago and made her first venture in journalism as correspondent for the Milwaukee "Sentinel" and the Cincinnati "Enquirer," contributing frequently to the Chicago "Times" and "News,"¹⁵ and to the Wisconsin "State Journal." She became a member of the "Inter-Ocean" staff and was promoted successively to religious editor, dramatic editor, and finally as writer of special articles. In 1879 she went to New York as correspondent for several western newspapers, and while there was regularly on the staff of the New York "Graphic," and a frequent contributor to the New York "Sun," and occasionally to the "Herald" and "World." She contributed to "Harper's Magazine" and "Bradstreet's," and wrote the prize sketch in a Christmas number of the "Spirit of the Times," which was entirely made up of contributions from the eight best-known women correspondents of America. Later she visited Europe, twice as correspondent for New York and western papers, and after she became the wife of Robert P. Porter, journalist and statistician, she accompanied him on his industrial investigations abroad. She wrote a series of letters for a syndicate, embracing thirty of the principal journals of the country, and special letters to the New York "World," Philadelphia "Press," "National Tribune," and other papers, most of which were reprinted in England. Up to the time of her marriage she wrote principally under the pen-name "Cress." When Mr. Por-



ALICE HOBBIKS PORTER.

ter founded the New York "Press," in 1887, Mrs. Porter joined the editorial staff and contributed special articles, which attracted wide-spread attention. She edited Mr. Porter's letters and essays on

the condition of the working classes abroad. During Mr. Porter's residence in Washington as superintendent of census, Mrs. Porter has been occupied with family cares and social obligations, and has written only in aid of working women, educational projects and in behalf of suffering children. She has recently assumed the editorship of a paper in eastern Tennessee, in the development of which part of the country Mr. Porter is greatly interested.

PORTER, Mrs. Florence Collins, temperance worker, born in Caribou, Me., 14th August,



FLORENCE COLLINS PORTER.

1853. Her father, Hon. Samuel W. Collins, was one of the early pioneers of Aroostook county. Her early surroundings were those incidental to a new country. In November, 1873, she became the wife of Charles W. Porter, a Congregational clergyman. Besides the pastorate in Caribou, her husband has also a church in Old Town and Winthrop, their present home. Her interests have been longer identified with Caribou, for not only were her girlhood days spent there, but ten years also of her married life. At about fifteen years of age she began to write for the newspapers and periodicals. Since then she has done more or less journalistic work and has also contributed short sketches and stories to various publications. During the last five years she has been interested in public temperance reform, with good success as a lecturer. She first came into public work upon the platform through her husband's encouragement, influence and co-operation. At the formation of the Non-partisan Woman's Christian Temperance Union, in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1889, she was chosen national secretary of literature and press-work. In that capacity she is now actively engaged, with plenty of work to do and widening possibilities.

PORTER, Miss Rose, religious novelist, was born in New York, N. Y. Her father, David Collins Porter, was a wealthy New Yorker. He died in 1845, while Rose was an infant. Her mother

was a cultured woman, the daughter of an English army officer. Miss Porter's early years were spent in New York and in their summer home in Catskill-on-the-Hudson. She was educated in New York, with the exception of a year abroad. After completing her education, she and her mother made their home in New Haven, Conn. The mother died several years ago, and Miss Porter has kept her home in New Haven, where, with her servants, she lives in English style. Her books have a large sale. Her first success was "Summer Drift-Wood for the Winter Fire." Notwithstanding the fact that she has been an invalid for years, her pen has been busy and prolific, and illness has not been sufficient to break her courageous spirit or to check the operations of her bright, active, well-stored mind. Her work is all of the moral order, but she is by no means a sickly sentimentalist. Her books are healthful in tone. As a writer of quiet religious romance she stands in the first rank. Fastidious critics in both secular and religious papers commend her work for its evident and successful mission to the world, graceful style and pure English. She has published thirty-three or more volumes.

POST, Mrs. Amalia Barney Simons, woman suffragist, born in Johnson, Lamoille county, Vt., 30th January, 1836. Her ancestors were prominent in early American history, one of them, Thomas Chittenden, being the first Governor of Vermont, and several were officers in the Revolutionary War and in the American army and navy in the War of 1812. Mrs. Post is the daughter of William Simons and Amalia Barney, of Johnson. Both parents were of sterling integrity and patriotism, and of great strength of character. Miss Simons, in Chicago, 1864, became the wife of Morton E. Post, and with



AMALIA BARNEY SIMONS POST.

her husband crossed the plains in 1866, settling in Denver, Colo., and moving to Cheyenne, Wyo., in 1867, where they have since lived. Her life in Wyoming has been closely identified with the story

of obtaining and maintaining equal political rights for Wyoming women, and to her, perhaps more than to any other individual, is due the fact that the women of Wyoming have to-day the right of suffrage. In 1869 the first legislature of Wyoming Territory granted to women the right to vote. The movement was an experimental one, and few expected that the women of the Territory would avail themselves of the privileges granted by the law. That the movement was a success and became a permanent feature of Wyoming's political history was due to the dignified and wise use of its privileges by the educated and cultured women of the Territory. Without lessening the respect in which they were held, Mrs. Post and other prominent women quietly assumed their political privileges and duties. Mrs. Post was for four years a member of the Territorial Central Committee of the Republican party. Several times she served on juries, and she was foreman of a jury composed of six men and six women, before which the first legal conviction for murder was had in the Territory. In 1871 she was a delegate to the Woman's National Convention in Washington, D. C., and before an audience of five-thousand people in Lincoln Hall she told of woman's emancipation in Wyoming. In the fall of 1871 the Wyoming legislature repealed the act granting suffrage to women. Mrs. Post, by a personal appeal to Governor Campbell, induced him to veto the bill. To Mrs. Post he said: "I came here opposed to woman suffrage, but the eagerness and fidelity with which you and your friends have performed political duties, when called upon to act, has convinced me that you deserve to enjoy those rights." A determined effort was made to pass the bill over the governor's veto. A canvass of the members had shown that the necessary two-thirds majority would probably be secured, though by the narrow margin of one vote. With political sagacity equal to that of any man, Mrs. Post decided to secure that one vote. By an earnest appeal to one of the best educated members, she won him to its support, and, upon the final ballot being taken upon the proposal to pass the bill over the governor's veto, that man, Senator Foster, voted "No," and woman suffrage became a permanency in Wyoming. From 1880 until 1884 Mrs. Post, whose husband was delegate to Congress from Wyoming during that time, resided in Washington, D. C. By her social tact and sterling womanly qualities she made many friends for the cause of woman suffrage among those who were inclined to believe that only the forward or immodest of the sex desired suffrage. For the past twenty years she has been a vice-president of the National Woman Suffrage Association. In 1890, after equal rights to Wyoming women had been secured irrevocably by the constitution adopted by the people of the new State, Mrs. Post was made president of the committees having in charge the statehood celebration. On that occasion a copy of the State constitution was presented to the women of the State by Judge M. C. Brown, who had been president of the constitutional convention which adopted it. Mrs. Post received the book on behalf of the women of the State.

POST, Mrs. Caroline Lathrop, poet and author, born in Ashford, Conn., in 1824. Her ancestry runs back to the New England Puritans. In her youth her family removed to Hartford, Conn. After her marriage she lived for some years in Pittsfield, Mass., after which she lived in Springfield, Ill., for twenty-five years. In that town she did the greater and the better part of her work. She has written verse since her childhood days. At the age of seven years she was a rhymer, and at the

age of twelve she was the possessor of a mass of manuscript of her own making. She had concealed her practice of rhyming and was so mortified, when her older sister discovered her work, that she thrust her productions into the fire. She continued to write verses all through her school-days, and in 1846 her poems were being published in the "Sunday Magazine," the "Advance," the "Golden Rule," "Life and Light," the "Floral World" and many other periodicals. She has written in prose a series of leaflets for the Woman's Board of Missions. She has been an unobtrusive and diligent worker in various lines. Her husband, C. R. Post, to whom she was married in 1862, was a business man in Springfield. He has encouraged her in all her good works. They have three sons, two of whom are engaged in business in Fort Worth,



CAROLINE LATHROP POST.

Tex., where Mrs. Post now makes her home. She has of late years done some writing, but she no longer wields her pen regularly.

POST, Miss Sarah E., physician, born in Cambria, Wis., 2nd November, 1853. She studied in the Milwaukee schools and was graduated from the high school in that city in 1874. She then entered the training school for nurses connected with Bellevue Hospital, in New York City, from which she was graduated in 1876, later becoming a student in the Woman's Medical College, New York Infirmary, from which she was graduated in 1882. Dr. Post has practiced in medicine in New York City, has been represented in medical literature, and in 1885 founded "The Nightingale," the first paper in the world published exclusively in the interests of nursing.

POTTER, Mrs. Cora Urquhart, actor, was born in New Orleans, La. Her maiden name was Cora Urquhart. Her father was a wealthy cotton-planter, and Cora in childhood lived a life of the typical southern kind, surrounded by wealth and refined associates. In her school-days she

showed a talent for recitation, and she was early engaged in amateur theatricals and in elocutionary entertainments. She became the wife of James Brown Potter, of New York City, a man of wealth



SARAH E. POST.

and high social standing in the metropolis. After her marriage she took a prominent part in New York society, and soon became famous locally as a reciter and emotional actor. In 1887 she went to Europe to study, and soon announced to her family and friends her intention to adopt the stage as a profession. In the Haymarket Theater, London, Eng., she made her début as Anne Sylvester in Wilkie Collins' "Man and Wife." The English critics praised her work. In June, 1887, she played Faustine de Bressier in "Civil War," and Inez in "Loyal Love," in the London Gaiety Theater. She made her first professional appearance in New York City, 31st October, 1887, in the Fifth Avenue Theater. In 1888 she brought out "Cleopatra" in a superb style, and in that role she eclipsed all her former successes. In 1890 she went to Australia on a professional tour, and was very well received. In 1891 she went to India and was enthusiastically received. Mrs. Potter is a handsome woman, and her stage work is characterized by great earnestness, directness, simplicity and intense dramatic force.

POTTER, Miss Jennie O'Neill, actor and dramatic reader, born in Wisconsin, in 1867. She made her début in Minneapolis, Minn., meeting immediately with decided success. Before she had been long out her talent attracted the attention of Major Pond, under whose direction she subsequently undertook her first tour throughout the Eastern States. Many in Washington remember her performances, which led to her becoming a favorite in Washington society, introduced by Mrs. Senator Dolph, and particularly and very cordially patronized by the Postmaster-General. In London,

bearing letters of introduction from a number of the most prominent social leaders and press men in the United States, she was warmly welcomed, and during her first season became a general favorite in the circles where she was invited to give her readings.

POTTS, Mrs. Anna M. Longshore, physician and medical lecturer, born in Attleboro, now Langhorne, Bucks county, Pa., 16th April, 1829. She was one of the class of eight brave young Pennsylvania Quaker girls graduating from the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, in Philadelphia, in 1852. That college was the first one ever chartered wherein a woman could earn and secure a medical degree. The commencement exercises on that memorable occasion were marked by the hoots of the male medical students, by the groans of the established medical practitioners, and by the faint applause of the friends of the brave girls. It is pleasant to record that each member of that pioneer class has won an enviable position in the profession and in the scientific world. Mrs. Potts, whose maiden name was Anna M. Longshore, was twenty-two years old when she was graduated. She was without means at her graduation, yet she soon established a lucrative practice in Philadelphia. Her health became somewhat impaired, and she moved to Langhorne, Pa., in 1857, where she became the wife of Lambert Potts, one of the merchants there. A few years later, Dr. Longshore, now Dr. Longshore-Potts, moved to Adrian, Mich., where she speedily rose to a high position in her profession. She became imbued with the belief that a physician's most sacred duty is to prevent rather than cure



CORA URQUHART POTTER.

disease, and to that end she gave many private lectures to her patients. Her addresses were so favorably received that she concluded to devote all her time to them. She commenced first in small

towns. The first city of any consequence which she visited as a lecturer was San Francisco, where she appeared in 1881. She then visited the principal coast towns, north as far as Seattle and south



JENNIE O'NEILL POTTER.

to San Diego, Cal. In May, 1883, she sailed with her party, then consisting of seven, for New Zealand, where, from Auckland to Invercargal, the largest houses were packed to listen to the words of wisdom that she so eloquently uttered. In November, 1883, she stood before an audience of four-thousand-five-hundred people in the exhibition building, Sydney, New South Wales, where she was introduced by Charles A. Kahlothen, United States Consul. She received a greeting there which was repeated in Melbourne, Brisbane and the larger interior towns of the colonies. In November, 1884, she sailed for London, England, where she delivered her first lecture in the large St. James Hall, on the night of 17th February, 1885. She spent nearly three years in the United Kingdom, lecturing in all the chief provincial cities and repeating her lectures in London at frequent intervals. In October, 1887, she returned to America, making her first appearance in Tremont Temple, Boston. She then appeared in Chickering Hall, in New York, and from there went to California, lecturing only in the large cities. Just five years from the time she sailed for the Antipodes, she stood before an audience in the Baldwin Theater, San Francisco, Cal., that packed that building to the roof. In January, 1890, the close of her lectures in the Grand Opera House, Indianapolis, Ind., was marked by an unusual scene of enthusiasm. Dr. Longshore-Potts has made a fortune and has demonstrated the possibility of delivering popular medical lectures free from any trace of chicanery.

POWELL, Miss Maud, virtuoso violinist, born in Aurora, Ill., in 1867. Her father, Professor Powell, was principal of the public schools in

Aurora, and she received a thorough education. Her musical trend was early visible, and in childhood she readily played by ear all the airs she heard on the violin, her favorite instrument. While still a child, she began the systematic study of the violin with Professor William Lewis. She studied with him for seven years, and in 1881 she accompanied him to Europe, where she studied one year in Leipzig with Schradick, and afterward with Danckler, in Paris, and with Joachim, in Berlin. She returned to the United States and made her debut in Chicago, Ill., with the Thomas orchestra, in June, 1886. She won an instant success, and she has played on several concert tours through the country. She is everywhere greeted by full houses. Her playing is marked by repose, a full tone and fine technique. She excels in all the difficult work usually done by virtuosos, and she is master of all the finer and more soulful qualities that alone distinguish the true artist from the merely skillful technician.

PRATT, Miss Hannah T., evangelist, born in Brooks, Me., 12th July, 1854. She is the daughter of Joseph H. and Martha E. Pratt, prominent in the Society of Friends. Miss Pratt is a born preacher. When six years old she felt impressed to preach the gospel. When eleven years old, in a public audience, she was much wrought upon for service, but she did not yield until she was fourteen years of age. At a large convention in Newport, R. I., for the first time she addressed a public audience. Miss Pratt was educated in the common schools and in the Friends' College in Providence, R. I. When nineteen years of age she stepped into public fields, laboring for a time in temperance



ANNA M. LONGSHORE-POTTS.

work with the Woman's Christian Temperance Union in New Hampshire. Through her lectures before that organization and the Young Men's Reform Club her fame spread, and calls were



FLORENCE ROBERTS MORRISON.
From Photo by Morrison, Chicago.

MINNIE MURRAY.
From Photo by Baker, Columbus.

BLANCHE MASSEY.
From Photo Copyrighted, 1895, by Morrison, Chicago.

made for her to lecture in various parts of the State. In 1876 she went to New York City and addressed large audiences. In 1885 she accompanied Mrs. Hoag, of Canada, on an evangelistic



HANNAH T. PRATT.

tour in New England and New York, having marked success. The following spring she accepted a pastorate in Vermont, which she held two years. In 1886 she was engaged in gospel work in Ohio, Iowa and Indiana, preaching to large audiences with remarkable effect. In 1887 she was ordained by the Friends' Church and received credentials of their high esteem to labor with all denominations and in any field. In 1888 she returned to Augusta, Me., with her aged parents. In the opera house of that city she conducted one of the most remarkable revivals ever known in the State. Having organized several churches in Maine and New York, she traveled more extensively in the States and Provinces. On 23rd January, 1889, she accepted a call to officiate as chaplain in the Senate Chamber of Augusta, Me., an honor never before conferred upon a woman.

PRESTON, Miss Ann, physician, born in West Grove, Pa., in December, 1813, and died in Philadelphia, 18th April, 1872. She was the daughter of Amos and Margaret Preston, both of the Society of Friends. She studied for some time in a West Chester boarding-school, and was an industrious reader. She studied Latin after reaching an age of maturity. She was in particular an ardent opponent of slavery. In 1838 she attended the meeting held in Philadelphia for the dedication of Pennsylvania Hall, a building erected for and devoted to free discussions. That building was burned by a mob, and one of her most striking poems, "The Burning of Pennsylvania Hall," was inspired by the conflagration, which she witnessed. She did much to help the fugitives from the slave States, and was also a pioneer temper-

ance worker. In 1848 she published a volume of poems, entitled "Cousin Ann's Stories," some of which have been widely known. When the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania was opened in the fall of 1850, Miss Preston was among the first applicants for admission. She was graduated in the first commencement of the college, at the close of the session of 1851 and 1852. She remained as a student after graduation, and in the spring of 1852 she was called to the vacant chair of physiology and hygiene in the college, which she finally accepted. She lectured in New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia and many other towns on hygiene, and everywhere she drew large audiences. Her winters were passed in Philadelphia, lecturing in the college. Miss Preston and her associates obtained a charter and raised funds to establish a hospital in connection with the college, and when it was opened she was appointed a member of its board of managers, its corresponding secretary and its consulting physician, offices which she held until the time of her death. In 1862 Dr. Preston was prostrated by overwork. Recovering her health, she resumed her lectures in the college. The Woman's Hospital gave the college a new impetus. In 1866 Dr. Preston was elected dean of the faculty. In 1867 she wrote her famous reply to a preamble and resolutions adopted by the Philadelphia County Medical Society, to the effect that they would neither offer encouragement to women in becoming physicians nor meet them in consultation. In 1867 she was elected a member of the board of corporators of the college. In 1871 she was a second time afflicted with articular rheu-



ANN PRESTON.

matism. The last work of her life was the preparation of the annual announcement for the college session of 1872 and 1873. During the twenty years of her medical practice she saw the sentiment towards women physicians become more liberal and they were admitted to hospital clinics with men.

PRESTON, Mrs. Margaret Junkin, poet, born in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1825. She is a daughter of the late Dr. George Junkin, who at the outbreak of the war was president of Washington College in Lexington, Va. He died in 1868. In her young womanhood she became the wife of Col. Preston, connected with the Virginia Military Institute. She began to write verses when a child. Her first published work appeared in "Sartain's Magazine" in 1849 and 1850. In 1856 she published her novel, "Silverwood, a Book of Memories." She sympathized with the South in the Civil War, and many of her fugitive poems, printed before the war in southern journals breathed her spirit of resistance to the North. In 1865 she published a volume of verse, "Beechenbrook," devoted to the Civil War, and containing her "Slain in Battle" and "Stonewall Jackson's Grave," with many other lyrics on the war. In 1870 she published a second volume of verse, "Old Songs and New," which contains the most admirable of her productions. She has contributed art-poems to a number of leading magazines, and her ballads are particularly fine pieces of work. She was one of the most prominent contributors to the "Southern Literary Messenger." Her attainments are varied, and she has made excellent translations from both ancient and modern languages. Her recent publications are "Cartoons" (Boston, 1875), "For Love's Sake: Poems of Faith and Comfort" (New York, 1886), "Colonial Ballads, Sonnets and Other Verse" (Boston, 1887), "A Handful of Monographs, Continental and English" (New York, 1887).

PRITCHARD, Mrs. Esther Tuttle, minister and editor, born in Morrow county, Ohio, 26th January, 1840. She comes from a long line of Quaker

ambitious, it was not until the discipline of sorrow brought a full surrender to Christ, that she yielded to what was manifestly her vocation. In early womanhood she became the wife of Lucius V. Tuttle, a volunteer in the Civil War, who had survived the horrors of a long imprisonment in Libby, Tuscaloosa and Salisbury to devote the remainder of his life to the profession of teaching. He died in 1881, and in 1884 Mrs. Tuttle was chosen by the Woman's Foreign Missionary Boards of her church to edit the "Friend's Missionary Advocate," and took up her headquarters in Chicago, Ill. Shortly after her removal to that city she became the wife of Calvin W. Pritchard, editor of the "Christian Worker." She became the proprietor of the "Missionary Advocate" in 1886, and continued to edit and publish the paper with a marked degree of success until the autumn of 1890, when it passed by gift from her hands to the Woman's Foreign Missionary Union of Friends. For the last two years she has been actively engaged as teacher of the English Bible in the Chicago training school for city, home and foreign missions, besides acting as superintendent of the systematic-giving department of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union. Her talents would compass far more, but frail health imposes limitations upon her work. Her present home is in Western Springs, Ill.

PROCTOR, Mrs. Mary Virginia, journalist and philanthropist, born in a quaint old homestead on a farm in Rappahannock county, Va., 2nd May, 1854. Her maiden name was Mary Virginia Swindler. In 1858 her parents removed to Greene county, Ohio, and settled upon a farm, where Mary grew to womanhood, receiving such educational advantages as the rural schools of the time could offer. When scarcely fifteen years of age, she engaged in teaching neighborhood schools, but, after a period of such labor covering two years, feeling the necessity of a broader education, she entered the Xenia Female College, a Methodist institution, where in eighteen months she was graduated. After her graduation she was engaged as a teacher in the Ohio Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphan Home, in Xenia. In her capacity as teacher she served in that institution until 1879. At the time of her incumbency Thomas Meigher Proctor was engaged in editing the "Home Weekly," a paper devoted to the interests of the institution. He was a man of fine abilities and has been connected with many of the leading daily journals of the country. Their acquaintance ended in marriage on 27th November, 1879, in the Home. After the marriage Mr. Proctor continued the management of the "Home Weekly" for nearly a year, when they removed to Wilmington, Ohio, where he became the editor and proprietor of the "Clinton County Democrat." In Wilmington their only child, Merrill Anne Proctor, was born. They continued to live in Wilmington until 1883, and during that time Mrs. Proctor contributed many articles to the "Democrat." In 1883 they removed to Lebanon, Ohio, where they commenced the lucrative and successful management of the "Lebanon Patriot." In no small degree its prosperity must be attributed to the foresight, prudence and executive ability of Mrs. Proctor. Mr. Proctor died 13th July, 1891. In her widowhood and with the care and nurture of her child solely upon her, Mrs. Proctor was broken, but not dismayed. She assumed the management of the paper. It has grown in literary excellence. In addition to the labor she expends upon the paper, she is a regular contributor to the Cincinnati "Enquirer," and furnishes many articles to other dailies and magazines. She has been honored by two governors of



ESTHER TUTTLE PRITCHARD.

ancestry, and her ministerial ability is inherited from both parents. Her father, Daniel Wood, was an able preacher, and there were a number in her mother's family. A gay girl, strong-willed and

Ohio with appointments as visitor to the Home where she taught the youth in former days. At present she is president of the board of visitors. Two judges have appointed her a visitor to the charitable



MARY VIRGINIA PROCTOR.

and correctional institutions of Warren county. She united with the Methodist Episcopal Church in early life and a part of her time is devoted to its cause.

PROSSER, Miss Anna Weed, evangelist, born in Albany, N. Y., 15th October, 1846. At the age of seven years she removed to Buffalo, N. Y., where she has since resided. Reared in a luxurious home, she sought no higher ambition than the applause and favor of the world of fashion in which she moved. As early as four years of age she can recall deep stirrings of conscience at times and heart-longings after God. Left without even the instruction of the Sabbath-school, she grew up in entire ignorance of God's Word. At the age of fifteen she voluntarily entered the Sabbath-school of the Presbyterian Church in the neighborhood. Leaving school very young, she began the usual career of a "society" girl. Gradually her health failed under the incessant strain, until at last she was taken with a congestive chill, which was followed by a serious illness. She was carried to her room, and ten weary years of invalidism followed. Two of those years she spent in bed, and for five years she was carried up and down stairs. One disease followed another, until finally, all physicians failing, she was removed from home on a mattress, too low to realize much that was passing around her. When every human hope had fled and death seemed inevitable, she was led, in March, 1876, to a Christian woman of great faith, who pointed her to Christ as the sinner's only hope. Then and there, realizing herself for the first time a perishing sinner, she cast herself upon His mercy and was healed of her iniquities and her diseases. Awakening thus to the "newness of life," in a double

sense, in Christ, in gratitude and joy she dedicated her life unreservedly to His service. In a few weeks she was able, in answer to prayer, without the use of medicine of any kind, to walk three miles without injury, and returned to her own home, a walking miracle in the eyes of all who knew her. Declaring to all whom she met the work wrought in her body and soul, she met incredulous looks from many, and soon also with bitter opposition in her attempts to carry on a work for the fallen. She took up a city mission work under the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, where she labored with interest and joy for several years. Feeling led to open a mission of her own, her steps were directed to the old Canal Street Mission in Buffalo, of which she undertook the charge, assisted by her Bible-class of reformed men. Many diamonds were gathered out of the mire and filth of that most frightful locality. The musical talent, which had formerly been used for the applause of the world, she then dedicated to God alone, and it has since become the most prominent feature of her work. About ten years having been spent in ministry among the fallen, many calls having come from churches all over the land, among them several invitations to assume the pastorate of a church, she entered general evangelistic work, and is at present the president of the Buffalo Branch of the National Christian Alliance. It is composed of members of



ANNA WEED PROSSER.

various evangelical churches. She now lives in Kenmore, a suburb of Buffalo.

PRUIT, Mrs. Willie Franklin, poet, born in Tennessee, in 1865. Her maiden name was Franklin. Her parents moved to Texas at the close of the Civil War, while she was an infant, and the larger part of her life has been spent in that State. She belongs to one of the oldest and most aristocratic families of Tennessee. She received a liberal and thorough education. While in school, she displayed unusual intellectual powers. She began to

wrote verses when she was a child, and at the age of thirteen years she contributed to the local press. Most of her poems have been published under the pen-name "Aylmer Ney." Her reputation extends

score. She calls herself "The watch-dog of the treasury," and her co-workers call her "Esther, our Treasure." Her home is in Evanston, Ill., and she is busy in the good work.

PULLEN, Mrs. Sue Vesta, poet and author, born near Coesee, Ind., 7th September, 1861, where she passed her childhood days. She is the youngest daughter of Luke and Susanna L. Tousley. In 1878 she became the wife of James C. Pullen, who died in 1889. At the age of eleven years she began to write for the press. Mrs. Pullen was not a prolific writer. Her first productions appeared in the county or State papers, but later she found many channels for her work. At the age of sixteen years she received prizes for her sketches in prose. Her first poems in the Chicago "Tribune" and other leading papers were published under her full name, but notoriety proved annoying, and she wrote under different pen-names, finally adopting that of "Clyde St. Claire," and wrote under it exclusively. She is an artist and can paint her poetic fancies as well on canvas as in words. Her best poems and sketches were written during a stay in Wisconsin, and were extensively copied. Mrs.



WILLIE FRANKLIN PRUIT.

throughout the South. In 1887 Miss Franklin became the wife of Drew Pruitt, a lawyer, of Fort Worth, Tex., in which city she resides. Her family consists of one son. She is a very energetic woman and takes great interest in her city. She is engaged in charitable and public enterprises. She is vice-president of the Woman's Humane Association of Fort Worth, and through her exertions the city has a number of handsome drinking fountains for man and beast. She is a member of the Texas board of lady managers of the World's Fair Exhibit Association, and she works actively and intelligently in its interests.

PUGH, Miss Esther, temperance reformer, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio. Her father and mother were Quakers of the strictest sort. Mr. Pugh was for many years a journalist in Cincinnati, publisher of the "Chronicle," and was famous for his strict integrity. Esther received a fine education. She early became interested in moral reforms, and soon became prominent in the temperance movement. She was one of the leaders in the Crusade, and she joined the Woman's Christian Temperance Union in its first meetings. She was elected treasurer of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and has served in that capacity for years. She was an officer of the Cincinnati union from the beginning, and she has given the best years of her life to the work. She was publisher and editor of "Our Union" for years. Her management has repeatedly aided the national order in passing through financial difficulties. She is a clear and forcible orator, and her addresses are marked by thought and wisdom. She has traveled in temperance work through the United States and Canada, lecturing and organizing unions by the



Esther Putnam Pugh.

ESTHER PUGH.

Pullen has published one volume of poems, "Idle Hours." Her home is now in Coesee, Ind.

PUTNAM, Mrs. Sarah A. Brock, author, was born in Madison, Madison county, Va. She is known in literature by her maiden name, Sallie A. Brock. She is a daughter of the late Ansalem and Elizabeth Beverley Buckner Brock. Her ancestry includes many names prominent in the colonial and Revolutionary history of her native State. Her education was conducted privately, under the supervision of her father, a man of literary culture, through whose personal instruction she was grounded in grammatical construction and analysis of the English language. She studied with a tutor, a graduate of Harvard University, who lived four years in the family. It was not until

after the termination of the Civil War, the death of her mother, and the breaking up of her home in Richmond, that Miss Brock had any experience of life outside of Virginia. During the summer of



SUE VESTA PULLEN.

1865 she visited New York City, and was induced, by the acceptance of articles for the press, to devote herself to literature. Her first book, "Richmond During the War," a record of personal experience and observations in the Confederate capital, was published in 1867, simultaneously in New York and London. Its favorable acceptance encouraged her to make a compilation of the war poetry of the South, a volume entitled "The Southern Amaranth" (New York). In that work a number of her earlier poems are inserted. At the request of Rev. A. T. Twing, secretary and general agent of the domestic department of the board of missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church, she prepared a catechetical history of the missions of that society in the United States. It was issued as a serial under the title "The Domestic Missionary Catechism." In the autumn of 1869, under the escort of Bishop Lynch, of Charleston, S. C., Miss Brock crossed the Atlantic and, spending a short time in England, joined friends in Paris and traveled with them in France, Switzerland, Italy, Austria and Germany. A portion of the winter and the following spring she spent in Rome, during the session of the last ecumenical council. She was presented at the Papal Court and to His Holiness, Pope Pius IX. While abroad, she wrote letters for several periodicals with which she was connected. On her return to America Miss Brock was engaged for "Frank Leslie's Lady's Journal," a connection which was continued uninterruptedly for more than ten years. For five years she was connected with "Frank Leslie's Lady's Magazine." Her contributions to the New York "Home Journal" cover a period of more than fifteen years. She has been associated with other periodicals of

New York, the Sacramento "Journal," and a magazine of Baltimore. She was one of two women contributors to Appleton's "Picturesque America." A descriptive and critical article by her pen from Richmond for the "Home Journal," entitled "Fine Arts in Richmond," was copied in "Il Cosmopolita," a journal of Rome, printed in the Italian, English, French and Spanish languages. Her "Kenneth, My King" a novel published in New York and London, a romance of life in Virginia previous to the late war, is a faithful transcript of the conditions which then existed. She has a work on the poets and poetry of America in preparation, which has occupied her leisure hours for several years. She has two other volumes in manuscript and material for a third book. Her numerous contributions to magazines and other periodicals comprise editorials, descriptive articles, letters, essays, extended and short stories, critiques and poems. Her poems number over two-hundred, and some of them have been widely copied. Her favorite metrical structure is the sonnet. On 11th January, 1882, Miss Brock became the wife of Rev. Richard F. Putnam, then of New York, and for the last few years rector of Trinity Church, Lime Rock, Conn. In December, 1891, Rev. and Mrs. Putnam crossed the Atlantic, and while abroad traveled in England, France, Italy, Egypt, Palestine and other portions of Syria, Turkey in Asia, Turkey in Europe, and Greece, returning through Italy, Switzerland, France and Belgium. Since her marriage Mrs. Putnam's literary work has been diminished, but not discontinued, and each month finds her in the city of New York,



SARAH A. BROCK PUTNAM.

planning the editorials and other articles to be written in the quiet rectory.

QUINTON, Mrs. Amelia Stone, president of the Women's National Indian Association, was born near Syracuse, N.Y. She comes of English ancestry and is directly descended from both Pilgrim

and Puritan New England stock. Her childhood and girlhood were passed in Homer, N. Y.; the nearly life-long home of her parents, Jacob Thompson Stone and Mary Bennett Stone. Her father was a man of noble nature, of great conscientiousness and of musical gifts, while her mother was endowed with energy, executive ability and courage. Of her three brothers one is a publisher, one a southern planter, and one a lawyer. A prominent admixture in early times was with the Adamses, four brothers and sisters of one ancestral family having married four sisters and brothers of one Adams family. The son of one of those was the father of Samuel Adams, the distinguished patriot. Another member of one of those families was aunt to John Adams, the second President of the United States, and great-aunt to John Quincy Adams, the sixth President. Mrs. Quinton early finished the usual curriculum of study pursued in female seminaries, having special

During the first temperance crusade in Brooklyn she joined the band of workers. Very soon she was invited to go out and represent the work, to organize unions, and, a little later, was elected by the State Woman's Christian Temperance Union as State organizer. That service was continued till, much worn, she went to Europe for a year's rest. After a few months on the continent, she was drawn into temperance work in England and addressed drawing-room and church meetings in London and other cities. On the voyage to England she met Professor Richard Quinton, a native of London and a lecturer in institutions there on historical and astronomical subjects, and a year later they were married in London, where they continued to reside for some months. She returned to America in the autumn of 1878, and Philadelphia, where Prof. Quinton resumed his lecturing, again became her home. In April, 1879, her friend, Miss Mary L. Bonney, became deeply stirred on the subject of national wrongs to Indians, and the missionary society over which she presided sought to circulate a petition on the subject. The anniversary occasion on which the attempt was made was already overcrowded with topics, and the petition was therefore not presented or read. A few weeks later Miss Bonney presented the facts she had collected to her friend, Mrs. Quinton, whose heart and conscience at once responded, "Something must be done." Mrs. Quinton had had large experience in christian work and knew how to bring a cause before the people. The two formed their plan of action. Miss Bonney agreed to supply the means needed for printing, and Mrs. Quinton to plan and work as God opened the way, and she studied in libraries, prepared literature and petitions and circulated them through the sympathizers and helpers she gained in many States. The first petition was enlarged and she prepared a leaflet of facts and special appeal, and sent those out widely to leading citizens, and to women in many kinds of christian and philanthropic work, and the returns, from thirteen States, prepared by her in a roll three-hundred feet long, were presented to Congress in February, 1880. At the end of that year that committee of two had become a committee of eight and held its first meeting, when Mrs. Quinton reported her nearly two years' work and was elected secretary of the committee. Three months later Miss Bonney was elected chairman, and, in June, 1881, the constitution written by Mrs. Quinton was adopted, and the society that day elected an executive board, nominated at her request by the pastors of the churches, and became the Indian Treaty-keeping and Protective Association. Mrs. Quinton then began the work of wider organization and secured thirteen associate committees in five States before the close of the year. In the memorial letter which she wrote to accompany the petition of 1881, she made an earnest plea that Congress would win Indians into voluntary citizenship by making that to their interest, rather than by the coercion of acts of Congress. In her petition-form for January, 1882, universal Indian education, lands in severalty and the full rights of citizenship for Indians were prayed for. At that date the society had sixteen State committees, all of which she revisited and reorganized as permanent auxiliaries. A memorable discussion in the Senate over that third petition, which represented a hundred-thousand citizens, was eloquently closed by Senator Dawes. To-day the association, now the Women's National Indian Association, has branches, officers or helpers in forty States of the Union, and more than twenty missions in Indian tribes have been



AMELIA STONE QUINTON.

aptitude for mathematics, composition and music, and while yet in her teens was invited to become the preceptress of an academy near Syracuse. She spent a year as teacher in a Georgia seminary, after which she became the wife of Rev. James F. Swanson, an able christian minister of that State. Under the enervating climate a period of invalidism followed, and soon after her recovery her husband died, and she decided to return to the North, where, after teaching for a year in the Chestnut Street Seminary of Philadelphia, Pa., she turned to the religious and philanthropic work to which she has given the best years of her life. At first that volunteer service was among the poor and degraded of New York City, where she had weekly engagements in various institutions. One day of the week was spent in the prison, the almshouse, or the workhouse, and another in some infirmary or reformatory for women. One service was a weekly Bible-class for sailors briefly on shore.

originated or established by it since 1884, and during 1891 its missionary work was done in fifteen tribes. When Miss Bonney retired from the presidency of the association, November, 1884, Mrs. Mary Lowe Dickinson was elected to the office, filling it for three years, when Mrs. Quinton, till then doing the work of general secretary, was unanimously elected president, and still holds the office. Of late years attaining full health, Mrs. Quinton, though somewhat past fifty, is at her best, and still continues her public addresses, many hundreds of which she has given in her visits to nearly every State and Territory, and on her last tour of many months, extending entirely around the United States, she bore a government commission and did service also on behalf of Indian education.

RAGSDALE, Miss Lulah, poet, novelist and actor, born in "Cedar Hall," the family residence, near Brookhaven, Miss., 5th February, 1866. She is a genuine southerner. Her father was a Georgian. Her mother was a member of the Hooker family. One of her ancestors was Nathaniel Hooker, a pilgrim father, whose immediate descendants settled in Virginia. Her mother, a gifted woman, supervised her early education and selected her books. She was graduated from Whitworth College. She began early in life to study two arts, the art of poesy and the Thespian art. She believes that poetry is constitutional, and she fed on works of poetry and romance. Her poems have appeared in the leading southern papers. Her stories and novelties have won her fame. As an actor, she has succeeded so well that she will adopt the theatrical profession. She has written for many northern magazines, as well as weekly and daily papers. The twin loves of her life, the drama and poetry,

RALSTON, Mrs. Harriet Newell, poet, born in Waverly, N. Y., 21st October, 1828. She is the daughter of Rev. Aaron Jackson. Her youth was passed in New York, Massachusetts and



HARRIET NEWELL RALSTON.



LULAH RAGSDALE.

have made their impress upon her with equal strength. In her acting she is always poetical, in her poetry always dramatic. Strength, delicacy and a romantic intensity characterize all her work.

Illinois, and her education was received in the institutions of learning in the first two named States. Upon her removal to Quincy, Ill., she formed the acquaintance of Hon. James H. Ralston, whose wife she became shortly afterward. Judge Ralston was a leading man in Illinois and held various important offices in that State. After serving as an officer in the Mexican War, he turned his attention again to the practice of law, settling in the then new State of California. On their wedding day Judge and Mrs. Ralston set out from New York for the Pacific coast, enjoying on the way the tropical beauties of the Nicaraguan Isthmus. Following the death of Judge Ralston, his widow left her home in Austin, Nev., for the East, eventually settling in Washington, D. C., where her son is at present a professor of law in the National Law University of that city. Mrs. Ralston has written many fine poems, which, although never collected in the form of a volume, have been published and widely copied by the press. She is the author of "Fatherless Joe," "Decoration Day," "The Spectral Feast," "The Queen's Jewels" and "The White Cross of Savoy," for which poem King Humbert of Italy sent her a letter of thanks and appreciation. Her poems are very numerous, among which may be specially mentioned "The Queen's Jewels," written for the occasion of a banquet given by the Woman's National Press Association of Washington, D. C., of which she is a member, to the delegates of the Pan-American Congress assembled in that city, and for which poem she has received many acknowledgments from the representatives of Central and South American governments. She still takes an active interest in philanthropic and social movements tending to

ameliorate the conditions of individuals and of society at large.

RAMBAUT, Mrs. Mary L. Bonney, educator, born in Hamilton, Madison county, N. Y., 8th June, 1816. Her father was a farmer in good circumstances, a man of integrity, of sound judgment, of special military power and of strong influence. Her mother, a teacher before her marriage, was always cheerful and kind, interested in everything that concerned human weal, and especially in educational, moral and religious movements. Religion and an education were prominent in their thoughts and directed in the training of the son and the daughter. To the latter was given the benefit of several years of valuable instruction in the female academy in Hamilton, and the superior course of study under Mrs. Emma Willard in Troy Seminary, then the highest institution for young ladies in this country. Her commitment to a christian life expressed itself



MARY L. BONNEY RAMBAUT.

by union with the Episcopal Church, and subsequently, owing to a change of view with regard to the subject of baptism, with the Baptist Church. The important discipline of sorrow came to her in the loss of her loved and honored father. Through teaching in Jersey City, N. J., New York City, De Ruyter, N. Y., Troy Seminary, Beaufort, and Robertville, S. C., Providence, R. I., and Philadelphia, Pa., she reached 1850 with wide observation and tried and developed powers. Then, in order to give a home to her mother, she decided to establish a school of her own, and, inviting Miss Harriette A. Dillaye, a teacher in Troy Seminary and a friend of earlier days, to join her, they founded the Chestnut Street Seminary, located for thirty-three years in Philadelphia, and enlarged in 1883 into the Ogontz School for Young Ladies, in Ogontz, Pa. Thus was she for nearly forty years before the world as an independent educator, putting her maturest thoughts and her

life-force into thousands of rich young lives, and reaching with her influence the various States and Territories of the Union and Canada. To an unusual degree she taught her pupils to think, and how to think. With clear perceptions, logical processes and conclusions reached in such a way that they could be firmly held and vigorously pushed, she not only impressed her own strong nature on her pupils, but equipped them with her methods, to go out into the world as independent thinkers and actors. It has been her pleasure, from the financial success granted by a kind providence, to secure to one white young man and four colored men all their school preparation for the christian ministry, and to dispense largely in many other directions. With very great sensitiveness to wrong and quick benevolence, it is not surprising that her sympathy has been roused for the "Wards of the Nation." She says: "Seeing from newspapers that Senator Vest, of Missouri, had been pressing Congress for thirteen years to open the Oklahoma lands to settlement by whites amazed me. A senator, I said, urging that injustice! A moral wrong upon our Government! It took hold of me. I talked about it to one and another. One day my friend, Mrs. A. S. Quinton, visited me in my room. I told her the story and of my deep feeling. Her heart and conscience were stirred. We talked and wondered at the enormity of the wrong proposed by Senator Vest, and that Congress had listened. Then and there we pledged ourselves to do what we could to awaken the conscience of Congress and of the people. I was to secure the money, and Mrs. Quinton was to plan and to work." Seven-thousand copies of a petition protesting against contemplated encroachments of white settlers upon the Indian Territory, and a request to guard the Indians in the enjoyment of all the rights which have been guaranteed them on the faith of the nation, with a leaflet appeal to accompany it, were circulated during the summer in fifteen States by that volunteer committee of two and those whom they interested, and the result in the autumn was a petition roll, three-hundred feet long, containing the signatures of thousands of citizens. That memorial was carried to the White House, 14th February, 1850, by Miss Bonney and two women, whom she invited to accompany her. It was presented by Judge Kelly in the House of Representatives the twentieth of that month, with the memorial letter written by Miss Bonney, the central thought of which was the binding obligation of treaties. Thus was begun what finally resulted in the Woman's National Indian Association. During the first four years Miss Bonney's gifts amounted to nearly fourteen-hundred dollars. She became the first president of the society, and continues its beloved honorary president, with undiminished devotion to the great cause of justice to the native Indian Americans. While in London, in 1888, as a delegate to the World's Missionary Conference, Miss Bonney became the wife of Rev. Thomas Rambaut, D.D., LL.D., a friend of many years and a delegate to the same conference, who has since died. God is helping in a precious way to round her character and her life, as in her attractive home in Hamilton, the home of her childhood, she uses her remaining strength in ministries to others.

RAMSEY, Mrs. Lulu A., temperance worker, was born near Fort Wayne, Ind. Her father, Rev. John Stoner was a prominent clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal Church. At an early age she entered the Methodist Episcopal College in Fort Wayne, where her education was mainly acquired. Immediately after her graduation she began to teach school. In 1886 she became the wife of

Samuel A. Ramsey, LL.B., a lawyer of Pittsburgh, Pa. They settled in Woonsocket, South Dakota, where they are at present living. Mr. Ramsey was one of the delegates to the constitutional convention



LULU A. RAMSEY.

of South Dakota in 1889, and holds the position of Commissioner of the World's Fair from his State. Mrs. Ramsey has been identified from the first with the most prominent workers of the place, whose aim is social reform or intellectual advancement. She is an accomplished woman, a musician of no common grade, gifted in painting and a fine elocutionist. The citizens of Woonsocket placed her upon the city board of education, and she was chosen president. Broad in her aims and charities and a firm believer in woman's power and influence, she chose the Woman's Christian Temperance Union as the field wherein to exert her energies and benevolences. She has been for years president of the local union, has taken an active part in the work of her district, for which she fills the office of corresponding secretary, and which selected her as its representative in the national convention in Boston, in November, 1892. Her ambition is to place before girls and boys, who are desirous of obtaining a liberal education, an opportunity to pursue their ambition, by founding for them an industrial school, which shall be so broad and practical in its aims and methods that each pupil will be self-supporting while there, and will leave the institution as master of some occupation. It is her desire to make the school the especial charge of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union. Her philanthropic interests are many and varied.

RANSFORD. **Mrs. Nettie**, general grand matron of the Order of the Eastern Star, born in Little Falls, N. Y., 6th November, 1838. Her parents were from Scotland. She was reared and educated in Little Falls. After graduating, in 1857, she went to the West and settled in Nebraska. She

taught school in Omaha and Fort Calhoun. In the latter place, on 25th April, 1858, she became the wife of William P. Ransford. In 1862 they moved to Laporte, Ind., and in 1870 they made their home in Indianapolis, where they now reside. Mrs. Ransford joined the Episcopal Church in Laporte. She was one of the first women to join the Order of the Eastern Star, soon after that society was organized in 1872. She joined Queen Esther Chapter, No. 3, and entered enthusiastically into the work. In 1874 she was elected worthy matron, and was reelected in 1875 and 1876, and again in 1884, in which capacity she is still serving. She was an interested visitor at the organization of the grand chapter of Indiana, in 1874, and of the general grand chapter in 1876. She became a member of the grand chapter in 1875, was chairman of the committee on correspondence reported in 1878, and was elected grand matron in 1879 and 1880, and again in 1883. While filling that high office, she was an active officer, making numerous official visits. She was a member of the general grand chapter in Chicago, in 1878 and 1880, and in San Francisco in 1883. She was always in requisition for service in the order. She was elected most worthy general grand matron in the session of the general grand chapter, held in Indianapolis in September, 1889, and was the first general grand matron to serve under the changed constitution, making that officer the executive during the vacation of the general grand chapter. Her duties are such as an officer of so large and influential a body would naturally be called upon to perform, and cause her to travel throughout the entire general grand jurisdiction. She is now a member of the Woman's Relief Corps, serving as delegate to its various grand con-



NETTIE RANSFORD.

ventions, national and State, and in the department convention of 1890, in Boston, took a prominent part. As chairman of the reception committee in Detroit, she rendered excellent service to the corps.

Of the two children born to her, one died in infancy and the other in young womanhood. Mrs. Ransford, as the highest officer in the branch of the Freemasonic fraternity devoted to the wives of the members, has distinguished herself in many ways that only members of the society can understand.

RATHBUN, Mrs. Harriet M., author and business woman, born in Port Jefferson, Suffolk

name, appeared under that of her husband, and procured for his last moments most grateful luxuries. At last husband and child were laid at rest, in 1868, and Mrs. Fales returned alone to New York City. Again she entered a publishing house, and at a salary which would have been paid to a man holding the same position. She was probably one of the first women in the metropolis to receive her just dues. It was while faithfully fulfilling her duties there, she met Milton Rathbun, now of Mt. Vernon, N. Y., whose wife she became in 1873. Soon after, she began to write for the weekly press, and at various times has contributed tales, sketches, essays and articles on ethics to a variety of weekly journals. She is favorably known on local platforms as a speaker upon temperance and ethics. She is noted for incessant activity, benevolence and cheerfulness; and is interested in every phase of woman's work and in all sensible reformatory movements. She has a family of two sons, the older a student in Harvard University.

RAY, Mrs. Rachel Beasley, poet and author, born in Anderson county, Kentucky, 31st January, 1849. She is known to the literary world as "Mattie M'Intosh." She is the fifth daughter of Judge Elisha Beasley and Altmeda Penney, who reared eight girls, of whom "Kate Carrington" is the youngest. When she was an infant, her parents moved to Hickman county and settled in the town of Clinton. Judge Beasley gave his children every educational advantage within his reach, and the consequence was that the eight daughters became teachers. At the age of sixteen years Mrs. Ray was left an orphan by the death of her mother, her father having died two years before. A few months



HARRIET M. RATHBUN.

county, N. Y., 18th May, 1840. Her maiden name was Harriet M. Lee. She was the youngest of a family of twelve children. Her father died in 1842, and the large family were left in the mother's care and dependent upon their own exertions, as those who should have been friends, through persuasion and misrepresentation, wrested from the widow all her property. At fourteen years of age the studious little girl began to teach in Bellport, N. Y., while attending the village academy a portion of the year. At the beginning of the Civil War she resigned her position in the Brooklyn public schools, in order to be an assistant in a publishing house in New York City. Near the close of the rebellion Miss Lee became the wife of Captain E. H. Fales, of the 131st Regiment New York Volunteers. At the end of the war Capt. Fales purchased the magazine named "Merry's Museum," founded by Peter Parley. Disease contracted in the army blasted all his hopes of personal success, but the business was not allowed to suffer. With energy extraordinary Mrs. Fales came to the front, and with the help of a literary friend, during the decline of her husband, lasting more than a year, she assumed charge of both the departments, editorial and publishing. Finally, with the hope of prolonging his life, the business was allowed to pass into other hands, while Capt. and Mrs. Fales, with their babe, sought a milder climate in the West. Writing done by the wife, which she could not have secured in her own



RACHEL BEASLEY RAY.

later she entered Clinton Seminary, Ky., as both student and teacher. For fourteen years she was almost constantly employed in educational work, either as teacher or student, and often as both. She

spent every spare moment during that time in writing stories, poems and practical articles. Her last school work was done in Clinton College, where she acted in the capacity of both student and teacher. She became the wife of E. R. Ray, of Hickman county, Ky., on 10th October, 1878. In the summer of 1880 Mrs. Ray had an attack of rheumatic fever, from which her recovery was so slow that a change of climate became necessary, and her husband took her to Eureka Springs, a health resort in Arkansas. There she improved sufficiently in a short time to resume her usual duties, and the family settled there permanently. For many years she has indulged her fondness for the pen by contributing largely to different weeklies and periodicals. "The Ruined Home," a continued story, published in 1889, in a St. Louis weekly, gives her views on the use of alcoholic drinks. She is a member of the Baptist Church. Her husband is a Baptist and fills the office of deacon in that church. The "Leaves from the Deacon's Wife's Scrap Book," from her pen, which have been so well received by the public, are original and humorously written sketches from her daily life. She strongly favors woman's advancement and is a stanch advocate of temperance. Judge Ray is a lawyer and real estate agent with extensive business, and Mrs. Ray is his secretary. She writes daily at a desk in his office, and in his absence has entire charge of his business. In addition to her usual literary engagements, office work and superintending her home, she edits three Woman's Christian Temperance Union columns each week in the papers of her own city.

RAYMOND, Mrs. Annie Louise Cary, contralto singer, born in Wayne, Kennebec county, Me., 22nd October, 1842. Her parents were Dr. Nelson Howard Cary and Maria Stockbridge Cary. She was the youngest in a family of six children. She received a good common-school education in her native town, and finished with a course in the female seminary in Gorham, Me., where she was graduated in 1862. Her musical talents were shown in childhood, and at the age of fifteen years her promise was so marked that she was sent to Boston to study vocal music. She remained in Boston for six years, studying with Lyman W. Wheeler and singing in various churches. She went to Milan, Italy, in 1866, and studied with Giovanni Corsi until 1868. She then went to Copenhagen, where she made her début in an Italian opera company. In the first months of 1868 she sang successfully in Copenhagen, Gothenburg and Christiania. During the summer of 1868 she studied in Baden-Baden with Madame Viardot-Garcia, and in the fall of that year she began an engagement in Italian opera in Stockholm, with Ferdinand Strakosch. After two months she was engaged to sing in the royal Swedish opera, and sang in Italian with a Swedish support. In the summer of 1869 she studied in Paris with Signor Bottesini, and in the autumn of that year she sang in Italian opera in Brussels. There she signed with Max and Maurice Strakosch for a three-year engagement in the United States. In the winter of 1869-70 she studied in Paris, and in the spring she sang in London, Eng., in the Drury Lane Theater. In 1870 she returned to the United States. She made her début in Steinway Hall, New York City, in a concert, with Nilsson, Brignoli and Vieuxtemps. She then for several years sang frequently and with brilliant success in opera and concert, appearing with Carlotta Patti, Mario, Alabani and others. In the winter of 1875-76 she sang in St. Petersburg and Moscow, and a year later she repeated her Russian tour. In the seasons of 1877-78 and 1878-79

she sang in the United States, in opera with Clara Louise Kellogg and Marie Roze. From 1880 to 1882 she sang in opera with the Mapleson company and in numerous concerts and festivals, including a tour in Sweden. She sang in the New York, Boston, Cincinnati, Chicago and Worcester festivals, and with the Brooklyn Philharmonic Society. Her voice is a pure contralto, of remarkable strength, great range and exceeding sweetness. Her dramatic powers are of the highest order. Her professional life has been a series of successes from beginning to end. She became the wife, 29th June, 1882, of Charles Monson Raymond, of New York City. Since her marriage she has never sung in public. Her only service in song has been in assisting her church choir and in charitable entertainments. She is ranked with the greatest contraltos of the century.

RAYMOND, Mrs. Carrie Isabelle Rice, musician and educator, born in South Valley, N.Y., 12th July, 1857. Her parents removed to Iowa



CARRIE ISABELLE RICE RAYMOND.

when she was quite young. Her love of music displayed itself very early in life, and at the time when most children delight in amusement, she was happy in practicing her music. At ten years of age she was sufficiently far advanced to play the cabinet organ in church, having had the benefit of such instruction as the small town afforded. At fourteen years of age she began to play on the pipe-organ. Her progress and the real talent she displayed warranted the desire for better instruction than the West then afforded. She went to Brooklyn, N. Y., and placed herself under the instruction of Professor Lasar. While with him she paid particular attention to the piano and organ. At the close of her stay in Brooklyn she went to Washington, D. C., and there began her career as a teacher and organist, in both of which she has been successful. Very few women can manipulate an organ with the ease and skill shown by Mrs. Raymond. Perfect

master of her instrument, her fine musical nature and cultivated taste find little difficulty in correctly rendering the works of the great masters. In 1877 she became the wife of P. V. M. Raymond, and

Mrs. Raymond's magnetic personality and always charms the audience. In July, 1892, she was director of music in the Crete, Neb., Chautauqua Assembly, during which a number of successful concerts were given.

RAYMOND, Mrs. Emma Marcy, musical composer, born in New York, N. Y., 16th March, 1856. She is the daughter of Dr. Erastus Egerton Marcy, of New York City. She showed a remarkable aptitude for music at a very early age, having composed her first song before the completion of her fifth year. She inherits her musical talents from her parents, both of whom are gifted amateurs. She was reared in an atmosphere of music, and had the advantage of studying under the best teachers who visited this country. She studied the piano with Gottschalk and Raccoman, vocal music with Ronconi, and counterpoint and harmony with the best German masters. Her musical sympathies are almost entirely with the Italian and French schools. Being a firm believer in the gift of free and spontaneous melody, she believes that, where human emotions are to be portrayed in music, the proper means to use in such portrayal is the human voice, and she leaves to the instruments the task of accompanying. She is a prolific writer and is equally at home in the composition of a waltz, a ballad, an operetta or a sacred song. Her opera "Dovetta" was produced in New York in 1889. She is the author of several pieces sung by Patti, and her productions cover the entire field of music.

RAYNER, Mrs. Emily C., author and journalist, born in Boston, Mass., 8th March, 1847. She is the only daughter of the late Stephen Bartlett and Eliza Cook Hodgdon, and is of Puritan descent. She was graduated from Ipswich Seminary,



EMMA MARCY RAYMOND.

in 1885 settled in Lincoln, Neb. Soon after that she drew together a little company of musicians for the purpose of doing chorus work. In doing that she encountered many obstacles, but by perseverance and ability as a musical director she overcame them. She spared neither time nor effort in her work, and she was at length rewarded in knowing that her chorus was considered one of the best drilled in the West. In 1887 she organized an annual musical festival, during which some of the great masterpieces were to be performed. Among those already given are Händel's "Messiah" and "Judas Maccabaeus," Haydn's "Creation" and "Spring," Mendelssohn's "Elijah" and "Lobgesang," Spohr's "Last Judgment," Gaul's "Holy City," Gounod's "Messe Solennelle" and Gade's "Crusaders." She was in the habit of drilling and preparing the chorus for the festivals and then handing over the baton to an imported director, but in May, 1891, the members of the chorus prevailed upon her to conduct the music in the festival. The works given on that occasion were Haydn's "Creation," with full chorus and orchestra and Gade's "Crusaders," quite sufficient to test her ability as a director. Success crowned her efforts. That was undoubtedly the first instance in the history of music where a woman filled that position in the rendition of an oratorio. In the December following she conducted Mendelssohn's "Lobgesang" with marked success. In May, 1892, the "Messiah," Cowen's "Sleeping Beauty" and a miscellaneous concert were given. The work of the orchestra in those concerts was especially commented upon. An attractive feature of the miscellaneous programmes has been a chorus of one-hundred-fifty misses, which is under the complete control



EMILY C. RAYNER.

Massachusetts, in 1865, and in 1866 became the wife of Thomas J. Rayner, second son of Thomas Lyle and Eunice L. Rayner, of Boston. Since her marriage Mrs. Rayner has resided in New York

City. She was at an early age a contributor to various papers and magazines, but not until 1880 did she join the ranks of the professional writers. Always fond of social life, for which she is, by various accomplishments, particularly adapted, she has enjoyed an intimate association with many prominent Americans, including the late Samuel J. Tilden. Some of the brightest glimpses of the private life and noble character of that statesman can be obtained from her journals, which are a daily record, in many uniform volumes, not only of her own life, but of the important events of the social, dramatic, political, religious and literary world. Those journals are profusely illustrated and are of great value, since the daily record is unbroken for a period of over twenty years. They will probably find a resting place in some public library, as their versatile author has no children to inherit them. She is now in editorial charge of important departments in several leading magazines. Perseverance and power of concentration, joined with inherited ability, have led to her success.

READ, Mrs. Elizabeth C. Bunnell, journalist and woman suffragist, born on a farm in a Dewitt township, near Syracuse, N. Y., on Christmas eve, 1834, the fifth child in a family of four boys and five girls. Her father, Edmund Harger Bunnell, was born in Connecticut, the son of Nathan Bunnell and Currence Twitchell, his wife. Her mother was Betsey Ann Ashley, daughter of Dr. John Ashley, of Catskill, N. Y., and his wife Elizabeth Johnstone, of the Johnstones of colonial fame. Her paternal grandfather was a soldier of 1812, and his father was a Revolutionary hero. One of her brothers, Nathan Bunnell, enlisted at the age of

years old, her parents removed from New York to Indiana, where, within six weeks after their arrival, her mother died. Business ventures proved unfortunate, and the family circle was soon broken.



JANE MARIA READ.



ELIZABETH C. BUNNELL READ.

seventeen, in Company A, Twentieth Indiana Infantry, was wounded at Gaines' Mill, taken prisoner, and died in Libby prison, Richmond, Va., 12th July, 1862. When Elizabeth was fourteen

Before she was sixteen, Miss Bunnell began to teach school. Having an opportunity to learn the printing business, she determined to do so, and found the occupation congenial, though laborious. She served an apprenticeship of two years, and then accepted the foremanship of a weekly paper and job office in Peru, Ind. That post she filled four years. At the end of that time, in January, 1861, she commenced the publication of a semi-monthly journal called the "Mayflower," devoted to literature, temperance and equal rights. That paper had a subscription list reaching into all the States and Territories. On 4th March, 1863, she became the wife of Dr. S. G. A. Read. In 1865 she removed with him to Algona, Iowa, where they now live. There she began the publication of a weekly county paper, the "Upper Des Moines," representing the interests of the upper Des Moines valley, which at that time had no other newspaper. She commenced to write for the press when about twenty, and has continued as a contributor to several different journals. A series of articles in the "Northwestern Christian Advocate," in 1872, on the status of women in the Methodist Church, led to their more just recognition in subsequent episcopal addresses. In church membership Mrs. Read is a Methodist, and in religious sympathy and fellowship belongs to the church universal. She is deeply interested in all social and moral problems. The unfortunate and criminal classes have always enlisted her most sympathetic attention. She is now associate editor of the "Woman's Standard," of Des Moines, Iowa, a journal devoted to equal rights, temperance and literature. She was vice-president of the Indiana State Woman Suffrage Society, while residing there, and has been president of the Iowa

State Society, and one of the original members and promoters of the Woman's Congress. She has lectured occasionally on temperance, education and suffrage. She is generally known in literature as Mrs. Lizzie B. Read.

READ, Miss Jane Maria, poet and artist, born in Barnstable, Mass., 4th October, 1853. Her father, Rev. William Read, is a Baptist clergyman. She comes from old colonial families on both sides, and her ancestors were among the early English pioneers. Until six years of age her home was in Massachusetts. In 1859 her parents moved to the sea-coast of Maine, where they lived till 1865, at that time returning to Massachusetts. Her parents noted her literary trend and developed and shaped it so far as lay in their power. She studied in the Coburn Classical Institute, in Waterville, Me., for several years. Her poetic tendencies were intensified by reading. She began to publish her poems in 1874 in various magazines and newspapers, and in 1887 she published a volume of verse entitled "Between the Centuries, and Other Poems." Much of her poetry is of the introspective kind, with a strong element of the religious and the sentimental. She has contributed, among others, to the "Magazine of Poetry." Besides her meritorious poetical work, she is an artist of marked talent, and makes a specialty of portraits and animal pictures in oil colors. She received her art training in Boston, Mass., from prominent artists and instructors. She is a woman of broad views, liberal culture and versatility. Her home is now in Coldbrook Springs, Mass., where her father is in charge of a church.

REED, Mrs. Caroline Keating, pianist, was born in Nashville, Tenn., and reared and educated in Memphis, where her father, Col. J. M. Keating, was the half owner and managing editor of the "Appeal." Early in her childhood she displayed her fondness for music, in which art her mother was proficient, the leading amateur singer in the city, a pianist and harpist. As soon as she could comprehend the value of notes and lay hold of the simplest exercises, her mother began to train her. She became the pupil of a local teacher, Emilie Levy, and went forward very rapidly. Her parents determined that her earnestness should be seconded by the very best teachers in the United States, and she was sent in 1877 to New York, where, under S. B. Mills, she made great progress, but still more under Madame Carreno. She also took lessons from the pianist, Mrs. Agnes Morgan. She subsequently studied under Richard Hoffman and under Joseffy. She studied harmony and thorough bass with Mr. Nichols. To those lessons she added later on the study of ensemble music as preparation for orchestral works, under the guidance of leading members of the New York Philharmonic Club. During the two last years of her stay in New York, she played in several concerts in that city and its vicinity. As an artist, she was recognized by the musicians of New York and the musical critics of the press. In January of 1884 she returned home. Before entering upon her successful professional career, she gave several concerts in Memphis and surrounding cities. The following year she became a regular teacher of the piano-forte and singing, having been fitted for the latter branch of her art by three years of study under Errani. She is very practical in her philanthropy, and since first forming her class, which has always averaged forty pupils, has never been without one or more whom she taught free of charge. For two or three years she gave lessons gratuitously to six pupils, who were unable to pay anything. She has contributed frequently to charitable purposes,

either by concerts or with her earnings. Since her marriage in 1891 she has continued to teach. She is at present engaged in preparing a primer on technique for beginners. Mrs. Reed is broad and progressive in her views of life, especially those concerning women and women's work. When a mere child, she was wont to declare her determination to earn her living when she grew up. In stepping out from the conventional life of a society belle and conscientiously following the voluntary course she marked out for herself, she was a new departure from the old order of things among the favored young girls of the South. Thoroughly devoted to her art and in love with her vocation as a teacher, she stands among the best instructors of music in the country. She has no patience with triflers, and no money could induce her to waste time on pupils who are not as earnest and willing



CAROLINE KEATING REED.

to work as she is herself. Though young, she has accomplished much and will maintain the high position she has so honestly won.

REED, Mrs. Florence Campbell, author, born in Door Creek, Wis., 17th January, 1860. Her father's name is Harvey Campbell, and her mother's maiden name was Melissa D. Reynolds. The mother was a woman of fine taste and culture, and was known as an author in her early days. She excelled in story-telling, and her improvised tales to amuse her children are remembered vividly by her daughters. Many of them afterward found their way into the "Little Pilgrim" and other papers. A part of the childhood of Florence Campbell was spent in Lone Rock, Wis., her father having abandoned farming for the mercantile business. She clerked for him during vacation, being familiar with ledgers, bills and prices of everything when she had to climb on a stool to reach the desk. Receiving a certificate at a teachers' examination when only twelve years old, she planned to enter the field of pedagogics, and did so when she

had scarcely more than reached her teens. She soon ceased to teach and entered the State University, the youngest student in that institution. She taught in various schools, most of the time as principal, for ten years. Her work was in Wisconsin, Iowa and Kansas. She wrote a cantata, "Guardian Spirits," which met a favorable reception. Having given some time to the study of elocution and voice-training, she traveled in Wisconsin, Iowa and Illinois and brought out the cantata herself among school children. It was very successful, but her health failed, and she was compelled to give up so arduous an undertaking. Her record is one of hard work and many disappointments and discouragements. She has written stories, essays and poems, read proof, and done reporting, been her own seamstress and done housework, given entertainments as a reader, and battled bravely with many adverse circumstances. Her first book, "Jack's Afire" (Chicago, 1887), a novel, found a wide sale, and some of her poems have been extensively copied on both sides of the ocean. She has written for a great many periodicals, eastern and western. She became the wife of Myron D. Reed, and they now reside in Madison, Wis. She is doing her literary work parenthetically, as any home-maker must, but her husband being a poet, she finds perfect sympathy in all her

that came in her way, history, essays, novels, poems and religious biography. At the age of eight years she was reading Dickens and Thackeray. Her education was conducted on a



LIZETTE WOODWORTH REESE.



FLORENCE CAMPBELL REED.

ambitions and coöperation in her most congenial labors.

REESE, Miss Lizette Woodworth, poet, born in a country place near Baltimore, Md., 9th January, 1856. Her parents were French and German, and her blood has a dash of Welsh from her father's side. Her parents moved to Pittsburgh, Pa., when she was a child. They lived in that city only six months, when they removed to Baltimore, Md., where they have resided ever since. Miss Reese was able to read when she was five years old, and she read in childhood everything

broad plan. She began to versify early, and her work showed unusual merit, even in her first attempts. She published a volume of verse, "A Branch of May," in 1887, and the most conspicuous critics and authors gave it a cordial reception. She is not a prolific writer. She is a deliberate worker, and her best work comes out at the rate of only three or four poems a year. Some of her most notable verses have appeared in "The Magazine of Poetry." She has recently published a second volume of poems, "A Handful of Lavender" (Boston 1891). She is a teacher by profession and lives in Baltimore.

REESE, Mrs. Mary Bynon, temperance worker, born in Pittsburgh, Pa., 27th June, 1832, of Welsh parents. While she was a child, the family removed to Wheeling, W. Va., where Miss Bynon had the advantages of a good seminary. Graduating in 1847, she became identified with the public schools of the Old Dominion, and for a time was one of three teachers in the only free school in the State, the Third Ward public school of Wheeling. That school was soon followed by others, in two of which she was employed. While yet a school-girl, she gave promise of poetic talent and wrote frequently for local papers. She was for many years a contributor to "Clark's School Visitor." After she became the wife of John G. Reese, she removed to Steubenville, Ohio, where the greater part of her life has been spent. During the Civil War her time was devoted to alleviating the sufferings of Union soldiers. Her pen was busy, and her best thought was woven into song for the encouragement of the Boys in Blue. She was poet laureate in her city, and New Year addresses, anniversary odes and corner-stone poems

were always making demands upon her mind and pen. Just before the breaking out of the Ohio crusade, she removed with her family to Alliance, Ohio. She led the women of her city in that movement. While lecturing in Pittsburgh and visiting saloons with the representative women of the place, she was arrested and, with thirty-three others, incarcerated in the city jail, an event which roused the indignation of the best people and made countless friends for temperance. After the organization of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union she was identified with the State work of Ohio, as lecturer, organizer and evangelist. She was the first national superintendent of the department of narcotics. In 1886 she was made one of the national organizers and sent to the north Pacific coast, where her work has been very successful. The Puget Sound country fascinated her completely, and, after a stay of nine months in the northwest, she removed in 1887 to Washington, where she resides in Chautauqua, on Vashon



MARY BYNON REESE.

island, a few miles from Seattle, which she makes her headquarters, as State and national organizer.

REHAN, Miss Ada C., actor, born in Limerick, Ireland, 22nd April, 1859. Her name is Crehan, but the name was accidentally spelled "Ada C. Rehan" in a telegraphic dispatch, and she kept the name as a stage-name. Her parents brought their family to the United States in 1864, and settled in Brooklyn, N. Y. Ada studied in the common schools until she was fourteen years old, when she made her appearance as an actor in Oliver Doud Byron's "Across the Continent." The company was playing in Newark, N. J., and Ada took the place of one of the actors who was sick. Her family decided to have her study for the stage. In 1874 she played in New York City in "Thoroughbred," not attracting attention. She then played in support of Edwin Booth, Adelaide Neilson, John McCullough, Mrs. D. P. Bowers, John T.

Raymond and Lawrence Barrett, playing Ophelia, Desdemona, Celia, Olivia and other Shakespearian roles. In 1878, while playing in "Katherine and Petruchio" in Albany, Augustin Daly met her and



ADA C. REHAN.

invited her to join his company. In 1879 she made her first essay in Daly's Theater, as Nelly Beers in "Love's Young Dream," and as Lu Ten Eyck in "Divorce." She at once took the position of leading lady, which she held for a number of years. In 1888 the Daly company went to London, Eng., where they achieved one of the most remarkable successes on record. Miss Rehan is piquant, charming and original in all her stage work. Her repertory includes most of the standard comedies, and her sparkle is bright and constant. She ranks as one of the most intelligent and talented comedians of the age. Although her best work has been done in comedy, she is capable of more serious work. Her home is in New York City.

REINERTSEN, Mrs. Emma May Alexander, writer of prose sketches, born in Buffalo, N. Y., 6th January, 1853. Her pen-name is "Gale Forest." Her father's name was Squire Alexander. Her mother's maiden name was Henrietta E. Sherman. Mrs. Reinertsen is the wife of Robert C. Reinertsen, a prominent civil engineer of Milwaukee, Wis. As "Gale Forest" she has more than a local reputation. Her sketches are bright with womanly wit and condensed wisdom, and she has aptly been called the Fanny Fern of the West, a title which gives a clear idea of her literary style. She has a beautiful home, and two bright boys make up her family. One of the foremost literary women of the age, meeting her in her Milwaukee home, pronounced her the most perfect wife she knew, and deep, indeed, must be the conjugal allegiance of so gifted a writer as "Gale Forest," when she acknowledges that immortal fame would be less desirable on her part than doing the nearest home duty and taking pleasure in the doing. To a

friend she once wrote: "To have happiness is to have the best of life, and I know I have as much of that as ever falls to the lot of woman." Her attitude is not one of expectancy as regards applause



EMMA MAY ALEXANDER REINERTSEN.

or recognition of her writings, for she admits that nothing surprises her more than occasional infallible evidence that some of her oldest sketches are still going the rounds of the newspapers. She has been a contributor to the Cincinnati "Times," Chicago "Tribune," "Christian Union," "Good Cheer," and the Milwaukee "Wisconsin," "Sentinel" and "Telegraph." She wrote also for the "Milwaukee Monthly," which was at one time quite a popular magazine. One of her best sketches, "A Forbidden Topic," was incorporated in the book entitled "Brave Men and Women." In telling what the women of Wisconsin have done, it will not do to omit a pleasant mention of "Gale Forest," who, as a writer of decidedly meritorious, though not voluminous, prose sketches, occupies a sunny little niche by herself.

RENFREW, Miss Carrie, poet and biographer, was born in Marseilles, Ill. She is a daughter of the late Silvester Renfrew, one of the pioneer settlers of Hastings, Neb., who died in 1888. She is one of a family of five children. She was carefully educated and reared in a refined and cultured atmosphere. She received all the educational advantages of her native town, and she has supplemented her school course with a wide course in reading. In childhood she was a thinker, a dreamer and a philosopher with a poetic turn of mind, but she did not "lisp in numbers." She waited until reason was ready to go hand in hand with rhyme, and then she began to write verses. She had not studied the art of rhyming, and some of her first productions showed the crudity to be expected where there was a lack of training in modes of expression. In spite of all drawbacks of that kind, she wrote well enough to attract attention,

and her maturer work leaves nothing to be desired in the matter of form. In 1885 she became a contributor to the Chicago "Inter-Ocean," the "Woman's Tribune" and other prominent journals. In 1890 she began to contribute to the "Magazine of Poetry," and her poems have found wide currency. Her prose work includes a large number of biographies of prominent Nebraska women for this volume. She has written much in verse, and her work shows steady advancement in quality. She stands among the foremost of the literary women in Nebraska.

RENO, Mrs. Itti Kinney, novelist and social leader, born in Nashville, Tenn., 17th May, 1862. She is the daughter of Col. George S. Kinney, of Nashville. She was a high-strung, imaginative child, remarkably bright and precocious, and while still very young she was sent to a convent in Kentucky, where she remained until her education was completed. She was graduated with first honors, and her valedictory was delivered by the embryo author in the form of an original poem. Her débüt in the great world was marked by the brilliance that wealth and social influence confer, and soon she became one of the belles of Tennessee's capital. She became the wife, in May, 1885, of Robert Ross Réno, only child of the late M. A. Réno, Major of the Seventh United States Cavalry, famous for the gallant defense of his men during two days and nights of horror, from the overwhelming force of Sioux, who the day before had massacred Custer's entire battalion. Through his mother Mr. Réno is related to some of the oldest families in Pennsylvania, and, though possessed of private wealth, he has expectations of a brilliant fortune, being one of the heirs of old Philippe François Rénault (angli-



CARRIE RENFREW.

cized Réno), who came over with Lafayette, and who left an estate valued now at \$200,000,000. For several years after her marriage Mrs. Réno led the life of a young woman of fashion and elegance. In

the summer of 1889 she began to write a romance, entirely for self-amusement, with never a thought of publication. She kept her work a secret till its completion, and then she laughingly gave it to her



ITTI KINNEY RÉNO.

mother for criticism. Her parents insisted on publication, but Mrs. Réno declined. Finally her father won her consent to submit her manuscript to his friend, Hon. Henry Watterson, and to abide by his decision. Mr. Watterson read and pronounced it "a genuine southern love story, full of the fragrance of southern flowers and instinct with the rich, warm blood of southern youth." He gave the young author some letters to eastern publishers, and her first novel, "Miss Breckinridge, a Daughter of Dixie" (Philadelphia, 1890), was published. It proved successful, and within a few months it had passed through five editions. Her second book, "An Exceptional Case" (Philadelphia, 1891), is one of great force and power, and it has also proved a success. Mrs. Réno lives in luxurious surroundings in a sumptuous home on Capitol Hill. She will henceforth devote her life to literature.

RHODES, Mrs. Laura Andrews, musician and opera singer, born in Casey, Ill., 1st October, 1854. She is the second oldest daughter of Rev. J. R. and Delilah Andrews, the parents of the Andrews family, of which the well-known Andrews Opera Company is mainly composed. She possesses in a remarkable degree the musical ability which is the heritage of the Andrews family. She has a lyric soprano voice of great purity, richness and compass. Among her instructors were Prof. W. N. Burritt, of Chicago, Prof. Lowenthal, of the Paris Conservatory, and Madam Corani, of the Conservatory of Milan. She began her stage career with the Andrews Concert Company at the age of seventeen. Soon after, she became the wife of F. B. Rhodes, a druggist, who, at one of their entertainments, became enamored of her voice and

speedily thereafter of herself. They were married within six months after the first meeting. Since their marriage Mr. Rhodes has been connected with the opera company from time to time as business manager. When, a few years later, the Andrews family organized as the Andrews Swiss Bell Ringers, Mrs. Rhodes was the soprano bell ringer, becoming famous in that capacity. When the present Andrews Opera Company was organized, Mrs. Rhodes took the leading rôles and for years was their prima donna, scoring success everywhere and winning applause in nearly every State in the Union. In 1890 the constant strain of daily singing and the weariness of incessant travel brought on a severe attack of nervous prostration, from which she made a very tardy recovery. Although thus compelled to abandon the stage for a time, she has not been idle, but has been busily engaged in vocal teaching and in special solo



LAURA ANDREWS RHODES.

work in the various Chautauqua assemblies of the Northwest.

RICE, Mrs. Alice May Bates, soprano singer, born in Boston, Mass., 14th September, 1868. Her parents were both well known in the musical profession, and her ancestors on both sides were musical for a number of generations. Mrs. Rice's father possessed a baritone voice of rare quality and held positions in quartette choirs, musical societies and clubs in and around Boston, until a few years before his death, in 1886. Her mother was a thoroughly cultured and earnest teacher of music. Mrs. Rice was nurtured in an atmosphere of music and was a singer by birth as well as by tuition. Her début in Chickering Hall, Boston, in September, 1883, was a brilliant event. During her first season she appeared in several operas, which Charles R. Adams, with whom she studied rendition, brought out, assuming the prima donna rôles in "Martha," "Figaro," "Maritana," "La Sonnambula," "La Fille du Régiment,"

"Faust," and "Lucia di Lammermoor." She was the prima donna, subsequently, of the Marietta Opera Company and appeared with them for several seasons in the leading cities in New Eng-



ALICE MAY BATES RICE.

land and Canada. She sang in many concerts for the Philharmonic Orchestra of Boston and for Seidl's New York Orchestra. She has held positions in quartette choirs in Lowell and Worcester, Mass., and in her own city, leaving a lucrative one for her recent tour with Remenyi, with whom she traveled through the South and West for one-hundred-fifty concerts in seven months. She exemplifies the opinion of many that an American girl can be educated and achieve success without European study, believing it better that young girl students should have the influence of home and the protection of parents.

RICH, Mrs. Helen Hinsdale, poet, born in a pioneer log cabin on her father's farm in Antwerp, Jefferson county, N. Y., 18th June, 1827. On her father's side she is akin to Emma Willard. She is known as "The Poet of the Adirondacks." She ran away to school one frosty morning at the age of four, and her life from that time was centered in books and the beautiful in nature. Few of the first were allowed to her, but she reveled in forest and stream, rock and meadow. At twelve years of age she wrote verses. She led her classes in the academy and won prizes in composition. She attended a single term. She became proficient in botany at the age of thirteen in the woods on the farm. She was obliged to read all debates in Congress aloud to her father, and the speeches of Henry Clay and Daniel Webster made her an ardent patriot and politician. Her poetry has appeared in the Springfield "Republican," Boston "Transcript," the "Overland Monthly" and other prominent journals. She has published one volume of her poems, "A Dream of the Adirondacks, and Other Poems" (New York, 1884), which was compiled

by Charles G. Whiting, who is preparing another volume for a Boston house. She was the first woman of northern New York to embrace woman suffrage. For two seasons she gave lectures for the Union cause in the Civil War. She has always been a defender of woman's right to assist in making the laws that govern her. She has carried out her ideas of woman's ability and need of personal achievement, self-support and self-reliance in the rearing of her daughter. Her "Madame de Staél" has the endorsement of eminent scholars as a literary lecture. Her "Grand Armies" is a brilliant Memorial Day address. She excels in poems of the affections. Mr. Whiting has said in his introduction to her volume: "Her works have a distinctive literary quality, which all can appreciate, but few can express. She is one of the best interpreters of mother-love in this country. Her 'Justice in Leadville,' in the style of Bret Harte, is pronounced by the London 'Spectator' to be worthy of that poet or of John Hay." That highly dramatic poem and "Little Phil" are included in nearly all the works of elocution of the present day. She became the wife, at the age of twenty, of a man of scholarly tastes and fine ability, who cordially sympathizes with her ambitions and cherished sentiments. Her culture has been gained by the devotion of hours seized



HELEN HINSDALE RICH.

from the engrossing domestic cares of a busy and faithful wife and mother. Her home is in Chicago, Ill.

RICHARDS, Mrs. Ellen Henrietta, educator and chemist, born in Dunstable, Mass., 3rd December, 1842. She received a thorough education and was graduated from Vassar College in 1870. She then took a scientific course in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston, where she was graduated in 1873. She remained in that institution as resident graduate, and in 1875 she became the wife of Professor Robert Hallowell Richards, the metallurgist. In 1878 she was elected

instructor in chemistry and mineralogy in the woman's laboratory of the institute. In 1885 she was made instructor in sanitary chemistry. She has done a great deal of original work in the latter branch, her researches covering the field thoroughly. She has done much to develop the love of scientific studies among women. Her chosen field is the application of chemical knowledge and principles to the conduct of the home, and she is the pioneer in teaching that subject to the women of the United States. She is the first woman to be elected a member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers. She is a member of many scientific associations. Among her published works are: "Chemistry of Cooking and Cleaning" (Boston, 1882), "Food Materials and Their Adulterations" (1885), and "First Lessons in Minerals" (1885). In 1887 she, with Marion Talbot, edited "Home Sanitation." She is a profound student and a clear thinker, and her work is without equal in its line.

RICHARDSON, Mrs. Hester Dorsey, author, born in Baltimore, Md., 9th January, 1862. She is the daughter of James L. Dorsey and Sarah A. W. Dorsey, both representatives of Maryland's old colonial families. Hester Crawford Dorsey, the best known of three literary sisters, made her first appearance in the Sunday papers of her native city. She wrote in verse a year or more, before turning her attention to prose writings. Not a few of her poems attracted favorable comment and found their way into various exchanges. In 1886 she wrote "Dethroned," a poem narrating the fate of Emperor Maximilian of Mexico, a copy of which, handsomely engrossed, was presented to Francis Joseph, of Austria, to whom it was dedicated. The

to which she signed the pen-name "Selene." Those "Selene Letters" at once attracted wide attention and excited controversy in literary circles. While her prose writings did much toward



EUPHEMIA JOHNSON RICHMOND.



HESTER DORSEY RICHARDSON.

emperor accepted the dedication in a letter of thanks to the author. Then Miss Dorsey, at the request of the Baltimore "American," began a series of articles on ethical and sociological subjects,

improving the hospital service in Baltimore, and a pungent letter from her pen helped to rescue the now prosperous Mercantile Library from an untimely end, her name will not always be associated with those institutions, but she has been a benefactor to the women of Baltimore in a way which will not allow her soon to be forgotten. In organizing the Woman's Literary Club of Baltimore, two years ago, she laid the firm foundation of a controlling force in the intellectual and social life of her native city. The club is over a hundred strong, including among its members many of the best known writers of the day. In January, 1891, she became the wife of Albert L. Richardson, a journalist of experience and ability. The Woman's Literary Club tendered its founder a brilliant reception a week after her marriage. Mrs. Richardson resigned the first vice-presidency of the club upon her removal to New York, where she has lived since her marriage, holding now but an honorary membership. She is still devoting herself wholly to literary work. She has appeared several times in "Lippincott's Magazine," and is now giving her attention to short stories. She is earnest in her purpose and has a grasp of subjects which makes her a force on the printed page.

RICHMOND, Mrs. Euphemia Johnson, author, born near Mount Upton, N. Y., in 1825. Her maiden name was Guernsey. Her father, Dr. J. Guernsey, was a native of New Hampshire. Her mother was a Miss Putnam, a daughter of Dr. E. Putnam, a relative of the Revolutionary hero. On both sides her ancestors were professional and literary people. Miss Guernsey became Mrs. Richmond in early womanhood. She received good schooling



CHARLOTTE NEILSON.
From Photo by Morrison, Chicago.

ALICE NIXON.
From Photo by Morrison, Chicago.

MAY MERRICK.
From Photo by Morrison, Chicago.

and became an omnivorous reader. Her first poem and prose sketches were published in the Cincinnati "Ladies' Repository." She contributed poems to the New York "Tribune" under



LIZZIE R. RICHMOND.

her pen-name, "Effie Johnson." One of her early stories, "The McAllisters," was a temperance history, and was very successful. She published "The Jeweled Serpent," "Harry the Prodigal," "The Fatal Dower," "Alice Grant," "Rose Clifton," "Woman First and Last" (in two volumes), "Drifting and Anchored," "The Two Paths," "Hope Raymond," "Aunt Chloe" and an "Illustrated Scripture Primer" for the use of colored children in the South. She is now living in Mount Upton, N. Y.

RICHMOND, Miss Lizzie R., business woman and insurance agent, born in Lacon, Ill., 19th November, 1850. Her mother's family is of old New England stock. When she started as an insurance agent, in Peoria, Ill., a business woman was hardly heard of in the place. It was uphill and hard work, but she succeeded in spite of all predictions to the contrary, and is recognized as one of the most successful business managers in Peoria.

RICKER, Mrs. Marrilla M., lawyer and political writer, born in New Durham, N. H., 18th March, 1840. Her maiden name was Young. She graduated from Colby Academy, New London, in 1861. For several years thereafter she taught, and became the wife of John Ricker, a farmer, in May, 1863. He died in 1868, in Dover, N. H. In 1872 Mrs. Ricker went abroad and spent two years on the continent. After close application to the law for three years, under a tutor, she was, 12th May, 1882, admitted to the bar of the supreme court of the District of Columbia. On 11th May, 1891, she was, on motion of Miss Emma M. Gillett, admitted to the bar of the United States Supreme Court. Soon after her admission to the bar, in 1882, she

was appointed by President Arthur a notary public for the District of Columbia, and in 1884 by the judges of the District supreme court, a United States commissioner and an examiner in chancery, both of which offices she continues to exercise. She has long been known as the "Prisoner's Friend," from her constant habit of visiting prisons to befriend those confined. She was one of the assistant counsellors in the famous Star Route cases. Her legal work has been almost invariably on the side of criminals and for the oppressed. She was one of the electors for New Hampshire on the equal rights ticket on which Belva A. Lockwood ran for president in 1884. She opened the New Hampshire bar to women in July, 1890, her petition having been filed in December, 1889. She went to California in 1887 and worked for the Republican ticket in 1888. She visited Iowa in 1892 in the interests of the Republican party.

RIGGS, Mrs. Anna Rankin, temperance reformer, was born in Cynthiana, Ky. Her parents removed to Illinois when she was two years of age. Her maiden name was Anna Rankin. She united with the white-ribbon army, in whose ranks she has won so many honors. When she went to Oregon, Portland had no home for destitute women and girls. In 1887 the Portland "Union," under the auspices of Mrs. Riggs and a few noble women, opened an industrial home. The institution was kept afloat by great exertions and personal sacrifice, until it was merged into a refuge home and incorporated under the laws of the State. She has been president of the Oregon Woman's Christian Temperance Union. In 1891 she started the "Oregon White Ribbon," which has been a success. A prominent feature of her work in this



MARRILLA M. RICKER.

State has been a school of methods which has proved an inspiration to the local unions in their department work. She has also represented Oregon at conventions and been president of the International

Chautauqua Association for the Northwest Coast. She has been a christian from early womanhood, is a member of Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, one of a corps of teachers who are making its Sabbath-school a success. She is a talented speaker. Her home is in her brother's elegant residence on Portland Heights, Portland. Mr. and Mrs. Riggs are childless, but they have adopted three orphan children.

RIPLEY, Mrs. Martha George, physician, born in Lowell, Vt., 30th November, 1843. She

business, his wife felt a new desire for proficiency in medical science, and in 1880 entered the Boston University School of Medicine. At her graduation in 1883 she was pronounced by the faculty one of the most thorough medical students who had ever received a diploma from the university. Soon after, she settled in Minneapolis, Minn. There her medical knowledge and skill have brought her reputation and an extensive and lucrative practice. In her large practice she very soon saw the need of a temporary home for a certain class of patients. Maternity Hospital, founded by her, and for several months carried on by her unaided efforts, has risen in response to that need. Her work in its behalf has continued earnest and constant. She is now attendant physician of the institution and one of its board of directors. A born reformer, her zeal for human rights has grown more ardent with years. Deeply interested in the enfranchisement of woman and in temperance, she has done valiant service for both causes, devoting to them all the time not required by family and professional duties. The center of a happy home, where three young daughters are growing up to inherit her health of body and of mind as well as her earnest, progressive spirit, she proves that in devotion to outside interests she has not forgotten the more sacred ones of her own household. Elected president of the Minnesota Woman Suffrage Association in 1883, she served in that capacity for six years. An earnest advocate of that cause, and an effective speaker and writer, she has done good work in helping to bring many unjust laws into harmony with the higher civilization of the present day and the golden rule of christianity.

RIPLEY, Miss Mary A., author, lecturer



MARTHA GEORGE RIPLEY.

was the oldest of five children. Her paternal ancestors came over in the Mayflower. Her maternal grandfather was Scotch, and served in the Revolutionary War. Her mother, Esther A. George, a woman of fine intellectual powers, became the wife of Francis Rogers. One of the first to be interested in the anti-slavery movement, she was also a pioneer in the temperance cause. Dr. Ripley's father was a man of character and ability. Mr. and Mrs. Rogers left Vermont, when Martha was eleven months old, and settled in northwestern Iowa. There she grew up. Hungry for knowledge, she availed herself of every advantage the country offered, and acquired a substantial education. When the war of the rebellion broke out, her deepest interests were enlisted in the struggle. Too young to go as a hospital nurse, she found an outlet for her sympathies and activities in work for the United States Sanitary Commission. Endowed with a natural aptitude for teaching, she worked several years in the school-room. June 25th, 1867, she became the wife of William W. Ripley. Soon after their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Ripley removed to Massachusetts, where they lived for thirteen years. The science of medicine had always been a subject of deep interest to her. Even before she thought of obtaining a thorough education, she devoted much time to that study. Mr. Ripley's health becoming impaired by close application to



MARY A. RIPLEY.

and educator, born in Windham, Conn., 11th January, 1831. She is the daughter of John Huntington Ripley and Eliza L. Spalding Ripley. The Huntington family is prominent in New England. One

of its members, Samuel Huntington, signed the Declaration of Independence and the Articles of Confederation. Miss Ripley is, on her mother's side, of Huguenot ancestry, and is descended from the French family, D'Aubigné, anglicized into Dabney, a well-known Boston name, which is well distributed throughout the country. Miss Ripley, in early childhood, showed studious and literary tastes, and commenced to write stories when very young. She was educated in the country district-schools of western New York, and in the free city-schools of Buffalo, N. Y. She taught school in Buffalo for many years. Her contributions to the press have been, principally, poems, vacation-letters, terse communications on live questions, and brief, common-sense essays, which have attracted much attention and exerted a wide influence. In 1867 an unpretending volume of poems bearing her name was published, and, later, a small book entitled "Parsing Lessons" for school-room use was issued. That was followed by "Household Service," published under the auspices of the Woman's Educational and Industrial Union of Buffalo. With Miss Ripley the conscience of the teacher has been stronger than the inspiration of the poet. Had she given herself less to her pupils and more to literature, she would assuredly have taken high place among the poets of our country. Her poems are characterized by vigor and sweetness. She was for twenty-seven years a teacher in the Buffalo high school. It was in the management of boys that she had the most marked success. The respect with which she is regarded by men in every walk of life is evidence that she made a lasting impression upon them as a teacher. Her clear-cut distinctions between what is true and what is false, and her abhorrence of merely mechanical work, gave her a unique position in the educational history of Buffalo. She resigned her position in the Buffalo high school on account of temporary failure of health. When restored physically, she entered the lecture-field, where she finds useful and congenial employment. Her present home is in Kearney, Neb., where she is active in every good word and work. Her decided individuality has made her a potent force in whatever sphere she has entered. She now holds the responsible position of State superintendent of scientific temperance instruction in public schools and colleges for Nebraska. Her duty is to energize the teaching of the State schools on that line.

RITCHIE, Mrs. Anna Cora Mowatt, author and actor, born in Bordeaux, France, in 1819, and died in London, Eng., 28th July, 1870. She was the daughter of Samuel Gouverneur Osgood, a New York merchant, who was living temporarily in France at the time of her birth. She was the tenth in a family of seventeen children. She lived near Bordeaux until 1826, when the family returned to New York City. Cora entered school. At the age of fourteen she won the affection of James Mowatt, a young lawyer, who persuaded her to marry him that he might superintend her studies. Her parents approved the engagement, and stipulated that the union should be postponed until she was seventeen years old. The young lovers were secretly married, and the parents soon forgave them. For two years Mrs. Mowatt studied diligently, and in 1836 she published her "Pelayo, or the Cavern of Covadonga," under the name "Isabel." That poetical romance elicited adverse criticism, and she replied to her critics in "Reviewers Reviewed," a satirical effusion, in 1837. Her health became impaired, and she went to Europe to recuperate. There, in 1840, she wrote her drama, "Gulzara, the Persian Slave," which was played

after her return to New York City. Mr. Mowatt suffered financial reverses, and Mrs. Mowatt gave a series of dramatic readings in Boston, New York and Providence in 1841. Ill health forced her to leave the stage. Mr. Mowatt entered business as a publisher, and she returned to literature. Under the pen-name "Helen Berkley" she wrote a series of stories for the magazines that were widely read, translated into German and republished in London. Her play, "Fashion, a Comedy," was a success in New York and Boston, and, when her husband failed a second time in business, she decided to go on the stage. On 13th June, 1845, she appeared as Pauline in "The Lady of Lyons," and was successful. In 1847 she wrote another play, "Armand, or the Peer and the Peasant," which was well received. She then went to England, in company with Edward L. Davenport, and on 5th January, 1848, she made her débüt in London in "The Hunchback." She returned to New York in 1851.



ANNA CORA MOWATT RITCHIE.

Her husband died in that year. She remained on the stage until 3rd June, 1854. On 7th June, 1854, she became the wife of William F. Ritchie, of Richmond, Va. In 1860 she was recalled to New York to attend her father in his last illness. Her health was impaired, and after her father's death she went to Europe, where she spent the time with relatives in Paris, Rome and Florence. Her second husband died in 1868, and she went again to England, where she remained till her death. Her other works include: "The Fortune Hunter," a novel (1842); "Evelyn, or a Heart Unmasked: a Tale of Domestic Life" (two volumes, Philadelphia, 1845, and London, 1850); "The Autobiography of an Actress: or Eight Years on the Stage" (Boston, 1854); "Mimic Life: or Before and Behind the Curtain" (1855); "Twin Roses" (1857); "Fairy Fingers, a Novel" (New York, 1865); "The Mute Singer, a Novel" (1866), and "The Clergyman's Wife, and Other Sketches" (1867).

RITTENHOUSE, Mrs. Laura Jacinta, temperance worker, author and poet, born in a pleasant home on the forest-crowned hills in Pulaski county, Ill., near the Ohio river, 30th April,



LAURA JACINTA RITTENHOUSE.

1841. She is a daughter of Dr. Daniel Arter. From her parents she inherited her tastes and talent for literature. Her education was received in the schools of the sparsely settled country, but she supplemented her deficient schooling by earnest self-culture and wide reading. She became the wife, on 31st December, 1863, of Wood Rittenhouse, a prominent business man and honored citizen of Cairo, Ill. Their family numbers one daughter and four sons. The daughter is a promising writer, who recently won \$1,000 for an original story, and who is also president of the Young Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Cairo. Of the sons, the oldest is an electrician, the second a physician, the third a business man, the fourth a high-school boy, and all are energetic and industrious, total abstainers and free from the use of tobacco or narcotics of any kind. After her marriage, for many years, Mrs. Rittenhouse was able to spare but little time for literary work, but during the past three or four years she has been a frequent contributor to magazines and newspapers. Her best work is done in her short stories. She is a skillful maker of plots, and all her stories are carefully wrought out to their logical ending. Her warmest interest has for years been given to the work of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and for that body and its great cause she has toiled and written unceasingly. She was the first president of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Cairo, serving in that office for many years. She was elected district president of that organization for four consecutive years, and for the past five years she has served as district treasurer. She was secretary of the Social Science Association in Cairo so long as it was in existence.

She served as secretary of the Centennial Association in Cairo, and also as secretary of the Cairo Protestant Orphan Asylum, besides acting as manager of the asylum for many years. She served a year as secretary of the Cairo Women's Library Club. For three years she was president of the Presbyterian Woman's Aid Society in Cairo. She was one of the vice-presidents of the Red Cross Society in Cairo. Her life is a busy one, and her latest work in literary fields gives promise of valuable results.

ROACH, Miss Aurelia, educator, born in Atlanta, Ga., 10th March, 1865. Her father, Dr. E. J. Roach, was a physician, a native of Maryland, who removed to Georgia several years before the Civil War. His ancestors were among the earliest settlers of Somerset county, Md., and the original land-grants are still in the family. During the war Dr. Roach was surgeon of the 18th Georgia Regiment. After the war he returned to Atlanta, where he achieved distinction in his profession and served the public in several offices. Her mother was a daughter of A. Weldon Mitchell, one of the early settlers of Atlanta, and at one time one of its wealthiest citizens. Her great-great-grandfather on the maternal side served as lieutenant in a Georgia regiment in the Revolutionary War. Miss Roach was graduated with distinction from the girls' high school of Atlanta in June, 1882. The two years succeeding her graduation she spent in the study of French and German, with which languages she was already familiar, having studied them since early childhood. In 1884 she was appointed a teacher in one of the public schools. Beginning with the lowest grade, she was promoted until she had reached the fifth grade, when she left the school to



AURELIA ROACH.

travel in Europe. She made a northern tour, visiting Norway, Sweden, Russia and Denmark. During her sojourn in Europe in 1889 she acted as a special correspondent for the Atlanta "Constitution."

In her absence she was elected to a position in the girls' high school, which she held until 1891, when she again went abroad. On her return to Atlanta she became principal of the Crew street school, one of the largest in the city. She has won distinction by her narrative and descriptive powers, and she has shown a capacity for a higher range of original and philosophic thought.

ROBERTS, Mrs. Ada Palmer, poet, born in North East, Dutchess county, N. Y., 14th February, 1852. Her father, Elijah Palmer, was a scholarly lawyer, who had poetical talent. His satirical poems, many of which were impromptu, did much to make him popular as a lawyer. From her father Mrs. Roberts inherited poetical talent. From him she received most of her early education, as her delicate health would not permit her to be a regular attendant in school. When she was sixteen years old, her education was sufficient for her to teach a private school, her pupils having been her former playmates. She was married 31st January, 1878, and household duties, maternal cares and recurring ill health have kept her from doing regular literary work. Her poetical productions have not been intended for publication, but have come from her love of writing. She has published but few poems, and some of them have found a place in prominent periodicals, the "Youth's Companion," the New York "Chris-

Revolutionary annals. During her girlhood Mrs. Robertson imbibed much of the honest, earnest thought of the New England settlers, among whom her early years were spent. At fifteen she became a



GEORGIA TROWBRIDGE ROBERTSON.

teacher in the Ledge district of Twinsburgh, Ohio, and two years later passed to wider fields of action, teaching in the graded schools and attending Hiram College. During her life as student and teacher she published various essays and poems. Her writings trended from the first in the direction of ethics, philosophy and nature. In 1875 she became the wife of George A. Robertson, an alumnus of Hiram College and a well-known journalist of Cleveland, Ohio. For several years she was an invalid. She recovered her health and is again at work, thinking and writing in the line of social and divine science. She is actively connected with the Ohio Woman's Press Association and various historical, literary, art and social organizations in her city. Her work is sometimes anonymous, but is known over her signature, "Marcia."

ROBINSON, Mrs. Abbie C. B., editor and political writer, born in Woonsocket, R. I., 18th September, 1828. Her father was George C. Ballou, a cousin of Rev. Hosea Ballou and of President Garfield's mother. Her mother's maiden name was Ruth Eliza Aldrich. She was a woman of ideas quite in advance of her time, brought up, as her ancestors had been, under the Quaker system of repression. The daughter inherited from both parents most desirable qualities of devotion, courage and mental strength. She was educated in her native town and in New England boarding-schools. She studied music in Boston and spent three years in Warren Seminary, R. I. She took the regular course in the institute in Pittsfield, Mass. In 1854 she became the wife of Charles D. Robinson, of Green Bay, Wis. He was the editor of the Green Bay "Advocate" and for many years one of the



ADA PALMER ROBERTS.

tian Weekly" and others. Mrs. Roberts' home is in Oxford, Conn.

ROBERTSON, Mrs. Georgia Trowbridge, educator and author, born in Solon, Ohio, 2nd August, 1852. The ancestry of Mrs. Robertson's mother, Lavinia Phelps Bissell, reaches back to the Guelphs. That of her father, Henry Trowbridge, is recorded in the "Herald's Visitation" as holding Trowbridge Castle, Devonshire, in the time of Edward First in the thirteenth century. The name Trowbridge is also frequently found in

controlling minds of Wisconsin in all matters of public polity. He was at one time Secretary of State. Mrs. Robinson was as famous for political wisdom as her husband. Of her newspaper career

"Advocate" during the labor strikes and riots in Milwaukee, in 1881, is said to have saved the Democratic party in Wisconsin from making a serious mistake.

ROBINSON, Miss Fannie Ruth, author and educator, born in Carbondale, Pa., 30th September, 1847. In 1859 her parents took up their residence in Albany, N. Y., and there the formative years of her life were passed. She was graduated at the age of seventeen years from the Albany Female Academy, and later received the degree of A. M. from Rutgers' College, New York. Among the influences which quickened her early ambitions, she recognizes three: First, the impulses received from a small circle of men and women, some of whom were very much older than herself; second, the impetus given to youthful ambitions by a class of young people in the alumnae of the female academy, and third, the lift into a rarer air which was hers, happily through many seasons, when Emerson and Phillips, Curtis and Beecher, Chapin and Holmes went to the capital city at the bidding of the lyceum. She began to write early. Most of her published poems appeared in "Harper's Magazine" in the years between 1870 and 1880, during which time she wrote occasionally for the "Contributor's Club" of the "Atlantic Monthly." Her poem, "A Quaker's Christmas Eve," was copied in almost every city in the Union. Albany twice paid her the honor of asking for her verse, once for the services of the first Decoration Day, and again when an ode was to be written for the ceremony of laying the corner-stone of the capitol. In 1879 she began to teach, and since then she has written little for publication. A poem on Emerson, published after



ABBIE C. B. ROBINSON.

it is somewhat difficult to write, since her public work was so closely interwoven with her private experiences during the very sorrowful and troublous period of her connection with the "Advocate." She went into the office of that paper by the usual route, the desire to help her husband, in the early part of 1882, as Colonel Robinson's health was failing rapidly. Gradually the sick man's duties fell to his devoted wife, and before long she assumed charge of them all, taking the place in the office while she performed her own duties at home, doubly increased by the care of a dying husband. Her lot was rendered infinitely harder by other troubles, which harassed and hampered her almost beyond endurance. After three years of editorial management of the "Advocate," she was placed in a position to assume control of the whole establishment connected with the paper, including not only the business management, but also a job department, a bindery and store. That position she held for four years, during which time Colonel Robinson died. Then came the inevitable result, nervous prostration, an attempt again to take up the work, then her final retirement from the paper in 1888. Under all these trying conditions she won for herself an enviable reputation as a woman of much force and ability, always animated by the highest, purest motives, and as an easy, graceful, cultured writer. She was also a good deal of a politician, with original Republican tendencies, though the "Advocate" was and is a Democratic paper. The story of her having brought out a Republican issue of the paper, when it was once put under her charge during Colonel Robinson's editorship, is a standard joke, and is periodically repeated in the State papers. The stand taken by the



FANNIE RUTH ROBINSON.

his death in the "Journal of Philosophy," is considered one of her best. Two of her sonnets found place in the collection of "Representative American Sonnets," made in 1890 by Mr. Crandall.

She is at present preceptress of Ferry Hall Seminary, the woman's department of Lake Forest University, Lake Forest, Ill., a position she has held since 1888. She is a member of the Woman's Educational Auxiliary of the Columbian Exposition.

ROBINSON, Mrs. Harriet Hanson, author, born in Boston, Mass., 8th February, 1825. Her maiden name was Harriet Jane Hanson. Her ancestry is thoroughly New England and her lineage may be traced in direct line to Thomas Hanson and Nicholas Browne, early settlers of New England. Nicholas Browne was a member of "The Great and General Court" of Massachusetts in 1655, in 1656 and in 1661. Her grandfather, Seth Ingersoll Browne, was in the Revolutionary army and a non-commissioned officer in the battle of Bunker Hill. Miss Hanson's father died while she was a child. In 1832 her widowed mother moved with her family to Lowell, Mass., where they lived

his daily bread to use her pen in verse-making. Later in life she resumed her literary work, and since then she has been a contributor in verse and prose to many newspapers and periodicals. Her sonnets are among the best of her poetical contributions. Her first published work was "Warrington Pen Portraits" (Boston, 1877), a memoir of her husband, with selections from his writings. She wrote "Massachusetts in the Woman Suffrage Movement," a history (Boston, 1881), "Captain Mary Miller," a drama (Boston, 1887), "Early Factory Labor in New England" (Boston, 1883), and she has in preparation a book which will illustrate that phase in the life of the New England working girls. Her best literary achievement is her latest, "The New Pandora," (New York, 1889). That dramatic poem is modern in all its suggestions, and puts the possibilities of humanity on a noble upward plane. She is very deeply interested in all the movements which tend to the advancement of women, and she uses her voice and pen freely in their behalf. She was one of those to speak before the select committee on woman suffrage when it was formed in Congress. She presented a memorial to Congress in December, 1889, through Senator Dawes, asking for a removal of her political disabilities and that she might be invested with full power to exercise her right to self-government at the ballot-box. Senator Dawes then presented a bill to the same effect in the Senate, which was read twice and referred. A hearing was refused by the select committee on woman suffrage, and there the matter rests. The woman's club movement has always had her support. She is one of the original promoters of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, an organization numbering at least two-hundred women's clubs, representing more than thirty-thousand members in all parts of the United States, and she was the member for Massachusetts on its first advisory board. Her home is now in Malden, Mass.

ROBINSON, Mrs. Jane Bancroft, author and educator, born in West Stockbridge, Mass., 24th December, 1817. She is descended on her mother's side from an old Dutch family of New York City, and on her father's side from early English settlers in New Jersey. Her father, Rev. George C. Bancroft, was for over fifty years a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mrs. Robinson was graduated in 1871 from the Troy seminary for girls, founded by Mrs. Emma Willard. In 1872 she was graduated from the State Normal School in Albany, N. Y., and immediately thereafter was appointed preceptress of Fort Edward Collegiate Institute, Fort Edward, N. Y., where she remained until 1876. During the years from 1870 to 1876 colleges for women were being established, and the doors of colleges hitherto open only to men were thrown open to women. Urged by her far-sighted mother, she determined to take a college course. While in Fort Edward, she took private lessons in advanced studies, and in the fall of 1876 entered Syracuse University as a member of the senior class, and was graduated from that institution in 1877. Immediately thereafter she was invited to become the dean of the Woman's College of the Northwestern University in Evanston, Ill., and professor of the French language and literature, a position previously occupied by Miss Frances Willard and Mrs. Ellen Soulé Carhart. In addition to the arduous work of the position, she diligently pursued her studies in French history, with a view to taking a higher degree, and she received from Syracuse University, upon examination, the degree of Ph. M. in 1880, and of Ph.D. in



HARRIET HANSON ROBINSON.

for some years on the Tremont Corporation. Her early years were full of toil, but she studied and educated herself, and showed literary talent in her girlhood. In 1848 she became the wife of William S. Robinson, at that time the editor of the Boston "Daily Whig," and afterwards famous as "Warrington" in the Springfield "Republican" and in the New York "Tribune." He was for eleven years clerk of the Massachusetts House of Representatives. He died 11th March, 1876. Their family consisted of four children. Three of them are still living, and two of them, daughters, are mentioned elsewhere in this book. Mrs. Robinson's first attempt at writing for the press was made while she was yet an operative in the Lowell mills. Her verses appeared in the newspapers and annuals of the time, and in the "Lowell Offering," that unique factory girls' magazine. During her early married life she was too deeply engaged in helping a reformer-journalist to earn

1883. Her thesis for the latter degree was a treatise on the parliament of Paris and other parliaments of France, and the research and study therein displayed won her at once a fine reputation. Many of the

In 1889 she published her most important work, entitled "Deaconesses in Europe and their Lessons for America," which is now in its third edition and is the leading authority in this country upon the subject. She is now the secretary of the Bureau for Deaconess Work of the Woman's Home Missionary Society. She is a life member of the American Historical Association and of the American Economic Association. She is connected with many philanthropic and social organizations. In 1891 she became the wife of Hon. George O. Robinson, of Detroit, Mich., widely known in philanthropic and legal circles.

ROBINSON, Mrs. Leora Bettison, author, born in Little Rock, Ark., 8th June, 1840. Her parents, Dr. Joseph R. Bettison and Ann Eliza Cathcart, moved to Louisville, Ky., before she was a year old. The Bettisons are of distinguished Huguenot lineage, being descended from Pierre Robert, of South Carolina. Mrs. Bettison's family belong to the Cathcarts, of Glasgow, Scotland, who, before coming to America in the seventeenth century, had settled in Antrim county, Ireland. Dr. Bettison was a surgeon in the Confederate army. Leora was the sixth of eleven children. In her classes, always the genius during her school-days, her writings attracted attention, and many of her early efforts were published in the local papers. On 29th June, 1864, she became the wife of Prof. Norman Robinson, a graduate of Rochester University. To that union was born one child, Jeannette Cathcart. Prof. and Mrs. Robinson established in Louisville a flourishing school, named Holyoke Academy. During that time she wrote her earliest books, "Than" (New York, 1877), a sequel to "The House With Spectacles,"

JANE BANCROFT ROBINSON.

leading historical students in the United States and England sent her appreciative letters. In 1885 she resigned her position in the Northwestern University to pursue historical studies as a fellow of history in Bryn Mawr College. In 1886 she went to Europe, matriculated in the University of Zürich, and remained there one year, devoting herself to the study of political and constitutional history. The following year she went to Paris and became a student in the Sorbonne, continuing her researches in history. She was also received as a student in the Ecole des Hautes Études, being the first woman to hear lectures in the literary department of that school. Her stay abroad was diversified by travel and writing. She contributed to various papers and periodicals. Visiting London before her return to the United States, she became deeply interested in the deaconess work as illustrated in different institutions there and studied it carefully. She returned to the United States, convinced that that social and religious movement might prove a great agency in the uplifting of the poor and the degraded of her native land. Her wide information and executive ability were at once pressed into service for developing deaconess work in the United States, where it had already gained a foothold. At the invitation of its officers, she in 1888 took full charge of the department of deaconess work in the Woman's Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church. She has visited most of the large cities of the United States, speaking in behalf of the deaconess cause, and interesting the women of different Protestant churches by means of parlor meetings and public lectures. She is a logical and fluent speaker as well as a writer of marked talent.



JANE BANCROFT ROBINSON.

and "Patsy" (New York, 1878). Owing to an accumulation of business interests in Florida, Prof. Robinson moved to that State in 1880, where he now holds the office of State chemist and resides in the

capital, Tallahassee. Mrs. Robinson has there done the best literary work of her life. It is conceded, that by her contributions to the press and her pamphlet, "Living in Florida," she has done more to induce immigration to the State than any other agency has accomplished. She is a member of the Baptist Church.

ROBY, Mrs. Ida Hall, pharmacist, born in Fairport, N. Y., 8th March, 1857. Her parents removed to Michigan when she was a child, and she was educated mainly in that State. Her father was a noted educator, a man of brilliant intellect and sterling character. He was a professor in the high school in Battle Creek, Mich., and served as superintendent of schools in Kalamazoo county, in the same State. He died one year before his daughter, Ida, was graduated from the Illinois College of Pharmacy, a department in the Northwestern University, in Evanston, Ill. She was thus thrown upon her own resources at an early age, and, having a natural fondness for chemistry, which was intensified by study and work in a drug house for several years, she started a pharmacy in Chicago. She attended the college on alternate days, and is the first woman to graduate from the pharmaceutical department of that institution. She is by natural instinct a chemist, and she has won a unique reputation as a successful woman in a line of business generally left to men to handle. Her model pharmacy on Forest avenue, in Chicago, is one of the features of that great city.

ROBY, Mrs. Lelia P., philanthropist and founder of the Ladies of the Grand Army of the

Revolution. On 12th June, 1886, in Chicago, Ill., where she lives, she founded the order of the Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic, which started with twenty-five members, and now numbers about 15,000 mothers, wives, sisters and daughters of soldiers and sailors who served in the war of 1861-65. The members of that order are pledged to assist the Grand Army of the Republic in works of charity, to extend needful aid to members in sickness and distress, to aid sick soldiers, sailors and marines, to look after soldiers' orphan's homes, to see that the children obtain proper situations when they leave the homes, to watch the schools, and see to it that the children receive proper education in the history of the country and in patriotism. She has secured many pensions for soldiers and in countless ways worked for the good of the survivors of the war. Her activities cover a wide range. She was one of four women selected by the board of education of Chicago to represent them before the legislature of the State to help pass the compulsory education bill. It was passed, for a large majority of the legislators were old soldiers, and the fact that Mrs. Roby was their friend made voting for a measure she advocated a pleasant duty. She is the only woman member of the Lincoln Guard of Honor of Springfield, Ill., and an honorary member of the Lincoln Guard of Honor of California, an honor conferred on her "for her many acts of devotion to his memory," through Gen. Sherman. She is a member of the Chicago Academy of Science, she is president of the South Side Study Club of Chicago, vice-president of the Woman's National Press Association of Washington for Illinois, a member of the Nineteenth Illinois Veteran Volunteer Infantry, of the Society for the Advancement of Women, and of the American Society of Authors. She has the care and oversight of supplying the soldiers' homes with books, magazines and periodicals; she visits the homes in various parts of the country and looks after the comfort of the old soldiers, and if there is special legislation needed to right their wrongs or give them additional comforts, she goes to the State legislatures or to Washington to secure such enactment. Through her efforts Memorial Day was set apart in the schools for the reading of histories or stories of the war, and preparing for Memorial Day itself. She never tires in her work, and her husband and two sons are enthusiastic in the work also. She is the wife of General Edward Roby, a constitutional lawyer of Chicago. She does a good deal of literary work under the pen-name "Miles Standish." She is preparing for publication a large volume entitled "Heart Beats of the Republic." She is a model home-maker, a connoisseur in architecture and art, a fine linguist, thoroughly educated, and a well-read lawyer.

ROGÉ, Mme. Charlotte Fiske Bates, author, critic and educator, born in New York, 30th November, 1838. Her father died during her infancy, and her home from her eighth year almost to the time of her marriage was with her mother and family in Cambridge, Mass. There Mme. Rogé attended the public schools, and there for twenty-five years was engaged in private teaching. She began to write at eighteen, and her first paid efforts appeared several years later in "Our Young Folks." She has ever since contributed more or less to the periodicals, and has much in manuscript awaiting publication, but only one volume of her verse has been issued, "Risk, and Other Poems" (Boston, 1879). Nine of the French translations in the book she made for Longfellow's "Poems of Places," in whose preparation she aided considerably.



LELIA P. ROBY.

Republic, born in Boston, Mass., 25th December, 1848. Her father and grandfather were clergymen and anti-slavery agitators. She is descended from Priscilla Mullens and John Alden, of the Mayflower colony. Among her ancestors were many Revolutionary heroes. She has always felt a deep interest in the soldiers who fought in the Civil War,

She edited two delightful compilations from his own works, and to his memory was dedicated her anthology of British and American verse, "The Cambridge Book of Poetry and Song" (New



CHARLOTTE FISKE BATES ROGÉ.

York, 1882). She has given some admirable lectures and readings from her own writings, which are in many veins of thought. Nowhere is she happier than in the humorous epigram. The ethic fun which she can put into twenty words, no other writer can surpass. She has done much for good causes, especially for those connected with her art, and once at least was a successful organizer. Alone and under difficulties she carried out the authors' reading in Sanders' Theater, Cambridge, which added a loyal emphasis and a considerable sum to the Longfellow memorial fund. It was in her native city that she taught last, and there an attack of pneumonia proved nearly fatal. The physicians expecting her death, the report of its occurrence was circulated by the press, and, though the error was speedily and publicly corrected, it crept into Cassell's late publication, "Younger American Poets," whose preface regrets her loss. On 4th June, 1891, Miss Bates, who still keeps her maiden name in literature, became the wife of M. Edouard Rogé, of New York, where she is now living. In December, 1891, she was appointed an honorary and corresponding member of the advisory council on literary congresses, woman's branch of the W. C. A., in the Chicago Exposition. She has a broad mind, open to the most advanced ideas of the epoch. She is a poet, divining well the moods and needs of the human heart. She is a Christian, eager above all to help and uplift men through her genius.

ROGERS, Mrs. Effie Louise Hoffman, educator, born in Jackson, Ohio, 13th May, 1855. She is the only daughter of Dr. D. A. and Emily Smith Hoffman. When a small child, she went to Iowa with her parents, who settled in Oskaloosa.

She received her education in the public schools. In the fall of 1869 she entered college and was graduated 19th June, 1872, in Mount Pleasant, Iowa. Returning home, she gave her time to music and literary work. She wrote for several papers and magazines. In 1877 she entered a conservatory of music and became proficient in the art. At the close of that year she began to teach music and continued for a number of years. On 28th April, 1880, she became the wife of J. F. Rogers, cashier of the Cloud County Bank, Concordia, Kans. He was a man of unusual business ability as well as a man of fine literary attainments. The first two years of her married life were spent in Concordia, where her time was devoted to church and society work. There she gathered around her the young girls of the town and entered with all her heart into the work of helping them into a higher literary and religious life. Each Saturday afternoon found her home filled with girls, who spent an hour in Bible reading and study. In December, 1882, she moved with her husband to Great Bend, Kans., where he organized the Barton County Bank. The March following, their first child, a daughter, was born. In August, 1883, Mr. Rogers, after three days' illness, died. Mrs. Rogers at once returned to her former home in Iowa, where in August her second child, a son, was born. He lived only two months. In 1885 she made an extended trip through the Southern States. She achieved considerable fame as a newspaper writer at that time. In the fall of 1885 she became city editor of the "Oskaloosa Times," a Democratic newspaper. That position she held for eighteen months. She next entered the "Globe" office, and there remained for nearly two years.



EFFIE LOUISE HOFFMAN ROGERS.

She then began the publication of the "P. E. O. Record," a secret society journal. That magazine she edited and published for two years, but, owing to increasing demands upon her time, was obliged to

give it up. She was president of the Iowa Grand Chapter P. E. O. Sisterhood three years. Under her supervision the organization grew and prospered. In 1890 she was elected national grand chapter president of that sisterhood. She has ever been interested in all work connected with woman's advancement. She is a member of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and has been, since its organization, holding important offices in that society. In 1889 she was elected county superintendent of the public schools of Mahaska county, Iowa. She is the first woman ever elected to that office in that county. She was reelected in 1891 with an increased majority. Under her supervision the county schools are taking high rank, and education in all lines is being advanced. She also served as member of the school board, vice-president of the State teachers' association, and president of the Woman's Round Table. In 1891 her name was mentioned for State Superintendent of Public Instruction. She refused at once to allow her name to be presented to the Democratic convention. She is a member of the executive council of the educational department of the Columbian Exposition of 1893. She is a member of the Presbyterian Church and interested in the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor. She is at present editor of the "Schoolmaster," an educational journal published in Des Moines, Iowa.

ROGERS, Mrs. Emma Winner, author, is a native of Plainfield, N. J. On both sides she has the advantage of good ancestry. She is the daughter of Rev. John Ogden Winner, and the granddaughter of Rev. Isaac Winner, D. D., both being clergymen of the Methodist Episcopal Church and natives of New Jersey. On the maternal side

schools in Jersey City, N. J., graduating from Pennington Seminary, Pennington, N. J., and later from the University of Michigan. For six years she was the corresponding secretary of the Woman's



MARY FLETCHER ROGERS.



EMMA WINNER ROGERS.

she is the granddaughter and great-granddaughter of Moses Taylor, and Moses Taylor, second, during their lives successful business men of New York City. She received her early education in private

Home Missionary Society of Detroit Conference, and is now the honorary president of the Rock River Conference Woman's Home Missionary Society. She is connected with the woman's work of the Columbia Exposition, as the chairman of the committee on municipal order, of the World's Congress Auxiliary. She is a member of the Chicago Fortnightly Club. She is specially interested in literary work in the line of social science and political economy, and has been a contributor on those subjects to various papers and periodicals. She has written a monograph entitled "Deaconesses in Early and Modern Church," which exhibits diligent research and marked historical and literary ability. While yet young, she became the wife of Henry Wade Rogers, of Buffalo, N. Y., afterwards dean of the law school of the University of Michigan, and now the president of Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill. She is a woman of marked ability, especially endowed with the logical faculty and with the power of dispassionate judgment. She is a type of the younger college woman, who, with the advantage of the wider training of the higher education, brings her disciplined faculties to bear with equally good effect upon the amenities of social life and the philanthropic and economic questions of the day. As the wife of the president of a great university, her influence upon the young men and women connected with it is marked and advantageous. While she is still a young woman, she has already left an impress upon the life of her times that is both salutary and permanent.

ROGERS, Mrs. Mary Fletcher, author, was born in Louisville, Ky. She is a member of the well-known Fletcher family of New England.

Her ancestor, Robert Fletcher, emigrated from England and settled in Massachusetts in 1630. The family has given to the world such women as Grace Webster, Hannah Emerson, Valinda Young, Elizabeth Trumbull, Julia Fletcher, known as "George Fleming," and others distinguished in the varied walks of literary, religious or scientific life. Mrs. Rogers is a versatile and graceful writer, though she has never aimed at book-making. Of late years her time has been largely given to benevolent work. She is an official member of the American Humane Association and a director in the Association for the Advancement of Women. She holds various offices in the smaller organizations in her city. She is recognized as a woman of strong character, impressing those with whom she comes in contact that the latent forces of her nature, if called into controversial effort, are capable of strong and untiring resistance. Ever ready to oppose wrong, the suffering and needy find in her a champion and a friend. Taking active interest in all the reforms that are for the elevation of mankind everywhere, she is in every sense a representative woman of the day.

ROHLFS. **Mrs. Anna Katharine Green**, poet and novelist, born in Brooklyn, N. Y., 11th November, 1846. Her maiden name was the pen-name by which she is known throughout the world. She is the daughter of a lawyer, and from him she inherits the legal turn of mind shown in her famous novel "*The Leavenworth Case*" (New York, 1878), and in other productions. In childhood she wrote innumerable poems and stories. Her family removed to Buffalo, N. Y., when she was a child, and in that city she was educated and reared, until she was old enough to enter Ripley Female

many invitations from publishers to furnish them books, and she was so busy with her novels that her poetical ambitions, which were her chief ones, were temporarily held in check. Notwith-



ANNA KATHARINE GREEN ROHLFS.

College, in Poultney, Vt. Soon after her graduation she published her novel, "*The Leavenworth Case*," which at once attracted the attention of the literary world. Her successes brought her



ALICE WELLINGTON ROLLINS.

standing the call for prose works from her pen, she published in 1882 a volume of verse, "*The Defense of the Bride, and Other Poems*," and in 1886 she brought out a second volume of poetry, a drama, entitled "*Risifi's Daughter*." After living in Buffalo for some years, the family returned to Brooklyn, N. Y. On 25th November, 1884, she became the wife of Charles Rohlfs, formerly an actor. Since their marriage they have lived most of the time in Buffalo. They have three children. Her published works include, besides those already mentioned, "*The Sword of Damocles*" (1881), "*Hand and Ring*" (1883), "*X. Y. Z.*" (1883), "*A Strange Disappearance*" (1885), "*The Mill Mystery*" (1886), "*7 to 12*" (1887), "*Behind Closed Doors*" (1888), "*The Forsaken Inn*" (1890), "*A Matter of Millions*" (1890), "*The Old Stone House*" (1891), "*Cynthia Wakeham's Money*" (1892) and has dramatized her first novel. Her "*Leavenworth Case*" is used in Yale College as a text-book, to show the fallacy of circumstantial evidence, and it is the subject of many comments by famous lawyers, to whom it appeals by its mastery of legal points. Her stories have been republished throughout the world, in various languages, and the sales of her books have reached enormous proportions. She has visited Europe, where she supervised the translation of some of her books into the German language. She is a prolific author, but all her work is well done.

ROLLINS. **Mrs. Alice Wellington**, author, born in Boston, Mass., 12th June, 1847. She is a daughter of Ambrose Wellington, who taught her at home until she was fourteen years old. She then studied in different schools in Boston, and finished with a year of study in Europe. In 1876 she

became the wife of Daniel M. Rollins, of New York City. They have one son. Mrs. Rollins has traveled much in Europe, Brazil, Alaska and the United States. For seven years from its com-

helper in the veteran of the Kentucky press, Col. H. M. McCarty. In 1877 she began to contribute to the "Current," and since then she has won wide recognition as a contributor to "Once a Week," "Youth's Companion," "Godey's Lady's Book" and other eastern periodicals.

ROSE, Mrs. Ellen Alida, practical agriculturist, born in Champion, N. Y., 17th June, 1843. On 5th December, 1861, she became the wife of Alfred Rose. In 1862 they moved to Wisconsin, where her life has been spent on a farm near Brodhead. In 1873, near her home in Brodhead, she joined the Grange, and for seventeen years was an active member of that organization, holding many offices, among them county secretary and a member of the State committee on woman's work. As a result of her efforts, assisted by two or three other members, a Grange store was organized, which has been in successful operation many years and saved to the farmers of Green county many thousands of dollars. In 1888, when speculation in wheat produced hard times, Mrs. Rose prepared and presented to her Grange the following resolutions: "Whereas, our boards of trade have become mere pool-rooms for the enrichment of their members, and whereas, by their manipulations of the markets they unsettle the values and nullify the law of supply and demand, so that producers do not receive legitimate prices for what they produce; and, whereas, by 'cornering' the markets they are enabled to force up the prices of the necessities of life, to the great distress and often starvation of the poor; therefore, resolved, that we demand immediate action by Congress, and the passage of such laws as shall forever prohibit gambling in the necessities of life." They were unanimously adopted and forwarded through



ADELAIDE DAY ROLLSTON.

mencement she contributed reviews every week to the New York "Critic." She has been a frequent contributor to the "Christian Union," the "Independent," "Lippincott's Magazine," the "North American Review," the "Century," the "Cosmopolitan Magazine," the "Forum," "St. Nicholas," "Wide Awake" and "Harper's Young People," "Bazar," "Weekly" and "Magazine." Her published books are: "The Ring of Amethyst," poems (New York, 1878); "The Story of a Ranch" (1885); "All Sorts of Children" (1886); "The Three Tetons" (1887), and "From Palm to Glacier." Her essays on tenement-house life in New York City are crystallized in the form of a novel, "Uncle Tom's Tenement." She has read papers on that subject before various societies and clubs, and has done much to show up the evils of the tenement system in New York City. Her home is a center of culture and refinement.

ROLLSTON, Mrs. Adelaide Day, poet and author, was born near Paducah, Ky. Her earliest years were spent in the country, in the midst of a landscape of quiet pastoral beauty. Her father was a physician of good standing. At the age of twelve years her talent for writing verse began to manifest itself in brief poems published in the local press. Later, several appeared in the defunct "Saturday Star-Journal," of New York. She was educated in St. Mary's Academy, in Paducah, to which city her parents had removed when she was twelve years old, and where she still lives. After the conclusion of her school-life she continued her contributions to the neighboring press, and frequently verses over her name appeared in the "Courier-Journal" of Louisville. They attracted little or no attention, until she found a friend and



ELLEN ALIDA ROSE.

county and State Granges to the National Grange, where they were adopted and placed in the hands of the legislative committee of the Grange in Washington, where they have been urged upon

Congress with such force that the Anti-Option Bill in Congress was the result. She is now a prominent member of the Patrons of Industry, being one of the executive committee of the State Association.



MARTHA PARMELEE ROSE.

ciation, and by voice and pen is doing much to educate the famers in the prominent reforms of the day, of which the advancement of women is one which claims her first interest. From her earliest recollection she has been an advocate of woman suffrage, although she did not join any organization until 1886, when she became a member of the Wisconsin Woman's Suffrage Association and was instrumental in forming a local club, becoming its first president. In 1887 she assisted in organizing a county association and was appointed county organizer. In 1888 she was appointed district president, which office she still holds.

ROSE, Mrs. Martha Parmelee, journalist, reformer and philanthropist, born in Norton, Ohio, 5th March, 1834. Her father, Theodore Hudson Parmelee, went to Ohio in 1813 with the colony that founded Western Reserve College, then located in Hudson, Ohio. Educated under Lyman Beecher, he was too liberal to be an adherent of Calvin, and he accepted the views of Oberlin, which opened its college doors to the negro and to woman. In 1847 his widow removed to that village, and Martha, the youngest, from twelve years of age to womanhood heard the thrilling sermons of Charles G. Finney. She was graduated in 1855, and, when teaching in a seminary in Pennsylvania, became the wife of William G. Rose, a member of the legislature of that State, an editor and lawyer. In the oil development of 1864 he acquired a competency and removed to Cleveland, Ohio. Mrs. Rose, interested in the benevolent work of Cleveland, found that those who asked for aid often labored for wealthy firms, whose business was suspended in the winter, and that such idleness was the cause of pauperism and crime. During her husband's first term as mayor of Cleveland she

investigated the reports of destitution among the Bohemians of her own city. She made it one object of her life to see for herself the sufferings of sewing women, and brought to light the frauds and extortion practised upon them. A lecture by the sculptor, McDonald, of New York, gave an account of the manual training-schools of France and Sweden. Mrs. Rose reviewed the report of the Royal Commission of England for the daily press and sent copies of it to business men. Other lectures followed, and a manual training-school was established in Cleveland. She has written a book, not yet published, "The Story of a Life; or, Pauperism in America." She has written on the labor question and kindred topics, and has reported numerous lectures and sermons on those subjects. She reviewed Mrs. Field's "How to Help the Poor," and some of its suggestions were used by the Associated Charities of Cleveland. She helped to form the Woman's Employment Society which gave out garments to be made at reasonable prices and sold to home missions and centers of merchandise. Mrs. Rose is president of the new Cleveland Sorosis, carrying forward the enterprise with vigor and grace. She is a patron of art. She has reared a family.

ROSEWALD, Mrs. Julie, vocalist, born in Stuttgart, Germany, 7th March, 1850. She is a member of the highly musical family named Eichberg, of which Julius Eichberg, of Boston, Mass., is also a member. Julie was educated in the Stuttgart Conservatory and in the Royal Theater School in the same city. It was a high honor for her to enter the Royal Theater School, as but two candidates were selected annually by the king, and they were, of course, chosen from the most promising and advanced students in the conserv-



JULIE ROSEWALD.

vatory. After she had finished her studies in Stuttgart, she came to the United States, to make her home with her sister, an excellent pianist. She met J. H. Rosewald, of Baltimore, Md., the well-known

solo violinist and composer, and became his wife in 1869. After her marriage she returned to Europe and continued her studies under Marie Von Marra, in Frankfort, Germany. She returned to the United States in company with Franz Abt, under an engagement to interpret his songs during his concert tour in the principal American cities. In 1875 she entered the operatic field. She made her début in Toronto, Canada, as "Marguerite." She scored a success. She traveled as prima donna with the Caroline Richings Opera Company and with the Clara Louise Kellogg English Opera Company. She and her husband went to Europe again, and while there they filled engagements in Berlin, Vienna, Rotterdam, Prague and Cologne. Returning to the United States after a successful tour, Mrs. Rosewald accepted an engagement as prima donna with the Emma Abbott Opera Company, of which her husband was musical director. She earned a brilliant reputation. In 1884 she withdrew from the stage and settled with her husband in San Francisco, Cal., where they now live. She has become a most successful vocal teacher. She has an extensive list of musical compositions in her mastery, and she speaks, reads and writes English, German, French and Italian with ease and elegance, and has sung operas in those four languages. As a vocal teacher she exercises a strong influence on general musical culture of the metropolis of the Pacific coast.

ROSS, Mrs. Virginia Evelyn, author, born in Galena, Ill., 1st February, 1857. Her maiden name was Conlee. She is the youngest of twelve children. She comes of a hardy pioneer class of genuine Americans. She removed with her parents, who are still living, to Charles City,

in 1879. She had received only the rudiments of a text-book education, but her talent sprang into activity, like the crystal flow from a mountain spring. Not being possessed of a strong physical body, she has taxed herself severely. She is a model housekeeper, wife and mother, and has found time, with all her home and society duties, to execute some beautiful paintings. Her series of articles entitled "To Brides, Past, Present and Future," and "Hints to Husbands," has been extensively copied. Her literary work has been so far confined to newspapers and magazines, and her publishers have kept their demand for material far ahead of her ability to produce. Her numerous poems show a high order of talent. Her home is in Omaha, Neb.

ROTHWELL, Mrs. Annie, poet, born in London, Eng., in 1837. Her father, Daniel Fowler,



ANNIE ROTHWELL.



VIRGINIA EVELYN ROSS.

Iowa, in 1864, but the restless spirit of the pioneer settler carried them to Johnson county, Neb., in 1869, where Virginia passed the greater part of her early life. She there became the wife of T. J. Ross,

is an artist of wide reputation, who won the only medal given for water-color work to American artists in the Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition in 1876. Miss Fowler removed with her family to Canada, when she was four years old. They settled in Kingston, Ont., where most of her life was passed. She was well educated, and spent three years in England. She was married at an early age. She wrote verses in her first years, but none of her childish productions have been published. She contributed many short prose stories to American, Canadian and English magazines, and some of her best poems have appeared in the "Magazine of Poetry." She has published four novels, "Alice Gray" (1873), "Edge Tools" (1880), "Requital" (1886), and "Loved I Not Honor More" (1887). During the Riel Rebellion in Canada, in 1885, she wrote a number of poems on that incident that attracted wide notice. Much of her best work has been published in the United States. She was married young, but was early left a widow. Her home is now in Kingston.

ROUTT, Mrs. Eliza Franklin, social leader, born in Springfield, Ill., in 1842, of Kentucky ancestry. Her grandfather, Colonel William F. Elkin, was one of the famous "Long Nine" that



ELIZA FRANKLIN ROUTT.

represented Sangamon county, Ill., in the legislative session of 1836-37. They averaged six feet in stature. Abraham Lincoln was one of those stalwarts, whose efforts that year secured the location of the capital for their county. Her father, Franklin Pickrell, also a Kentuckian, was of a family as noted for generous physical proportions as for their kindness of heart. The ancestral traits are marked in Mrs. Routt. Left an orphan in babyhood, Col. Elkin's home welcomed the grandchild. Orphanage doubtless accounts in some measure for the self-reliance and determination that have characterized her life. In a day when it was uncommon in the West, she secured an excellent education, which the family patrimony enabled her to supplement by travel and study abroad. When Colonel John L. Routt, the second assistant Postmaster-General, in 1874, wedded his bride in her uncle's home in Decatur, Ill., he took back to the national capital a talented, cultured woman, a desirable addition in every way to the society of Washington. In 1875 Colonel Routt went to Colorado as Territorial Governor under President Grant's appointment. In 1876 Colorado became a State and made him her first governor. In 1881 he was again the incumbent of the office. Their home has been in Denver for sixteen years. That Mrs. Routt has added strength and luster to her husband's administrations is recognized in the State, while culture, character, position and wealth have made her socially preëminent. The influence of herself and her associates has been a chief factor in developing the remarkably refined, almost unique, character of Denver's "best society" today. A devout member of the Christian Church, she has ever been generous in its support,

generous in charity and always ready to recognize worth and "make friends with it" in any station of life. Still in the vigor of life, with a remarkably large and happy experience of the world's honors and advantages, rest from undue effort in calm anticipation of the future, with a husband honored and exalted in the State he has done so much to mold and direct, with a daughter glowing in the inherited grace of the family, she now delights to keep up her studies and fellowship with the more serious women of the day, who recognize it as a duty to be intelligent and useful.

RUDE, Mrs. Ellen Sergeant, author and poet, born in Sodus, N. Y., 17th March, 1838. Her paternal grandmother was a Harkness, and her maternal grandmother was one of the pioneer women of the West. Both were women of superior intellect and force of character. Her mother died while she was an infant, and the daughter was reared under the tender care of her father, William Sergeant, who is still living, at the age of eighty-six. She passed through the public schools of Sodus, and afterwards took a course of study in Genesee College, in Lima, N. Y. She became the wife of Benton C. Rude, a graduate of that institution, in 1859. She had always shown literary talent, and in college her compositions attracted notice for their excellence and finish. She has written much, both in prose and verse, for publication. Her sketches in the "Rural New Yorker" and "Arthur's Home Magazine" first brought her into notice. She won a prize for a temperance story from the "Temperance Patriot." The "Sunday-school Advocate" and "Well-Spring" have published many of her stories for children. As a temperance advocate she has done excellent service.



ELLEN SERGEANT RUDE.

She was the first woman chosen to the office of Worthy Chief Templar by the order of Good Templars of New York State. She made her first public address in the State lodge of Good Templars

in Rochester, and was immediately placed on the board of managers of that order. She was made a member of the board of managers of the first State Woman's Christian Temperance Union, established in Syracuse, and was one of a committee sent from that convention to appeal to the Albany legislature for temperance laws. As a lecturer she was decidedly successful, but, in spite of the earnest solicitation of friends, she resigned the field to devote herself to domestic life. For a few years she lived in St. Augustine, Fla., during which time she published a volume of poems entitled "Magnolia Leaves" (Buffalo, 1890). Some of the choicest poems of the "Arbor Day Manual" are from her pen. She has contributed to the "Magazine of Poetry" and now expends her literary work on poems and short stories. She lives in Duluth, Minn., where her husband and only son are engaged in the law.

RUGGLES, Miss Theo Alice, sculptor, born in Brookline, Mass., 27th January, 1871. As a child she took delight in modeling in clay, expressing an admiration for form and beauty that attracted the attention of her parents to her talent. At the age of fourteen she modeled a "Reclining Horse" in snow in the door-yard of her home, and crowds of visitors went out to Brookline from Boston to see the wonderful work of the little girl. In 1886 she was placed under the instruction of Henry Hudson Kitson, the sculptor. In the autumn of 1887 she went to Paris, France, with her mother, where she remained during the following three years, working and studying under the guidance of Mr. Kitson, pursuing at the same time the study of drawing under Dagnan-Bouveret, Blanc and Courtois. Her first work, a bust of an Italian

International Exposition of 1889 she received honorable mention for a life-sized statue of a boy, entitled "Aux Bords de l'Oise," and the same honor was accorded to her in the Paris Salon of



CONSTANCE FAUNT LE ROY RUNCIE.

1890 for her "Young Orpheus." She had the distinction of being the youngest sculptor to whom any award had ever been granted. She has won two medals from the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanics' Exposition of Boston, in which city she continues her art work. She is the daughter of C. W. Ruggles, a well-known business man of Boston, and she lives with her parents in the Back Bay. She is descended from an old English family, who settled in America in the seventeenth century. An industrious, unpretentious worker, quiet, swift, modest, she has the character of a true artist.

RUNCIE, Mrs. Constance Faunt Le Roy, poet, pianist and musical composer, born in Indianapolis, Ind., 15th January, 1836. She is a daughter of Robert Henry Faunt Le Roy and Jane Dale Owen Faunt Le Roy. On the maternal side she is a granddaughter of Robert Owen, the great advocate of co-operative associations. Her maternal great-grandfather was David Dale, Lord Provost of Glasgow, Scotland. Her father was a member of the well-known Faunt Le Roy family of eastern Virginia. Her mother was born in Scotland and educated in London, where she received, in addition to her scientific and literary attainments, a thorough training on piano and harp and acquired facility in drawing and painting. Her father died while attending to his coast survey duties, in the Gulf of Mexico, during the winter of 1849. In 1852 Mrs. Faunt Le Roy, in order to develop still further the talents of her children by giving them the advantages of modern languages, German literature and art, took them to Germany and remained there six years. Miss Faunt Le Roy's environment was highly favorable. Her home was in New



THEO ALICE RUGGLES.

child, made in Boston, was exhibited, together with a bust of "A Shepherd Lad," in the Paris Salon of 1888, where each succeeding year during her stay her work was readily accepted. In the

Harmony, Ind., the winter quarters of the officers connected with several geological surveys, and the town possessed an extensive public library and had occasional lectures, besides being the residence of her four uncles, all devoted to science or literature. On 9th April, 1861, she became the wife of Rev. James Runcie, D. D., a prominent clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal Church. They lived in Madison from 1861 to 1871, and then went to St. Joseph, Mo., where Mr. Runcie has since served as rector of Christ Church. Their family consists of two sons and two daughters. Mrs. Runcie has been a prolific author. She has published a number of volumes, among which are "Divinely Led," in which she portrays the religious struggles through which she passed in her early years; "Poems, Dramatic and Lyric," "Woman's Work," "Felix Mendelssohn," "Children's Stories and Fables" and "A Burning Question." Besides her literary work she has done much in music. She is a talented pianist and ranks among the foremost performers on the piano. As a composer she has done notable work. Acting on a suggestion by Annie Louise Cary, she published a number of songs, which at once became popular. Among those are: "Hear Us, O, Hear Us," "Round the Throne," "Silence of the Sea," "Merry Life," "Tone Poems," "Take My Soul, O Lord," "I Never Told Him," "Dove of Peace," "I Hold My Heart So Still," "My Spirit Rests" and others. Mrs. Runcie edited a church paper for six years. She served as vice-president of the Social Science Club of Kansas and Western Missouri, organized the now oldest literary woman's club in Indiana, and also served on the committee to draft the constitution for the present flourishing woman's club, of San Francisco, Cal. She has lectured successfully on subjects connected with general culture among women. She is chairman of the committee on music and the drama to represent St. Joseph in the World's Columbian Exposition in 1893. She writes concerted pieces. Some of her music is orchestrated. She has written also for the violin. She has been for thirty-four years a successful Sunday-school teacher, illustrating her lessons with free-hand drawings on the blackboard. Her two most dramatic poems, "Anselmo the Priest" and "Zaira, a Tale of Siberia," are used constantly in the field of elocution. In a concert tendered her in Kansas City, every number on the programme was her own musical or poetical composition.

RUPRECHT, Mrs. Jenny Terrill, author, born in Liverpool, Ohio, 23rd May, 1840. She is of New England parentage. Her early years were spent on a farm, whose picturesque beauty fostered her love of nature. She received less encouragement to cultivate her early talent for writing, perhaps, than she would have done, had not her parents feared that writing, with the ordinary routine of study, would prove too great a strain on the child's sensitive mental organization. After a brief experience as a school-teacher, Miss Terrill became the wife of Charles Ruprecht, a native of Baden, Germany. For many years her home has been in Cleveland, Ohio. While she has contributed largely to the local press, many of her poems and sketches have appeared in eastern and other magazines and papers. Some of them have been published over a fictitious name. She has written numerous juvenile stories and poems, which she will soon publish in book-form, illustrated by her daughter, also a volume entitled "Home Rhymes." She has long been engaged in christian work. The neglected quarters of Cleveland, crowded with the increasing foreign element, have been the scenes of her busiest years of mission work. Her warmest sympathies

are enlisted by little children. Many have become members of the Sunday-school, organized and put under her supervision more than nine years ago, superintendent of which she still is. She is a



JENNY TERRILL RUPRECHT.

member of the Ohio Woman's Press Association, of the Cleveland Sorosis and other literary and social organizations.

RUSSELL, Mrs. Elizabeth Augusta S., philanthropist and reformer, born in Mason, N. H., 3rd October, 1832. She was educated in the common schools and in the academy in New Ipswich, N. H. She was trained in habits of industry, morals and the severe theologies of the day, after the belief of the Congregationalists. Her father and mother were Yankees, the father from Rindge, N. H., and the mother from Ashburnham, Mass. Mrs. Russell was married in Worcester, Mass., and all her married life was spent in Ashburnham in the same State. There her husband and many of her people are buried. When the war began, she was teaching a school in Florence, Ala. During the first fight at Big Bethel she returned to the North. A few months after, at the time of the first battle of Bull Run, she took charge of the New England Soldiers' Relief Association in New York City, and was not mustered out until the close of the war. During those years in the hospital she did not content herself with a superficial knowledge. She visited Washington to study hospital methods. After the close of the war she was actively engaged in the Freedmen's Bureau. She had entire charge of the colored orphan asylum in New Orleans. Later she spent four years in Togus Springs, Augusta, Me., where she was matron of the Soldiers' Home. She then took up hotel work. She took charge of the Continental Hotel in Philadelphia, Pa., and remained there eight years. After seven months abroad she spent two years in charge of the Grand Union Hotel, in Saratoga Springs, N. Y. Afterwards she was in Manhattan Beach, the

Oriental on Long Island, the Neil house, Columbus, Ohio, and the West Hotel, Minneapolis, Minn. Then she went into the white-ribbon work and took charge of the Woman's Christian Temperance



ELIZABETH AUGUSTA S. RUSSELL.

Union Coffee House in Minneapolis, Minn., a little unpretentious structure and a business that every one said would be a failure. The women of the Central Woman's Christian Temperance Union realize that it was through the untiring energy and ceaseless endeavor of their manager, that the large restaurant and boarding-house has been brought to its present standing among hotels, a restaurant that furnishes from sixteen-hundred to two-thousand meals per day. She was made superintendent of coffee-house work for the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union in its convention in 1891. She will have charge of the World's Fair Temperance Hotel, located in Harvey, Ill., during the exposition. Mrs. Russell's great energy gives form promptly and successfully to all her philanthropic conceptions.

RUSSELL, Lillian, operatic singer, born in Clinton, Iowa, 4th December, 1862. Her maiden name was Helen Louise, and she is the fourth daughter of Charles E. and Cynthia H. Leonard. In 1865 the family removed to Chicago, Ill., where, fortunately for Nellie, music was taught in the primary schools. Coming from a long line of musical people, the child gave early promise of her brilliant artistic career. When six years of age, she imitated closely her older sisters on the piano in the music of the old masters. At seven she was placed under her first instructor, Professor Nathan Dye, famous for his success in teaching juveniles, and he laid the foundation of her musical career. At the commencement exercises of the Sacred Heart School, when she was nine years old, Nellie personated a stolen child, in which rôle she sang, danced and played the tambourine so well that the Lady Superior remarked to Mrs. Leonard: "She will

one day be a grand prima donna." At ten she was quite proficient on the violin, and at fifteen she sang in the choir of St. John's Church. Prof. Gill was her instructor in church music. At one of his recitals she sang "Let Me Dream Again," and received complimentary mention. She next studied under Carl Woolfson, who expected to make of her an oratorio singer. In one of his concerts she sang "Hast Thou Ever Seen the Land?" from "Mignon," and the comments which followed in the daily press brought Madame Schoenborg to Mrs. Leonard to secure Nellie as her pupil for operatic training. Nellie was studying painting under Madame St. John, and she felt unwilling to assume the added expense of vocal culture. Madame Schoenborg adjusted the matter by an exchange that was satisfactory to all concerned. Some of Nellie's paintings were transferred to Madame Schoenborg's apartments, and the musical work was successfully carried forward. After Lillian learned the premier part in four operas, Mrs. Leonard decided to go to New York, and later to Europe, to prepare her daughter for the operatic stage. When the "Pinafore" craze was at its height, Ed. Rice engaged Nellie, and soon afterward she became the wife of Harry Braham, leader of the orchestra. She next appeared in San Francisco with the Willie Edouin Company, afterwards returning to New York. It chanced that in the parlor of a mutual friend Mr. Pastor heard her sing the "Kerry Dance." He said at its close: "I would give forty dollars per week if you would sing that on my stage." The following week "Lillian Russell" began her engagement under Mr. Pastor's management and christening. At the end of a month Mr. Pastor put on the "Pirates of Pen-



ILLIAN RUSSELL.

zance," somewhat abbreviated and slightly burlesqued. Miss Russell had the part of "Mabel." Among other managers who heard that opera was Manager Mapleson, who was greatly pleased with

the youthful prima donna. At the end of the season Mr. Pastor reengaged Miss Russell for the coming year. Meanwhile John McCall wanted her for the "Snake Charmer." Mr. Pastor released

of newspaper writers, who delight in sensationalism at whatever cost. Her home is in West Forty-third street, New York. She is generous to a fault, a devoted daughter, a loving sister and a worshipful mother to her little daughter, who gives promise of having inherited her mother's talents.

RUTHERFORD, Miss Mildred, author and educator, born in Athens, Ga., 16th July, 1852. She is the third daughter of Williams Rutherford, professor of mathematics in the University of Georgia, and Laura Cobb, the sister of Gens. Howell and Thomas R. R. Cobb. She was educated in the Lucy Cobb Institute, Athens, Ga., graduating when sixteen years of age. She was made principal of the school in 1881 and still holds that position. During her experience she has sent forth one-hundred-thirty-seven of her pupils as teachers. After teaching English literature for ten years, she determined to prepare her lectures to be used by other teachers and pupils. The result was "English Authors" (Atlanta, Ga., 1889). In three months the third edition was called for, and the reception of that book induced the author to prepare a series of text-books, "American Authors," "French and German Authors" and "Classic Authors," for the use of her pupils in Lucy Cobb Institute and pupils elsewhere. So impressed was she with the importance of having the Bible taught in the public schools, that she prepared, in 1890, the questions on Bible history, which she had been using for many years in her school, in such form that it could be used by the common schools without offending any religious faith, "Bible Questions on Old Testament History" (Atlanta, 1890).

RYAN, Mrs. Marah Ellis, author and actor, born in Butler county, Pa., 27th February, 1860.



MILDRED RUTHERFORD.

Miss Russell for part of the season, and in one week she prepared herself for the new rôle, which proved a great success. Her next appearance was in Mr. Pastor's new Fourteenth Street Theater, in "Belle Taylor," and she achieved another success. In the Bijou the next season in "Patience" she sang to crowded houses, giving eight performances weekly. In December Miss Russell's strength failed, and a long and severe illness followed. Its tedium was relieved by the kindly attention of her friends, many of whom, both women and men, she had never met personally. Reporters called daily. One cadaverous young man called regularly at midnight to ascertain if it would be safe to publish the "obituary" he had prepared. Towards spring Miss Russell began to mend, and when she was able to sing, a concert was arranged for her in what is now the Broadway Theater. On that occasion she was received with great enthusiasm. She next appeared in the Casino in the "Princess of Trebizond." Under a most unfortunate management Miss Russell made a trip to England and a brief tour through France, Belgium and some portions of Holland. Returning to New York, she sang a full season in the Casino. She next made a tour which included the principal cities of the northern States. She returned again to the Casino. With each new opera came opportunity for the display of her versatility. Mr. French is her present manager and partner in the Lillian Russell Opera Company. Her "La Cigale" had a run of one-hundred nights in New York, and was enthusiastically received in Boston and in Chicago. Miss Russell is ambitious for herself and for her company. She has had her full share of the trials which nearly all successful actors expect at the hands



MARAH ELLIS RYAN.

She comes of a pioneer family on both sides. Her blood is mingled Huguenot, English, German and Scotch-Irish, with a dash of Quaker gray. She is most thoroughly American. Her maiden name

was Martin. Her literary talent developed early, and her first poems and stories appeared in the "Waverly Magazine," over the pen-name "Ellis Martin." She became the wife, in 1883, of the late Sam Erwin Ryan, the comedian, and went upon the stage. After five successful years before the footlights she took up the study of art. Her literary and artistic work combined proved too much for her strength, and she confined her work to literature. Much of her best work was written or conceived during her theatrical life. Since 1890 she has lived near Fayette Springs, Fayette county, Pa., in a forest area described in her "Pagan of the Alleghenies" (Chicago, 1891). There she finds health and recreation in the practical management of her farm. While she was on the stage, she had a strong liking for rôles of the marked "character" order, such as old people of the witchy, grotesque sort, and that peculiarity may be noted with distinctness in her stories, in which the characters are strongly drawn on the lines indicated. She is now self-exiled from the stage and from art, and in her mountain home devotes her energies to literature. Her other novels are "Merze" (Chicago, 1889), first issued as a serial in the "Current"; "On Love's Domains" (1890); "Told in the Hills" (1891), and "Squaw Elouise" (1892).

SABIN, Miss Ella Clara, educator, born in San Prairie, Wis., 29th November, 1850. Her father was Samuel Henry Sabin, originally from Ohio, and her mother's maiden name was Adelia Bordine. In childhood Ella Sabine was the intimate companion of Ella Wheeler Wilcox and Clara Bewick Colby, their country homes being in the same locality, near Windsor, Wis. The three were unusually bright girls and, in their several lines, have attained distinction. Ella Sabin attended the Wisconsin State University and was afterwards principal of one of the ward schools in Madison, Wis. In 1874 she went to Portland, Ore. In 1878 she became principal of the North school, the first woman principal in the Northwest. An enlightened board gave her equal pay with men in the same position. In 1888 she was elected superintendent of the city schools of Portland and served three years. Called to the presidency of Dower College, Fox Lake, Wis., in 1891, she declined to reapply, though she left Portland when at the height of popularity. She has traveled extensively in Europe and is a woman of broad culture as well as liberal learning.

SAFFORD, Mary Jane, physician and surgeon, born in Boston, Mass., in 18—, and died in 1891. She was a woman of marked mental powers. She received a good education and studied medicine in New York City, graduating in 1867. She went to Vienna and studied in the university. She and her classmate, Josephine K. Henry, M.D., of Versailles, Ky., were the first women allowed to matriculate in that institution. She studied in Vienna a year, and then went to northern Germany, where she studied surgery and practiced. While in Germany, she performed the operation of ovariotomy, probably the first ever performed by a woman. She returned to Boston, where she practiced and served as instructor in the Boston University. She was one of the first women to serve on the Boston school committee. She lectured on dress-reform and hygiene, and was active in reform work. Her health failed, and she made her home in Florida during the last years of her life. She adopted two girls, who constituted her family.

SAGE, Miss Florence Eleanor, pianist, born in Terre Haute, Ind., 3rd March, 1858. Her father is of English descent and a native of the State of New York. Her mother is of French and

German extraction and was born in Ohio. Both families are made up of cultured and intelligent persons. Miss Sage early displayed her musical gifts. At the age of four years she played upon the guitar, rendering by ear the melodies she heard. At the age of eight years she began to study the piano, and at eleven she was so far advanced as to be able to play difficult selections from classic authors in concerts. She is distinguished for her ability to read music at sight, having no superior in that respect in the country. She studied in New York City under the leading masters, and her progress was exceedingly rapid. In 1875 she played in concerts in New York and other eastern cities. After completing her studies in New York she removed to Chicago, Ill., where, in the season of 1884 and 1885, she inaugurated a series of historical piano recitals, the second of the kind ever given in this country, and the first to be given by a woman. She was very successful in Chicago, and she gave



FLORENCE ELEANOR SAGE.

other series in other cities with equally gratifying results. Her piano playing is marked by skill in technique, delicate touch, refined expression and soulful interpretation. Her repertory includes compositions in all styles, from those of the earliest masters down to those of contemporaneous composers. She is a woman of liberal education. She speaks six modern languages fluently and has read widely. Her literary work includes translations from the literature of Hungary. She lived in Chicago from 1880 to 1887, and since the latter year she has made her home in St. Louis, Mo.

ST. JOHN, Mrs. Cynthia Morgan, Wordsworthian, born in Ithaca, N. Y., 11th October, 1852. She is the only daughter of Dr. E. J. Morgan, a successful homeopathic physician, and Anne Bruyn Morgan. Her maternal grandfather was Judge A. D. W. Bruyn. From early girlhood Mrs. St. John showed a passionate love of nature and a devotion for the poetry of Wordsworth. She also

possessed the gift of composition and wrote for children's papers before the age of fourteen. On 25th June, 1883, she became the wife of Henry A. St. John, a former civil engineer, now a resident of



CYNTHIA MORGAN ST. JOHN.

Ithaca, N. Y. Her one pre-eminent interest in a literary way has been Wordsworthian. She was a member of the English Wordsworth Society and a contributor to its meetings. She has collected the largest Wordsworth library in this country, and probably the largest in the world. The library contains all the regular editions, the complete American editions of the poetry, autograph letters, prints, portraits, sketches and relics associated with the poet. In 1883 Mrs. St. John, with her husband, visited the English Lake Region and saw every place associated with Wordsworth from his cradle to his grave, and alluded to in his poems. One result of that visit was a "Wordsworth Floral Album," the flowers, ferns and grasses in which were gathered by her own hand. The chief fruit of her life-long study of the poet has been her "Wordsworth for the Young" (1891).

SANBORN, Miss Kate, author, lecturer and farmer, is a native of New Hampshire, the daughter of Professor Sanborn, who held the chair of Latin and English Literature at Dartmouth College for nearly fifty years. Miss Sanborn is descended from the eminent Revolutionary hero, Captain Ebenezer Webster, and is a grand-niece of Daniel Webster. Her inherent literary talent was developed by a severe course of instruction and mental discipline under her father, who privately instructed her in the regular college course. At eleven she was a regular contributor to the "Wellspring," and at seventeen supported herself by her pen. She became an instructor in elocution at Packer Institute, Brooklyn, and filled for five years the chair of English Literature at Smith College. The idea of discussing current events, now so prevalent

in literary clubs, is said to have originated with her as a method used to instruct pupils in the affairs of the day. "Adopting an Abandoned Farm" and "Abandoning an Adopted Farm" are witty records of her original theories regarding farming, put into practice upon an abandoned farm she bought a few miles distant from Boston. Other books have been, "Home Pictures of English Poets," "A Truthful Woman in Southern California," "Vanity and Insanity, Shadows of Genius," "Purple and Gold," "Grandmother's Garden." Her latest book, "My Literary Zoo," treats of the animal friends of many noted people. Miss Sanborn has devoted considerable time to lecturing, and is in great demand before women's clubs. The organization and promotion of the society of the Daughters of New Hampshire is due to her enthusiasm and energy, of which she has been the presiding head from the beginning. Her latest enterprise has been in this direction, the publication of a valuable historical work on New Hampshire. Few women are so versatile and can lay claim to superiority in so many lines of work as Miss Sanborn, who is a teacher, reviewer, compiler, essayist, lecturer, author, farmer, and, above all, famed for her cooking and housekeeping.

SANDERS, Mrs. Sue A. Pike, formerly a national president of the Woman's Relief Corps, born in Casco, Maine, 25th March, 1842. She was educated in the State Normal University, of Normal, Ill., and was a teacher in the public schools of Bloomington, Ill., up to the time of her marriage. She was secretary of the Soldier's Aid Society, of Bloomington, Ill., during the war, and corresponding secretary for the sanitary commis-



KATE SANBORN.

sion branch of that city. She became the wife of James T. Sanders, of Jacksonville, Ill., in 1867. She became a member of the Order of Good Templars when fifteen years of age, and took an active

part in advancing its principles. When eighteen years old she was elected to the highest office in that order for women in her State. She became a member of the Woman's Relief Corps in Decem-

bered it up and nailed it to the wall. It hung there the rest of the term. That was the first flag-raising in a public school. Ever since that day she has advocated the placing of an American flag in every school-house and church of the land, and her idea has been made popular all over the country.

SANDERSON, Miss Sybil, opera singer, born in Sacramento, Cal., in 1865. She is the oldest daughter of the late Judge S. W. Sanderson, chief-justice of the supreme court of California. She passed her youth in Sacramento. In 1884 she went with her mother to Europe. She studied for a year in the Paris Conservatoire, and then returned in 1885 to Sacramento. Miss Sanderson went to Paris the third time and renewed her studies with Massenet, who predicted a brilliant career for her. She made her debut as *Manon*, in the opera of that name, in Amsterdam, 6th February, 1888. Massenet selected her to create the role of *Esclarmonde*, and in the first year she sang that opera one-hundred times to crowded houses. On 8th November, 1890, she made her debut in Massenet's "*Mignon*" in Brussels. In 1891 she appeared in London, Eng. Miss Sanderson has a pure soprano voice, reaching from E flat to G in alto. Her debut in Paris was made on 16th May, 1889, when she astonished the music lovers and critics with her rendition of the florid music in "*Esclarmonde*," which was written for her by Massenet. She ranks with the greatest singers of the age, and is a favorite with the American public.

SANDES, Mrs. Margaret Isabelle, industrial reformer, born in Glasgow, Scotland, 21st May, 1849, of an old and wealthy Scotch family. Her parents came to this country when she was



SUE A. PIKE SANDERS.

ber, 1885, and became the first president of her corps. In February, 1886, she represented the corps in department convention of Illinois, where she was elected department treasurer of the order and delegate-at-large to the California convention, where she went in August. On her return she published a journal of her travels. In February, 1887, she was elected department president of her State, and ruled with an economy and dignity that placed the order foremost among the States of the Union. In February, 1888, she was made department counselor of the Illinois Woman's Relief Corps and a member of the national pension committee, in which she served two years. In the Milwaukee convention she presented the recommendation for the adoption of the present site of the National Woman's Relief Corps Home in Madison, Ohio. She recommended the certificate of service for the army nurses of the late war, and was afterward appointed by the national president to prepare a design for the same, which was adopted and issued by the national order. She was one of the board of incorporators of the National Woman's Relief Corps Home. In 1890 and 1891 she served as national instituting and installing officer. In the national convention in Detroit, Mich., in August, 1891, she was elected national president of the Woman's Relief Corps, Auxiliary to the Grand Army of the Republic, the largest charitable organization on earth. During her teaching experience she was located in a Copperhead community. Notwithstanding the sentiment that surrounded her, she kept a little Stars and Stripes hanging over her desk. One day she returned to her school-room to find it broken from its staff and lying upon the floor. She gath-



Margaret I. Sandes
Dec. 24,

MARGARET ISABELLE SANDES.

quite young, and finally settled in Milwaukee, Wis. At the age of sixteen years she became the wife of Henry R. Sandes, late Adjutant of the 3rd Wisconsin cavalry, and in 1867 settled in Chicago, Ill.

She never engaged in public work until she became identified with the Woman's Relief Corps auxiliary to the Grand Army of the Republic, of which her husband is a prominent member. She held the position of president of Woman's Relief Corps No.



MARGARET ELIZABETH SANGSTER.

23 for four successive terms, and has been department inspector, department junior vice-president, and served on the department executive board and as national aid in the same order. She was one of the original nine women appointed by the local directory of the World's Fair, and acted as secretary of that committee until the national commissioners convened, and she went to Washington with the mayor and other influential citizens to aid in securing the site for Chicago. She was appointed alternate lady manager of the World's Columbian Commission. Her position as secretary of the Illinois Industrial School for Girls consumes much of her time, and she is thoroughly devoted to the work of caring for and bettering the condition of the dependent girls. Her home is in Ravenswood, a suburb of Chicago, where she is Matron of Chapter No. 190 of the Order of the Eastern Star.

SANGSTER, Mrs. Margaret Elizabeth, author and editor, born in New Rochelle, N. Y., 22nd February, 1838. Her maiden name was Margaret Elizabeth Munson. In 1858 she became the wife of George Sangster. Her literary productions were numerous, and she was a regular contributor to many of the leading periodicals. She gradually drifted into editorial work, and in 1871 she became the editor of "Hearth and Home." In 1873, she took an editorial position on the "Christian at Work," which she held for six years. In 1879 she joined the staff of the "Christian Intelligencer," and served as assistant editor until 1888. In 1882 she added to her work the editing of "Harper's Young People," then starting. In 1890 she became the editor of "Harper's Bazar,"

which position she now fills. During all her busy years she has written poems of high order. Her miscellaneous work includes stories, sketches, essays, editorial comment, criticisms and everything else implied in the important journalistic positions she has held. Her published books are "Manual of Missions of the Reformed Church in America" (New York, 1878); "Poems of the Household" (Boston, 1883); "Home Fairies and Heart Flowers" (New York, 1887), and a series of Sunday-school books.

SARTAIN, Miss Emily, artist, and principal of the School of Design for Women, in Philadelphia, Pa., born in that city 17th March, 1841. She is a daughter of John Sartain, the well-known engraver. She early showed an artistic temperament, and her father instructed her in the art of engraving. She studied from 1864 till 1872 in the Pennsylvania Academy, with Christian Schueselle. In 1872 she went to Paris, France, where she studied till 1875 with Evariste Luminais. Her style in engraving is a combination of line, which she learned from her father, and mezzotint, which she learned from her other instructors. Her work includes framing prints and many portraits for the illustration of books. In oil painting her principal work is portraiture, with a small number of genre pictures. In the Centennial Exposition of 1876 her "Record" won a medal. In 1881 and 1883 she won the "Mary Smith Prize" in the Philadelphia Academy. From November, 1881, till February, 1883, she edited the art department of "Our Continent." In 1886 she was chosen principal of the Philadelphia School of Design for Women, which position she now holds.



EMILY SARTAIN.

SAUNDERS, Mrs. Mary A., business woman, born in Brooklyn, N. Y., 14th January, 1849. Her father, Dr. Edward R. Percy, settled in Lawrence, Kans., ceased to practice medicine and took up the study of the growth and culture of

the grape and the manufacture of wine. Mary A. Percy became the wife of A. M. Saunders, and was left a widow with a baby after two years of married life. Being too independent to rely upon her



MARY A. SAUNDERS.

father for support, he not being in prosperous circumstances, she began to support herself. She was hindered in her endeavors to earn a livelihood on account of her infant, and after receiving instruction on the pipe-organ, in the hope of obtaining a position as organist in one of the churches in Lawrence, and making several efforts to obtain music pupils, she at last accepted the invitation so oft repeated by letter from her husband's relatives, who were Nova Scotians, and with her baby started on a week's trip to reach an unfamiliar land. She found a hearty welcome on her arrival, and succeeded in obtaining a pleasant means of livelihood by teaching both vocal and instrumental music. After two years of that life she concluded to leave her little girl with her relatives and returned to her native city, New York, to continue the study of music. At that time her attention was drawn to a new invention, the typewriter. She was introduced to G. W. N. Yost, the inventor of typewriters, and received a promise from him that, as soon as she could write on the typewriter at the rate of sixty words per minute, he would employ her as an exhibitor and saleswoman. In three weeks she accomplished the task required, and was engaged in January, 1875, by the Typewriter Company. She is one of the first women who dared to step out and travel down town for the purpose of earning a livelihood in the walks generally presumed to belong to the sterner sex. The typewriter offered her a field and business which seemed to suit her exactly, and to-day, out of the three first typists, she is the only woman remaining in the business. She assisted in arranging the first key-board of the Remington typewriter, which is now, with slight alterations, used as the key-board on all

typewriters. After a few months of experience in the office in business methods, she took a position as general agent. She traveled all over the West, and sold and inaugurated the use of the first typewriters in St. Louis, Cincinnati, Chicago, Indianapolis, Detroit and other cities. After three years she decided she would prefer to settle in New York, and she obtained the position of corresponding clerk in the Brooklyn Life Insurance Company. She then studied stenography. When the head book-keeper died about two years later, she applied for the vacancy, which was given to her at an advanced salary, and she not only attended to all the correspondence and book-keeping, but examined all the policies and had charge of the real-estate accounts. After nearly thirteen years her failing health warned her that a change was necessary. In the spring of 1891 the Yost Typewriter Company, Limited, of London, England, was about being formed, and they offered her a fine position with them in London as manager and saleswoman, under a contract for a year. She accepted and sailed from New York in April, 1891, accompanied by her daughter. Her position as manager of a school enrolling more than a hundred pupils gave her ample scope to carry out her life-long scheme of aiding women to be self-supporting in the higher walks of life. She has had the pleasure of obtaining positions for some sixty young men and women. At the expiration of her contract she decided to return to New York and undertake the management of the company's office in that city. As a slight mark of their appreciation of her efforts in their behalf, a reception was given to her the evening before her departure. An overture, "The Yost," especially arranged for the occasion, and other musical selec-



MINNIE STEBBINS SAVAGE.

tions followed. The chief feature of the evening was the presentation of a beautiful diamond brooch, as a farewell token of respect and esteem, from pupils and members of the staff. She will now

carry on the same line of work in New York that was so entirely satisfactory in London, and will use the same methods of teaching.

SAVAGE, Mrs. Minnie Stebbins, known also under her pen-name, "Marion Lisle," writer of poetry and prose, born in the town of Porter, Wis., 25th March, 1850. Her father was Harrison Stebbins, a well-to-do farmer and an influential man in Rock county, a man of integrity and solid worth. Her mother's maiden name was Mary Bassett. She was a woman of much mental strength and nobility of character. Both had a taste for literature. Both were of New England stock. The childhood and early womanhood of Minnie Stebbins were passed in a pleasant country homestead, full of light and life. Imperfect health and consequent leisure, good books and pictures, a piano and standard periodicals may be counted among the influences that helped to mold her. She has written both poetry and prose, more of the former than the latter, for the "Woman's Journal," the "Woman's Tribune," the "Christian Register," "Unity," the Chicago "Inter-Ocean," the "Weekly Wisconsin" and other journals. She became the wife of Edwin Parker Savage in 1876, and since that time has lived in Cooksville, Wis. She has been long identified with the temperance work of the State. Both in emanations from her pen and in practical personal efforts she has manifested her belief in a widening future for women. She is also active in Unitarian Church work. It is as a poet she deserves special mention.

SAWYER, Mrs. Lucy Sargent, missionary worker, born in Belfast, Me., 3rd April, 1840. Her



LUCY SARGENT SAWYER.

maiden name was Sargent. Her remote ancestors were among the earliest settlers of Gloucester, Mass. Her grandfather, John Sargent, went from Beverly, Mass., to what was then called the District of Maine, before 1778, and took up a large tract of land, on a part of which members of the

family still reside. He was a charter member of the Congregational Church in Belfast, Me. Lucy was thoroughly educated in the best academic institutions in the State. In March, 1862, she became the wife of James E. C. Sawyer, a young clergyman, and in the following July accompanied him to his first charge in Machias, Me. Mr. Sawyer's pastorate have since been some of the most prominent in the Methodist Episcopal denomination. In the large city churches to which he has been called for twenty-five years past, the varied gifts, intellectual brilliancy and spiritual devotion of his wife have made her admired and revered. Their home has ever been the happy resort of great numbers of young people. By the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which met in Omaha in May, 1892, Dr. Sawyer was elected editor of the "Northern Christian Advocate," published in Syracuse, N. Y. Their home is now in that city. Mrs. Sawyer has been especially active in missionary work. While in Providence, R. I., she organized the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal churches of that city, directly after the beginning of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society in Boston. The Providence organization was for several years known as the Providence Branch. When the women of the denomination entered upon the organization of a home missionary society, Mrs. Sawyer, then residing in Albany, N. Y., was elected first president of the Troy Conference Home Missionary Society, and to the wisdom and energy with which she laid the foundations the remarkable growth and prosperity of the society in that conference are largely due. In all reformatory and philanthropic movements she is greatly interested, and she is a generous and zealous patron of many of those organizations by which the Christian womanhood of our day is elevating the lowly, enlightening the ignorant, comforting the poor and afflicted, and saving the lost.

SAXON, Mrs. Elizabeth Lyle, woman suffragist, born in Greenville, Tenn., in December, 1832. She was left motherless at two years of age, and from her father she received her early training. Fortunately he was a man of liberal culture, who entertained advanced views respecting the development and sphere of women. Elizabeth was permitted to grow up naturally, much as a boy would have done, roaming the fields as the chosen companion of her father. Mr. Lyle seems to have recognized that his daughter was a child of unusual endowment, and to have endeavored to foster her peculiar genius. Certain it is that his love of literature and his habits of close observation of nature became prominent characteristics of the daughter. When but sixteen years of age, she became the wife of Lydell Saxon, of South Carolina. Their life was passed largely in Alabama until after the war, when the family removed to New Orleans, La. Circumstances compelled Mrs. Saxon's absence from her home for twelve years. During that time much of her public work was done. She lived three years on a government claim in Washington Territory to regain lost health, but is now again in New Orleans. Seven children were the fruit of their union, four of whom still live. Of a legal turn of mind, Mrs. Saxon became early interested in the study of constitutional questions. She seems to have inherited a liberty-loving spirit and to have always had an instinctive hatred for every form of slavery. Her father died a prisoner of war in Memphis, Tenn., and on his death-bed exacted from her a solemn promise "never to cease working for unfortunate women, so long as her life should last." She has devoted herself to the

social and legal enfranchisement of her sex. For years she has been in demand as a lecturer on gospel temperance, universal suffrage, social purity and kindred topics. Her keen, logical and yet

her attention. In that line she found a work that was at once uncrowded, pleasant and remunerative. She entered the work with the true missionary spirit. Her task has been to educate the women to urge their husbands to insure, because it means to them contentment and, in the majority of cases, increased comfort and protection against want in case of financial reverses in the husband's business, or declining health. She was one of the first of the few women to venture in that work, and it is claimed she was the first to open an office of her own and make a special department for the insurance of women. On 1st January, 1892, she connected herself with the National Life of Vermont, in Omaha, Neb., after having worked in Omaha a year in another company. The National laid aside



ELIZABETH LYLE SAXON.

poetic and impassioned style of oratory fairly takes her audiences by storm and has won for her a national reputation as a public speaker. As a writer she has won an enviable reputation, her poems, stories and prose sketches being published in leading periodicals, both north and south. Her genius seems to be versatile in its nature. She is an elegant home-maker, a brilliant conversationalist, an eloquent speaker and an active philanthropist, but it is as a woman working for the most degraded and downtrodden of her sex she is to be held in lasting and grateful remembrance by the women of the nation.

SCHAFFER, Miss Margaret Eliza, insurance agent, born near Riverton, Iowa, 2nd April, 1869. Her father was of German parentage, born in Pennsylvania, and while yet a child moved with his parents to Fulton county, Ill. At the early age of seventeen he began to teach school. At the breaking out of the Civil War he entered the Union service. His musical ability was soon recognized, and he was made fife-major and brigade leader during his march with Sherman. On his return he was married to Emma Wadsworth, a young woman of literary tastes. They bought a home in Fremont county, Iowa, where in the following year Margaret was born. Until twelve years of age she studied under private tutors. In 1880 her father embarked in the mercantile business in Malvern, Iowa. Entering school there, she pursued her studies diligently, at the same time taking lessons in music of Prof. Willey, a graduate of the Leipzig Conservatory of Music. Later she entered the Corning Academy, Iowa. After leaving the academy, she successfully followed her musical profession till in May, 1890, when the subject of life insurance was brought to



MARGARET ELIZA SCHAFFER.

the prejudice against admitting women on equal terms with men.

SCHAFFNER, Mrs. Ernestine, "The Prisoner's Friend," is a citizen of New York City. She is the possessor of wealth, that enables her to indulge her charitable leanings in a substantial way. She has always felt a deep interest in the criminal and downtrodden people of her city, and since 1885 she has done remarkable work in behalf of prisoners of both sexes, who are under arrest or serving sentences in the city prisons. She has an office at No. 21 Center street, near one of the prisons. Over the door is the legend: "Free Advice to the Poor and to the Innocent Accused." She visits the courts and devotes her time to the relief of the prisoners. She is a woman past middle age, and her work has been carried on alone. She was drawn into the work in a simple way. One day she read in an evening paper of a young German immigrant, who, having been arrested for some trivial offense, was so overcome by the disgrace that he tried to commit suicide. The next morning she bailed him out, and so impressed was she by his story and her belief in

his innocence. She began to think of how many innocent people may be unjustly accused of crime, and how she could help them, should she make it her life-work. From that time she devoted herself



ERNESTINE SCHAFFNER.

to the cause of the innocent accused. She has given out over fifty-thousand dollars in bail money and has lost about six-hundred-fifty dollars, and two-hundred-fifty dollars of that she lost through a lawyer, who was afterwards in the Tombs under a sentence for swindling. Recorder Smyth would not allow her to go bail for an accused person, refusing either to accept her bond or cash, so she gave the money into the hands of the lawyer, who was engaged to defend the accused, and lost it. Her intuition is remarkable. So great are her powers of reading countenances, that she is seldom deceived in those whose cause she undertakes to champion. She has never failed to get an acquittal on the merits of a case. She gives her individual attention to every case, reads every letter, investigates thoroughly and then acts. She has voluntarily given up a life of ease to devote herself to the cause of those who may be wrongfully held. She has rescued scores of innocent persons from unjust detention, trial and conviction on circumstantial evidence.

SCOTT, Mrs. Emily Maria, artist, born in Springwater, N. Y., 27th August, 1832. Her maiden name was Spafard, and her ancestry on both her father's and mother's side is purely English. Her father's family came from Yorkshire, England, in the early Colonial days, with Rev. Ezekiel Rogers, and their history is connected with the struggles and privations of those early settlers. Her father was a man of sterling virtues. At an early age he left New England for western New York, where he built a home and reared a large family. From him she has derived the qualities which have enabled her to overcome serious obstacles. Educated in Ann Arbor, Mich., and

married at an early age, she went with her husband, a young lawyer, to Iowa, but, his death occurring soon after, she removed to New York City with the purpose of making a place for herself among the thousand other struggling women. After studying in the Academy of Design, she went abroad for two years, copying in the galleries and continuing her studies in Rome, Florence and Paris. Since that time she has made many more trips and in Holland, France and England has lingered for months to obtain all the helps possible from those sources. She entered with enthusiasm into all the avenues for the advancement of art and was one of the organizers of the New York Water Color Club, and has been its recording secretary since its incorporation. Her unselfishness has made her career as a teacher remarkable, and she has helped many a young girl over the rough places until they



EMILY MARIA SCOTT.

were self-supporting. Mrs. Scott is an accomplished linguist and has fine literary tastes.

SCOTT, Miss Mary, temperance reformer and editor, born in Ottawa, Canada, then called Bytown, 17th August, 1851. Her mother's family were among the pioneers of the place. Her childhood was that of a romping girl. She owes much to the influence of such teachers as Abbie M. Harmon, of Ottawa, and Annie M. McIntosh, of Montreal. While a school-girl in Montreal, she attended the revival services of Lord Cecil, and a light shone upon her path which brightened all her after-life. She has been a Sabbath-school teacher for many years. She is engaged in other church work, and is a member of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church. In 1882 she joined the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. She heard Miss Willard in Boston, in 1877, for the first time, but did not listen very attentively, as a woman speaking on the temperance question on a public platform was not at all to her taste. She attended the annual meeting of the Ottawa Woman's Christian Temperance

Union, when Sir Leonard Tilley presided as chairman. She was struck with the earnestness of the women, the reasonableness of the cause and the evident power of the Holy Spirit in it, and that day she cast her lot with that organization. She was immediately put on a committee, and she has filled many offices, especially in connection with the work of the young women. In January, 1859, she became editor and proprietor of the "Woman's Journal," the organ of the Dominion Woman's Christian Temperance Union. Her literary work has been confined to stories and descriptions of travel for Canadian papers. She is an earnest advocate for the prohibition of the liquor traffic and uses all the weapons at her command. Her home is in Ottawa.

SCOTT, Mrs. Mary Sophia, business woman, born in Freeport, Ill., 17th October, 1838. Her father, Orestes H. Wright, was a native of Vermont. Her mother, Mary M. Atkinson, was born

"Indian Corn as Human Food" (1891). She is at present the president of the Iowa Woman's



MARY SOPHIA SCOTT.



MARY SCOTT.

in Durham, England. Her father settled in Freeport and began business as a merchant. Mary was the first female child born in that city. Her father died in early manhood, having laid the foundation for a competence for his family. In 1863 Miss Wright became the wife of Col. John Scott, of Nevada, Iowa, when he was serving in the army, and where she now lives. She soon after collected his motherless children and made a home for them. Her busy life in Iowa began in the fall of 1864. In 1875 she was invited by the executive council to collect and exhibit the work of Iowa women in the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia. In 1884 she was invited to take entire charge of a similar exhibit in the New Orleans Cotton Centennial Exposition. That she accomplished under many disadvantages. She is eminently domestic in her tastes and a model home-keeper. Probably the most useful and important work of her life was the publication of her book on



LIDA SCRANTON.

Monument Association, the object of which is to encourage the erection of a suitable memorial by

the State to commemorate the valor of the Iowa soldiers in the war for the suppression of the Great Rebellion.

SCRANTON, Miss Lida, social leader, born in Scranton, Pa., 20th July, 1868. She is the only daughter of Congressman Scranton, of the 11th Congressional District of Pennsylvania. She made her débût in Washington during her father's second term in Congress, in 1882 and 1885. She is descended on both sides of the house from families of historic renown. Her father belongs to the celebrated Scrantons, of Connecticut, who settled in Guilford in the latter part of the seventeenth century. Her mother was the daughter of General A. N. Meylert, who was associated with all the early industries of Pennsylvania, and the granddaughter of Meylert, who was an intimate friend of Napoleon I., and fought on his staff as volunteer aid during the temporary illness of D'Abbrantes in the battle of Friedland. Miss Scranton has inherited all the noble qualities of her ancestors, which make her a general favorite. Her eyes are dark brown in color. Her hair is tinged with a shade of gold in the sunlight. She is vivacious in manner, intelligent and witty. She is a fine horsewoman. A great deal of attention has been paid to her musical education, and she sings and plays exquisitely, having a rich contralto voice.

SEARING, Miss Florence E., orchestra leader, born near Mobile, Ala., 16th October, 1868. She has made New Orleans, La., her home since childhood. Her father was R. B. Searing, of New York, her mother, Miss Sibley, of Alabama. In 1887 she offered her professional services as pianist for teas, dances and receptions, and by reason of her attractive presence, marked talent and winning



FLORENCE E. SEARING.

manners she soon held a monopoly of the business in all the fashionable gatherings of New Orleans. She was so pretty and so evidently to the manner born that society people were pleased to have her

appear as an ornamental adjunct to their entertainments. Her music, they discovered, was selected with exceeding care, fragments culled from light operas that had failed in Paris, but had dancing gems worth retaining. She avoided all hackneyed airs, often getting new waltzes from Europe before their publication in this country. She conceived the idea of forming a string-band, and to that end added one violin, then another, afterward a bass, and next a clarinet, until now a full orchestra of many pieces is admirably trained under her leadership.

SEARING, Mrs. Laura Catherine Redden, author, born in Somerset county, Md., 9th



LAURA CATHERINE REDDEN SEARING.

February, 1840. Her maiden name was Laura Catherine Redden. She was made deaf, when ten years of age, by a severe attack of cerebro-spinal meningitis. She lost the power of speech with hearing, but she retained her memory of sounds and her understanding of rhythm. She began in youth to write verses and contributed both in verse and prose to the press. She was irregularly educated. Her parents removed to St. Louis, Mo., where she attended the State institution for the deaf and dumb. In 1860 she adopted the pen-name "Howard Glyndon" and became a regular writer on the St. Louis "Republican." That journal sent her to Washington, D. C., as a correspondent during the Civil War. In 1865 she went to Europe, where she remained until 1868, perfecting herself in German, French, Spanish and Italian. During her stay in Europe she was a regular correspondent of the New York "Times." Returning to New York City in 1868, she joined the staff of the "Mail," on which she remained until 1876, when she became the wife of Edward W. Searing, a lawyer. During her eight years of service on the "Mail" she studied articulation with Alexander Graham Bell and other teachers, and learned to speak easily and naturally. In 1886 her health

failed, and she and her husband removed to California, where she now lives. In addition to her voluminous newspaper and magazine work, she has published "Notable Men of the Thirty-Seventh Congress," a pamphlet (1862); "Idylls of Battle, and Poems of the Rebellion" (1864); "A Little Boy's Story," translated from the French (1869), and "Sounds from Secret Chambers" (1874).

SEAWELL, Miss Molly Elliot, author, was born in a country-house in Gloucester county, Va. Her early education was irregular in the extreme. She was not allowed to read a novel until she was seventeen years old. She read history and encyclopædias, Shakespeare, Shelley and Byron, and went to school at intervals, to learn the common branches. She learned to ride, to dance and to conduct a household. After the death of her father the family made their home in Norfolk, Va., and there Miss Seawell began to devote herself to literature. She visited Europe, and on her return

SEDGWICK, Miss Catherine Maria, author, born in Stockbridge, Mass., 28th December, 1789, and died near Roxbury, Mass., 31st July, 1867. She was a daughter of Theodore Sedgwick, the well-known lawyer of Boston, Mass. She received a thorough education. Her father died in Boston, 24th January, 1813, and she started the private school for young women, which she continued for fifty years. Her brothers encouraged her to make use of her literary talents. Her first novel, "A New England Tale," was published anonymously in New York, in 1822. It was favorably received, and she next brought out "Redwood" (two volumes, 1824), also anonymously. It was reprinted in England and translated into French and three other European languages. The French translator attributed the work to James Fenimore Cooper. She then published "The Traveler" (1825); "Hope Leslie; or Early Times in Massachusetts" (two volumes, 1827); "Clarence, a Tale of Our Own Times" (two volumes, Philadelphia, 1830); "Home" (1836), and "The Linwoods, or Sixty Years Since in America" (two volumes, 1835). In 1835 she issued her collection of "Sketches and Tales," which had been published in various magazines. Her other works include: "The Poor Rich Man and the Rich Poor Man" (New York, 1836); "Live and Let Live" (1837); "A Love-Token for Children" and "Means and Ends, or Self-Training" (1838). In 1839 she went to Europe, where she remained a year. Her travels were described in "Letters from Abroad to Kindred at Home," which were published in two volumes in 1841. In that year she published "Historical Sketches of the Old Painters" and biographies of the sisters "Lucretia and Margaret Davidson," followed by "Wilton Harvey, and Other Tales" (1845); "Morals of Manners" (1846); "Facts and Fancies" (1848), and "Married or Single?" (1857). In addition to her school and novel work, she edited and contributed to literary periodicals and wrote for the annuals. Her work in these lines fills several large volumes.

SEELYE, Mrs. Elizabeth Eggleston, author, born in St. Paul, Minn., 15th December, 1858. She is a daughter of Edward Eggleston, the novelist, and she comes of a line that has produced students, writers and professional men of mark for several generations. Her mother was of English parentage and of a family with talent for graphic art. Mrs. Seelye early showed the "book hunger" that has characterized members of her family, but, on account of her delicate health, her parents were obliged to restrain her eagerness for study. In 1866 the family removed to Evanston, Ill., where her father had built in his own grounds one of the earliest kindergartens in America, that his children, of whom Elizabeth was the oldest, might be trained correctly from the start. After the removal of the family to Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1870, Elizabeth attended Packer Institute for a short time, but the methods of teaching that prevailed did not satisfy her parents, and she and her sister were taught mainly at home by private teachers. She also attended for some years the classes in French and German in the Brooklyn Mercantile Library, and was the only child in classes of adults. She early became an eager reader of the best books, especially in English and French. In the midst of her cares as the mother of a family, she reads works of philosophy, natural science and political economy with the keenest relish. Her study of the literature of the Middle English period enabled her to supply the editor of the "Century Dictionary" with five-hundred new words and definitions. In 1877 she became the wife of Elwyn Seelye, and she



MOLLY ELLIOT SEAWELL.

wrote a story, which was published in "Lippincott's Magazine." She then became a contributor to a number of leading periodicals, using five different pen-names to conceal her identity. In 1888 she began to use her own name. She removed with her family to Washington, D. C., where for a time she wrote political correspondence for the New York dailies. Her first novel, "Hale Weston," was written for "Lippincott's Magazine" in 1887. It was translated into German and had a large sale. Her next book was "The Berkeleys and Their Neighbors," in 1888, and her most successful book, "Throckmorton," appeared in 1889. It has passed through a number of editions. Another of her books is "Little Jarvis." She contributed to the "Youth's Companion" a story that won a prize of five-hundred dollars. Her books are pictures of life in Virginia before the Civil War. She is fond of society, and her home in Washington is a resort of well-known people.

has since that time lived on or near Lake George, N. Y. She has written four of the five volumes in the Famous American Indian Series, "Tecumseh" (New York, 1878); "Pocahontas" (New York,



ELIZABETH EGGLESTON SEELYE.

1879); "Brant and Red Jacket" (New York, 1879), and "Montezuma" (New York, 1880). Mrs. Seelye has also published "The Story of Columbus" (New York, 1892), illustrated by her sister, Allegra Eggleston.

SEGUR, MRS. ROSA L., woman suffragist, born in Hessa, near Cassel, Germany, 30th January, 1833. When she was five years old her parents made the journey to America, settling first in Detroit, Mich., but finally, in 1840, selecting Toledo, Ohio, for a permanent home. Before she had completed her sixteenth year, she was a successful teacher in the same school. In 1851 she became the wife of Daniel Segur, whose encouragement of her literary efforts was constant. Three years before marriage she had begun to write short stories and sketches for the Toledo "Blade," which won public favor. She has been from the first a staunch supporter of movements in favor of woman suffrage. To her belongs much of the credit for obtaining the repeal of obnoxious laws in regard to the status of women in the State of Ohio.

SELINGER, MRS. EMILY HARRIS McGARY, artist, born in Wilmington, N. C., in 1854. She is a descendant on her father's side of Flora McDonald. She finished the high-school course in Providence, studied with private tutors, and ended with a course in the Cooper Institute School of Design in New York City. In her nineteenth year she taught in southern schools, acting as instructor in painting, drawing, elocution, botany, French and Latin for seven years in various institutions. While teaching in Louisville, Ky., she read a paper on "Art Education" before a gathering of

SELINGER.

five-hundred teachers, which resulted in the establishment of a normal art-school in that city, of which she was principal. In 1882 she became the wife of Jean Paul Selinger, the artist. From 1882 to 1885 they traveled in Europe, studying in Italy, and while abroad Mrs. Selinger corresponded for the Boston "Transcript." She became a student of flower-painting, and earned the title "Emily Selinger, the Rose Painter." Returning to the United States, Mr. and Mrs. Selinger settled in Boston, Mass., where they now live.

SERRANO, MME. EMELIA BENIC, opera singer, was born in Vienna, Austria-Hungary. Her maiden name was Benic. She studied under Prof. Simm, of the Conservatory of Prague. She finished the course in singing there and then took a course with Lewy Richard in Vienna. She then went to Italy to study the Italian language with Bona. She made her debut in Vienna, in concert, with Prof. Richard, and won quick recognition. Berger, the German impresario, engaged her to sing in opera, and in Kiev she made her operatic debut, singing in Russian the role of Marguerite in Gounod's "Faust," and the soprano part in Glinko's "Life for the Czar." In Moscow she sang in "Faust" with brilliant success, which she repeated in St. Petersburg and Odessa. She then returned to Vienna and became prima donna of the German Opera Company in the Ring Theater. She next made a successful tour in South America, and then went to Central America. In Bogota, Colombia, she founded the Conservatory of St. Cecilia. The climate in that country did not agree with her, and she came to the United States with Senor Serrano, to whom she was married 3rd



ROSA L. SEGUR.

May, 1883, in Caracas. She is now living in New York City, where she is giving instruction in vocal music, and winning new laurels teaching and developing the voice.

SEVERANCE, Mrs. Caroline Maria Seymour, reformer, born in Canandaigua, N. Y., 12th January, 1820. Her father, Orson Seymour, was of an old Connecticut family. She received excel-



EMELIA BENIC SERRANO.

lent educational advantages in her youth, taught awhile and was married, 27th August, 1840, to J. C. Severance, a Cleveland banker, and commenced housekeeping at once in Cleveland. They remained there until 1855, when they removed to Boston, Mass., for the education of their children. The impulse which first took her into public effort came from a visit with the famous Hutchinson Family, to the first Ohio convention for the discussion of the political and educational disabilities of women, held in Akron, Ohio, over which convention "Aunt Fanny" Gage presided. That meeting she reported with much enthusiasm for the Cleveland dailies, and that led to book-reviews and similar work for them, and occasional bits of rhyme. It led also to the request from the newly-formed Ohio Suffrage Association for a memorial to the legislature, which she was asked to present before it. Her interest in that pressing question drew her later into a little campaigning with "Aunt Fanny" in Ohio and Indiana, and into calling a convention, with her, in Cleveland, during a Republican rally there in 1848. She next attended the Women's Convention in Syracuse, N. Y., and another later, in New York City, where she was invited by Wendell Phillips. Her paper, "Humanity: A Definition and a Plea," was given to an immense audience in Cleveland, was repeated in the Parker Fraternity Lecture Course, in Tremont Temple, Boston, soon after her removal there in 1855, and was in both places the first lecture by a woman in those popular lecture courses of the time. She was elected an officer of the Parker Fraternity Lecture Course, Boston, the first and only woman officer in it, and was pressed into

repeating before it her Cleveland paper, when Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, whom she had proposed, had failed to appear. She was active in organizing and served upon the board of the New England Women's Hospital. She aided in organizing the New England Women's Club, of which she was first president. She was active in the organization and work of the Woman's Congress, before which she read in 1882 a paper on the "Chinese Question," a paper written in the light of her years of experience in California. She was active in the organization and work of the Moral Education Association of Boston, and in the Woman's Educational and Industrial Union. She removed with her husband to southern California in 1875, in the wish to make a home for the two sons already there for its climate, and with a longing for its more quiet life. She has been president of the Channing Club of Unity Church, Los Angeles, and one of its board of trustees; is president of the Free Kindergarten Association, through which nine kindergartens have been made a part of the public school system of that city; is president of the flourishing Friday Morning Club of two-hundred women members and of a promising Women's Exchange, and is serving on the board of the city free library. She is the mother of five children, four of whom lived to maturity, and three of whom still live. Her home is still in Los Angeles, the center of a circle of relatives and of their later-formed friends.

SEVERANCE, Mrs. Juliet H., physician, born in the town of De Ruyter, N. Y., 1st July, 1833. Her father, Walter F. Worth, was a native of Nantucket, a Quaker, and a cousin of Lucretia Mott. She became interested in woman's rights,



CAROLINE MARIA SEYMOUR SEVERANCE.

anti-slavery, temperance and religious subjects, and soon won fame as an orator in convention, for her arguments and enthusiasm for the cause. Her delicate health in girlhood led her to the study of hygienic methods of treatment, which resulted in



RENA PROCKETT.
From Photo by Baker, Columbus.

ISADORE RUSH.
From Photo by Morrison, Chicago.

ANNE O'NEILL.
From Photo Copyright, 1895, by B. J. Falk, New York.

MARIE PRESCOTT.
From Photo by B. J. Falk, New York.

MADELINE LUCETTE RYLEY.
From Photo by B. J. Falk, N. Y.

making her strong and vigorous. She studied medicine for three years with a physician, and then went to New York, where she took the regular college course and graduated with the title of M. D. in 1858. She had kept up her interest in woman's rights and became an advocate of the abolition of the death penalty. Settling in De Witt, Iowa, she began to practice medicine, having to meet the assaults of the "regulars," who joined in a crusade against her. She soon won her way to success. She had, while in college, met a spiritualistic medium, whose tests of the return of spirits were so strong and convincing as to upset her religious views. She began to read Liberal literature, beginning with Paine's "Age of Reason," which at once took her outside of the church. She studied Darwin, Huxley and other authors, and embraced the theory of evolution. She wrote and published a volume entitled "Evolution in Earth and Spirit Life," which has passed through several editions.



JULIET H. SEVERANCE.

In 1862 she moved to Whitewater, Wis., where she soon gained a large practice. In 1863 she began to lecture on social freedom, attracting attention by the courage of her views on marriage. In 1865, in a medical convention in Minneapolis, Minn., she, as chairman of the committee on resolutions, introduced a clause favoring magnetism as a therapeutic agent, which caused great excitement among the regulars. In 1868, in Sterling, Ill., Dr. Severance delivered a Fourth of July oration, said to be the best ever delivered by a woman, in which she advocated the adoption of a Sixteenth Amendment to the Constitution, which was designed to enfranchise women. In 1869 she removed to Milwaukee, Wis., still continuing her practice with enlarged opportunities. In 1878 she attended a State convention of Spiritualists and was chosen president, an office which she held four years. Her address on "Industrial Problems," delivered then, was pronounced a revolutionary document. Dr.

Severance is a thorough parliamentarian, and has served as president of State associations of Spiritualists in Illinois, Wisconsin and Minnesota. In 1880 she was elected first vice-president of the Liberal League in place of Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll, who resigned. In that position she often relieved the president, the venerable Elizur Wright, from his arduous duties. She served as Master Workman of the Knights of Labor for three years, and Progressive Assembly was noted under her charge for its educational work. She has served three years as president of the Liberal Club, of Milwaukee. She has been prominent in political agitations, having served in three presidential nominating conventions of the Labor party. In the convention which formed the Union Labor party in 1888, in Cincinnati, Ohio, she introduced the woman-suffrage plank. All her public work has not kept her from being a model mother and housekeeper. Her family consists of three children by her first husband. Two of those, Lillian Stillman and F. W. Stillman, are on the stage and are well-known in theatrical circles. The third, B. D. Stillman, is a well-known musician. Dr. Severance is a radical of the radicals. In religion she is a Free Thinker of the Spiritualistic school. Politically, she believes in individualists against nationalism, and she is especially interested in the emancipation of woman from every form of serfdom, in church, State or home. In 1891 she removed to Chicago, Ill., where she now resides.

SEWALL. **Mrs. May Wright**, educator and woman suffragist, was born in Milwaukee, Wis. She is descended on both sides from old New England stock, on the father's side from the Montagues, of Massachusetts, and on the mother's side from the Bracketts, of New Hampshire. Her father, Philander Wright, was one of the early settlers of Milwaukee. Miss Wright entered the Northwestern University, in Evanston, Ill., and was graduated in 1866. She received the master's degree in 1871. After an experience of some years in the common schools of Michigan, she accepted the position of principal of the Plainwell high school, and later was principal of the high school in Franklin, Ind. From that position she was called to the Indianapolis high school as teacher of German, and was subsequently engaged to work in English literature. That was in the year 1874, and since that date she has resided in Indianapolis. In 1872 she became the wife of Edwin W. Thompson, of Paw Paw, Mich., a teacher by profession, but an invalid. Mr. Thompson died in 1875. In 1880 Mrs. Thompson resigned her position in the Indianapolis high school, receiving the unprecedented compliment of a special vote of thanks from the school board for her conspicuously successful work. In October of the same year she became the wife of Theodore L. Sewall, a graduate of Harvard, who had opened a classical school for boys in Indianapolis in 1876. In 1883 Mr. and Mrs. Sewall opened a classical school for girls, making the course identical with the requirements of the Harvard examinations for women. A private school for girls which made Latin, Greek and mathematics through trigonometry a part of its regular course was then a novelty in the West, but the immediate success of the girls' classical school showed that the public was quick to appreciate thorough work in the education of girls. The labor of carrying on two separate schools and a large boarding department becoming too great for one management, Mr. Sewall disposed of the boys' school in 1889, and since that time Mr. and Mrs. Sewall have given their whole attention to the school for girls. The school now has an annual enrollment of one-hundred-ninety pupils,

including thirty in the boarding department. It has graduates in all the prominent colleges for women. About the time of her removal to Indianapolis, Mrs. Sewall became prominent in various lines of woman's work. Her varied powers found employment in the organization of literary, social and reform movements. She soon became known as a lecturer and as a delegate to conventions called in the interest of the higher education of women and the promotion of the cause of woman's equality before the law. She inherited a passion for human liberty in all its phases, and she can not remember the time when she did not feel that men and women were not treated alike, and that the discrimination was in favor of men. One of her earliest griefs was that she could not enter Yale College, as her father had done. Her life-work has been founded on the conviction that all avenues of culture and usefulness should be open to women, and that, when that result is obtained, the law of natural selection may

N. Y., in 1878. Since that time she has been one of the mainstays of the cause of woman's advancement and has enjoyed the fullest confidence and the unqualified support of its leaders. Her writings and addresses are characterized by directness, simplicity and strength. Her extemporaneous addresses are marked by the same closeness of reasoning, clearness and power as her written ones, and they display a never-failing tact. She is conspicuously successful also as a presiding officer, a position in which she has had a long and varied experience. Her work in various organizations has been so extensive that its scope can hardly be indicated in a brief notice. She early organized conversation clubs and history classes in Indianapolis. She was one of the founders of the Indianapolis Equal Suffrage Society, the Indiana National Woman Suffrage Association, the Indianapolis Art Association, the International Council of Women, the National Council of Women, the Indianapolis Woman's Club, the Indianapolis Propylæum, the Indianapolis Ramabai Circle, the Indianapolis Contemporary Club, the Western Association of Collegiate Alumnae and the Indiana University Extension Association, and she has held high offices in each. She was for seven years chairman of the executive committee of the National Woman Suffrage Association, is a member of Sorosis, the Association for the Advancement of Women, the American Historical Association and the Executive Board of the Federation of Women's Clubs. At the present time she holds the office of president in the following organizations: The Indianapolis Cotemporary Club, the Indianapolis Ramabai Circle, the Indianapolis Propylæum, and the Woman's National Council of the United States. She is now a member-at-large of the Indiana Board of Commissioners of the World's Fair, by appointment of Gov. Hovey. She has delivered addresses before most of the organizations above named, and also before committees of the Indiana legislature, committees of the United States Senate, the National Teachers' Association, the educational section of the New Orleans Exposition, high schools and colleges in all parts of the country, and the Century Club of Philadelphia, and she has appeared in many lecture courses. She always has more invitations to speak than she can accept. The work done by her in the lines indicated has been the work of her spare time. Her profession is teaching, and to that she gives the ordinary working hours of the day. Her special work for several years has been in English literature and rhetoric, and in addition to that class-room work several hours daily of her time are given to the details of supervision in the Girls' Classical School, an institution which is her special pride. The girls in that school are taught to dress plainly and comfortably, to which end they wear a school uniform, to practice gymnastics daily in the spacious and well-equipped school-gymnasium, and to believe that all departments of knowledge are worthy of their attention and of right ought to be open to them. In addition to all those occupations, she attends to every detail of her housekeeping and has the oversight of the large boarding department of the school. To keep in hand that mass of heterogeneous work evidently implies the possession of great executive ability, good health and endless industry. The home of Mr. and Mrs. Sewall is ordered on the basis of the largest hospitality. Aside from the ordinary uses of social intercourse, it has entertained many a well-known guest, and literary "tramps" from all quarters have slept under its roof, including Baroness Gripenberg, from Finland, Pundita Ramabai, from India, and others



MAY WRIGHT SE WALL.

safely be trusted to draw women to those employment, and only those, for which they are best fitted. She edited for two years a woman's column in the Indianapolis "Times," and she has written largely in the line of newspaper correspondence. She has prepared countless circulars, calls, programmes of work and constitutions, and carries at all times a very heavy personal correspondence. She is the author of the Indiana chapter in the "History of Woman Suffrage" edited by Miss Anthony, Mrs. Stanton and Mrs. Gage and of the "Report on Woman's Industries in Indiana" for the educational department of the New Orleans Exposition; of the chapter on the "Work of Women in Education in the Western States" in "Woman's Work in America," and of many slighter essays. Her first public appearance in reform work, outside of local efforts, was as a delegate from the Indianapolis Equal Suffrage Society to the Jubilee Convention in Rochester,

from all parts between, as an inspection of its "tramp" register shows. Mr. and Mrs. Sewall have been abroad during three summers. In 1889 Mrs. Sewall was the delegate from the National Woman Suffrage Association and from the Woman's National Council of the United States to the International Congress of Women, assembled in Paris by the French Government, in connection with the Exposition Universelle. In that congress she responded for America, when the roll of nations was called, and later in the session gave one of the principal addresses, her subject being "The National Woman's Council of the United States." Her response for America, which was delivered in the French language, was highly praised for its aptness and eloquence by M. Jules Simon, who presided over the session.

SEYMORE, Miss Mary F., law reporter, business woman and journalist, born in Aurora, Ill. Her father was a lawyer in Galena, a man well

pen. She wrote stories for children, many of them of an instructive character, and a series of "talks" which appeared under the head of "Table Talk of Grandmother Greyleigh," and other more substantial work. The editor of one of the periodicals to which she had been contributing, offered her a regular position on the staff of a new paper he was starting, which has since become well known. She has always used a pen-name. Recovering health, she accepted a position in a New Jersey school. She was soon again forced to give up work, and in the enforced confinement she took up the study of stenography. She went to work in New York City, and was soon earning a large salary. She felt that women should be permitted to fill any position for which they had the capacity, and she decided to do anything in her power to help them. Opening an office for typewriting, she engaged two competent young women who understood the use of the machine. As the business increased, there was work for more women, but no women who understood the work. At first tuition was free, but, as the expenses and pupils increased, a regular school was opened, which continues to flourish under the name of The Union School of Stenography. The office work increased until six separate offices were running successfully. Her tastes all tended to journalistic work, and, as her other enterprises reached their full fruition, she gave way to her natural bent and commenced the publication of a magazine devoted to the interest of women, the "Business Woman's Journal." After the first year a publishing company, composed entirely of women, was formed with the name of The Mary F. Seymour Publishing Company, Miss Seymour acting as editor of the magazine and as president of the company. The "Journal" was something new in the line of periodicals and was warmly received. In October, 1892, the magazine was enlarged and appeared under the name of the "American Woman's Journal and The Business Woman's Journal." In the spirit of self-help, and to prove the ability of women to manage large enterprises, all the stock of the company has been kept in the hands of women, and with very satisfactory results. When Miss Seymour was appointed Commissioner of Deeds for New Jersey, an appeal to the legislature was necessary to repeal the law to make it possible for a woman to be appointed to such an office. She was also a commissioner for the United States for the Court of Claims and a notary public of New York county, N. Y. Besides her interest in woman suffrage, she gave considerable attention to all branches of reform. She was vice-president-at-large of the American Society of Authors. Miss Seymour died in New York City, 21st March, 1893.

SHAFFER, Miss Helen Alinira, educator, born in Newark, N. J., 23rd September, 1839. Her father was a clergyman of the Congregational Church. She was a child of marked intellectual powers, and she received a thorough and liberal education. She studied in the seminary in Albion, N. Y., and afterward entered Oberlin College, where she was graduated in 1863. After leaving Oberlin, she taught in a school for young women in New Jersey, and for some years she was in charge of the advanced classes of the school. In 1865 she became the teacher of mathematics in the public high school in St. Louis, Mo., where she remained till 1875, attracting wide notice by her superior methods of preparing pupils, by the study of algebra, for work in higher analytical mathematics. Professor W. T. Harris, superintendent of the schools of St. Louis, ranked her as the most able and successful teacher in her chosen line in the



MARY F. SEYMORE.

read in his profession, a fine linguist, and a student and writer on scientific subjects. Her mother was a broad-minded, philanthropic woman, possessing great executive ability. Mary, the oldest daughter, inherited the best traits of both parents. She was a born scribbler and, when she was eight years old, she began to write poems and stories. When she was eleven, a little drama she had written was acted by the children in the village school. She was educated in a boarding-school. While she was still young, her father, acting as counselor for a large company, started for California. While crossing the Isthmus, he was attacked by yellow fever and died. The family returned to the East. Miss Seymour secured a school in New York City, where she taught until the confinement affected her health, and she was forced to resign. For a long time she was confined to her bed in New England, where she had been sent for a change of climate. Surrounded by books, she busied herself with her

country. She inspired the students to do their best in all their work, and she was one of the most potent educational forces in St. Louis. In 1877 she was called to Wellesley College as professor of



HELEN ALMIRA SHAFER.

mathematics. She filled that chair admirably until 1888, when she was elected president of Wellesley. In 1878 Oberlin College conferred on her the degree of A. M., and in 1893 that of LL. D. As professor of mathematics her work showed even greater results than she achieved in St. Louis. Her methods have been widely imitated in other schools, and their success is in every case a confirmation of their merit. As president of Wellesley College she manifested executive capacity and a faculty for business quite as marked as her talents in purely pedagogical work. She was visibly advancing the standing of Wellesley, and every year adding new proof that she was one of the most prominent and successful college administrators when stricken by death, 20th January, 1894.

SHARKEY, Mrs. Emma Augusta, journalist and story-writer, born in Rochester, N.Y., 15th September, 1858. She is known to the literary world as "Mrs. E. Burke Collins." Her father, W. S. Brown, was a successful business man in that city. Her mother, an accomplished lady, was the only sister of Hon. Frederic Whiting, of Great Barrington, Mass., whose published genealogy traces the family back six-hundred years. Conspicuous among her ancestors was the famous Capt. John Mason, whose valor saved from hostile savages the first settlers of Connecticut. In early childhood Mrs. Sharkey lost her most excellent mother, who died in mid-life, of consumption. Her lack of physical vigor precluded her from joining in the sports of other children, and, being much alone, her thoughts turned in upon themselves, and she was called a dreamy child. Yet she enjoyed companionship, and often attracted a circle of little

friends, who would sit around her for hours, listening to her stories, improvised as rapidly as her tongue could give them utterance. That rapidity of thought and facility of expression are characteristic of her maturer years. She begins a sketch of one or more columns and usually finishes it at one sitting. With increasing years her health grew better, so that she entered school, but at the age of fifteen years left it and became the wife of E. Burke Collins, a rising young lawyer of Rochester, and soon after they sought the mild climate of Louisiana. There she gained perfect health. Within a year after her arrival in Louisiana, by an accident, she was suddenly made a widow, among comparative strangers, and left almost alone in the world. Up to that time she had never known a want that wealth could supply, but after the first shock and her grief had subsided, she saw that a struggle for subsistence was before her. From her childhood she had written stories and poems for amusement, and given many of them to the local press without thought of remuneration. She then decided that the pen, which she had previously used for pastime, should be a weapon to keep the wolf from her door. She conceived and executed the daring scheme of starting a purely literary journal in New Orleans. It was a most unpropitious time and place for such an enterprise. A few months convinced the young journalist of that fact, and she discontinued it before her finances were exhausted. Though that journalistic venture was a large pecuniary loss to her, yet it gave her such prestige that applications to become a regular contributor poured in from different publishers, and her literary success was assured. The amount of literary work that she accomplishes in a given



Mrs. E. Burke Collins.
EMMA AUGUSTA SHARKEY.

time is wonderful. Now, and for ten years past, she has received a larger salary for her work than any other literary person in the far South, and larger than any official of her State. She became

the wife, in 1884, of Robert R. Sharkey, a Mississippi cotton planter, who is the nephew and sole male descendant of the late Governor Sharkey, of Mississippi, who was United States Senator for several terms and judge in the United States Supreme Court. Mr. and Mrs. Sharkey spend their summers in their country residence, known as "Hillside," near Tangipahoa, La. Their winters are passed in their home in the sixth district of the city of New Orleans. Mrs. Sharkey has written several quite successful novels, chiefly representing life in the South, more especially the pine woods of Louisiana, hitherto an almost untrodden field in literature.

SHATTUCK, Mrs. Harriette Robinson, author and writer on parliamentary law, born in Lowell, Mass., 4th December, 1850. She is the oldest child of William S. and Harriet H. Robinson. She was educated in the Malden, Mass., public schools and had the advantage of several years of literary training under the supervision of Theodore D. Weld, of Boston. Since then she has continued to be a student on various subjects, philosophy and politics being the chief ones of late years. Soon after leaving school, she began to write stories for children and articles for the newspapers on different subjects, mainly relating to women, and, until 1878, when she became the wife of Sidney D. Shattuck, of Malden, she was clerk in the office of the American Social Science Association in Boston. During the five or six years of the Concord Summer School of Philosophy, she wrote letters for the Boston "Transcript," in which the philosophy of the various great teachers, such as Plato, Hegel, Dante and Goethe, was carefully elucidated and made available to the general public. "The Story

"Little Folks East and West" (Boston, 1891), a book of children's tales. She was for ten years president of the National Woman Suffrage Association of Massachusetts, and is now president



LYDIA WHITE SHATTUCK.



HARRIETTE ROBINSON SHATTUCK.

of Dante's "Divine Comedy" (New York, 1887) is the outcome of those letters from the Concord school. Her other books are "Our Mutual Friend" (Boston, 1880), a dramatization from Dickens and

of the Boston Political Class, which she has conducted for seven years, and in which the science of government and the political topics of the day are considered. She is the founder of "The Old and New" of Malden, Mass., one of the oldest woman's clubs in the country. She is interested in all movements for the advancement of women, especially in the cause of woman's political enfranchisement. She made her first speech for suffrage in Rochester, in 1878. She has since spoken before committees of Congress and of the Massachusetts legislature, and in many conventions in Washington and elsewhere. She was the presiding officer over one of the sessions of the first International Council of Women, held in Washington, D. C., in 1888. She is a quiet speaker and makes no attempts at oratory. Her best work has been done in writing, rather than in public speaking, unless we include in this term the teaching of politics and of parliamentary law, with the art of presiding and conducting public meetings. When her father was clerk of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, she was his assistant, being the first and only woman to hold such a position in that State (1871-72). Her most popular book is the "Woman's Manual of Parliamentary Law" (Boston, 1891), a work that is a recognized standard.

SHATTUCK, Miss Lydia White, educator, born in East Landaff, now Easton, N. H., 10th June, 1822. The Shattuck family was prominent in early New England days. Her Grandfather Shattuck went from eastern Massachusetts to New Hampshire in 1798. Her father was Timothy Shattuck, who was married on 28th January, 1812, to Betsey Fletcher, of Acton, Mass. Lydia was their fifth child, and the first of their children to

reach maturity. She grew up on a farm in the Berkshire Hills. In her youth she was an artist and a poet. At the age of fifteen she began to teach school, and after teaching eighteen terms she went to South Hadley, Mass., where she studied for a time. She next went to Haverhill, where she attended the academy for one term. She then taught in Center Harbor, N. H. She entered Mount Holyoke in 1848, and paid her own way through that school. She was graduated in 1851 and was engaged to remain in the seminary as a teacher. She was scientific in her tastes and made specialties of botany and chemistry. In 1857 she visited the Hawaiian Islands and made a study of the flora there. She was connected with the Penikese Island summer school in 1873. In 1869 she traveled in Europe. In 1876 she made an exhibition in the Centennial Exposition. Her whole life was spent in research and teaching. She died in South Hadley on 2nd November, 1889.

SHAW, Miss Annie C., artist, born in West Troy, N. Y., 16th September, 1852. She studied art in Chicago, Ill., with H. C. Ford, and was elected an associate of the Chicago Academy of Design in 1873, and an academician in 1876, being the first woman to receive those distinctions from that institution. She has studied from nature in the Adirondack Mountains, on the coast of Maine, and in the picturesque parts of Massachusetts, for many summers. She has produced a large number of fine pictures, some of the best-known of which are: "On the Calumet" (1874); "Willow Island" and "Keene Valley, N. Y." (1875); "Ebb Tide on the Coast of Maine" (1876); "Head of a Jersey Bull" (1877); "Returning from the Fair" (1878); "In the Rye-Field" and "Road to the Creek" (1880); "Close of a Summer Day" (1882); "July Day" and "In the Clearing" (1883); "Fall Ploughing," "Ashen Days" and "The Cornfield" (1884), and "The Russet Year" (1885). Her "Illinois Prairie" was shown in the Centennial Exposition in 1876.

SHAW, Mrs. Anna H., woman suffragist, born in Newcastle-on-Tyne, England, 14th February, 1847. She is descended from a family of English Unitarians. Her grandmother refused to pay tithes to the Church of England, and year after year allowed her goods to be seized and sold for taxes. She sat in the door, knitting and denouncing the law, while the sale went on in the street. Her granddaughter inherited from that heroic ancestor her sense of the injustice of taxation without representation. Her parents came to America when she was four years old, and after living for years in Massachusetts they moved to the then unsettled part of Michigan, where the young girl encountered all the hardships of pioneer life. She was a lively child. Those pioneer days were an aspiration to her. Thirsting for learning and cut off from all school privileges, she took advantage of every book and paper that fell in her way. At fifteen years of age she began to teach. She was a teacher for five years. When about twenty-four years old, she became a convert to Methodism and joined the church. Her ability as a speaker was soon recognized. In 1873 the district conference of the Methodist Church in her locality voted unanimously to grant her a local preacher's license. It was renewed annually for eight years. In 1872 she entered the Albion College, Mich., and in 1875 she entered the theological department of the Boston University, from which she was graduated with honor in 1878. Throughout her college course she supported herself. While in the theological school, she was worn with hard work, studying on week days and preaching on Sundays. A wealthy and

philanthropic woman offered to pay her the price of a sermon every Sunday during the remainder of her second year, if she would refrain from preaching and take the day for rest. That help was accepted. Afterwards, when Miss Shaw was earning a salary, she wished to return the money, but was bidden to pass it on to aid in the education of some other struggling girl, which she did. She often says now that, when she was preaching those Sundays while in college, she never knew whether she was going to be paid with a bouquet or a greenback. During the last year of her theological course she was pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Hingham, Mass. Her second pastorate was in East Dennis, on Cape Cod, where she remained seven years. A pastorless Congregational Church in Dennis asked her to supply their pulpit until they secured a minister, and they were so well satisfied with her labors that they made no further effort to obtain a pastor. For six years she



ANNA H. SHAW.

preached twice every Sunday, in her own church in the morning, and in the afternoon in the Congregational Church. During her pastorate in East Dennis she applied to the New England Methodist Episcopal Conference for ordination, but, though she passed the best examination of any candidate that year, ordination was refused to her on account of her sex. The case was appealed to the general conference in Cincinnati, in 1880, and the refusal was confirmed. Miss Shaw then applied for ordination to the Methodist Protestant Church and received it on 12th October, 1880, being the first woman to be ordained in that denomination. She supplemented her theological course with one in medicine, taking the degree of M. D. in the Boston University. That course was taken during her pastorate. Becoming more and more interested in practical reform, she finally resigned her position in East Dennis and became lecturer for the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association. After

entering the general lecture field and becoming widely and favorably known as an eloquent speaker on reform topics, she was appointed national superintendent of franchise in the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. In the Women's International Council in Washington, in 1888, she preached the opening sermon. Soon after, at the urgent request of leading suffragists, she resigned her office in the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union and accepted that of national lecturer for the National American Woman Suffrage Association, of which, in 1892 she was elected vice-president-at-large. She is president of Wimodaughsis, a woman's national club, of Washington, D. C. Her old parishioners sometime reproach her for no longer devoting herself to preaching the gospel, but she replies that in advocating the enfranchisement of women, the temperance movement and other reforms, she is teaching applied christianity, and that she has exchanged the pulpit, where she preached twice a week, for the platform, where she preaches every day and often three times on Sunday. To use her own expression, she can not remember the time when it was not her desire and purpose to devote her life to the uplifting of women. She is one of the most eloquent, witty and popular speakers in the lecture field. She is possessed of the most remarkable personal magnetism, a fine voice and power of pointed argument. Much of her strength and force of thought and expression are believed to result from the experiences of her pioneer life in Michigan, and her power of moving audiences from the touch with humanity which came to her while practicing medicine in the city of Boston, during her studies to be a physician. She is believed to be the first woman to have the double distinction of the titles of "Rev." and "M. D." Her family were opposed to her studying for the ministry, on the ground that she would be a disgrace to them if she persisted in such an unheard-of course. Her success has effectually reconciled them to that disgrace. Dr. Shaw has spoken before many State legislatures and several times before committees of congress in both houses. Among her most popular characteristics as a speaker are her keen sense of humor and ready wit, often enabling her to carry her points where logic alone would fail.

SHAW, Mrs. Cornelia Dean, woman suffragist and philanthropist, born in Tremont, Ill., 18th February, 1845. Her father, George W. Dean, was a native of Boston and a direct descendant of Carver, the first governor of Massachusetts. Her mother was born in New York City. After her parents had resided there a number of years, having a family of nine children, her father moved west with his family and settled in Tremont. Two more children were added to the family after removal to their new home, the youngest of whom was Cornelia. Miss Dean early showed a talent for music. She was able to sing a tune before she could speak distinctly, and when only a few years old to play well by ear on the piano. At the age of three years her family removed to Chicago, her father dying a few years after, and her mother following him to the grave when Miss Dean was fourteen years of age. She then found a home with a married sister. Most of her education was received in the public schools of Chicago, and at the age of seventeen she attended the Northwestern Female College, in Evanston. At the beginning of the war she left school, returning to her sister's home in Chicago, where, on 8th June, 1869, she became the wife of Daniel C. Shaw, of Chicago. The second year after their marriage they removed to Toledo, Ohio, where her husband became the senior

partner of a prominent business house. She is an active member of the Central Congregational Church and a leader in its missionary work. She is ever alert in all movements for the enfranchisement of women, a sincere believer in the rights of women, a tower of strength to the Toledo Woman Suffrage Association, attending its State and national conventions, secretary of the Ramabai Circle, one of the congressional committee of the seventh Ohio district of the Queen Isabella Association, an energetic worker in the Newsboys' Home, a member of the day nursery, and devotes much time to other public and private work of a benevolent kind.



CORNELIA DEAN SHAW.

She has still found time to give to her art work. With wealth to gratify her taste, she is devoted to the improvement of humanity.

SHAW, Miss Emma, author and traveler, born in Thompson, Conn., 3rd September, 1846. She was educated in a private school until 1862, when she became a teacher of country schools. She taught until 1872, when she made her home in Providence, R.I. There she became a teacher, and she has risen to a high position. In 1881 she began her literary work. She went in that year on a trip to the Northwest, for the purpose of regaining her strength. Her tour of the Great Lakes and the Mississippi she made the subject of a series of brilliant sketches in the Providence "Press." She made other trips in the following years, and each time she described her journeys in an entertaining manner. In 1884 she published a series of illustrated articles in the "Journal of Education," continuing from February till June, after which she visited Alaska, and she has delivered a lecture on that country before clubs and lyceums. In 1885 she revisited Alaska, returning via the Yellowstone National Park. She traveled in the West extensively in 1886-87, and in 1888 she extended her journeys into Canada, penetrating the Hudson Bay Company's country, where no other reporter had

ventured. Her articles on that, as well as her wanderings for the next five years, have made her name well known to the readers of the Boston "Transcript." The years 1889, 1891 and 1892 found



EMMA SHAW.

her exploring unfrequented nooks in British America and the Queen Charlotte Islands. In 1890 she visited all the Hawaiian Islands, the wonders of which furnished material for a long series of articles as well as for several illustrated lectures of exceeding interest. Her lectures were entitled "Up the Saskatchewan," "Through Hawaii with a Kodak" and "From Ocean to Ocean." She published her first poem, "New Year's Eve," in 1883. She has since then written much in verse.

SHEARDOWN, Mrs. Annie Fillmore, singer and musical educator, born in Franklin, Conn., 8th June, 1859. She is descended from five New England Colonist families, the English Fillmores, Hydes, Pembers and Palmers, and the French Fargos. As those families settled early in America, she can call herself purely American. Her mother's family were all musical, and from her earliest childhood her desire was to sing. She began her studies when she was between eight and nine years of age, first with a pupil of Bassini. She afterward took lessons from the late C. R. Hayden, of Boston, and others. Her intention at first was to become an oratorio singer, but after she became a student under the late Emma Seiler, in Philadelphia, she decided to study the voice, with the intention of becoming a teacher. After three years with Mrs. Seiler, she took a position as soprano in Christ Church in Norwich, Conn. After filling her engagement, she became the wife of Dr. T. W. Sheardown, son of the late Hon. S. B. Sheardown, of Winona, Minn. After marriage she continued to sing and teach for the love of it. Five years later, owing to marital troubles, she separated from Dr. Sheardown and took up teaching as a profession. In 1882 she studied six months with George

Sweet, of New York, taking lessons, listening to his lectures and studying his method of imparting. She studied with other teachers, and in 1891 she made a most valuable discovery relative to the voice, finding the voice to be an exact science, a principle to be demonstrated, with laws as unalterable as those of mathematics. She is the first person to note this great fact. She has always felt there was something wrong in all methods, and now, looking at the voice as a principle, she is able to demonstrate where the error lies. A lengthy article from her pen, entitled "The Philosophy of the Voice in Singing," setting forth a few of her discoveries, appeared in "Werner's Voice



ANNIE FILLMORE SHEARDOWN.

Magazine" for April, 1892. She has lived in nine States of the Union, and is now permanently located in Atlanta, Ga.

SHELDON, Mrs. Mary French, translator, traveler and author, born in Pittsburgh, Pa., in 1846. She is a great-great-granddaughter of Sir Isaac Newton, and her ancestry includes many notable men and women. Her maiden name was Mary French. Her father was a machinist and engineer of ability and high standing in Pittsburgh. Her mother was Mrs. Elizabeth French, the well-known spiritualist and faith healer, who died in 1890. Miss Mary French was married in early life to her first husband, Mr. Byrne, from whom she was divorced in 1868. Her second husband was E. F. Sheldon, who died in the summer of 1892. Mrs. Sheldon received a fine education. She is a musician and a linguist. She has published one novel and a translation of Flaubert's "Salammbo" from the French. She was educated as a physician, but has not practiced. In 1890 she determined to travel in central Africa, to study the women and children in their primitive state. She was the first white woman to reach Mount Kilimani-Njaro. She traveled with one female attendant and a small body of Africans. She carried a camera and

secured many interesting views, which she published in her interesting volume on Africa, "Sultan to Sultan." Her home is in New York City.

SHELLEY, Mrs. Mary Jane, temperance and missionary worker, born in Weedsport, N. Y.,



MARY JANE SHELLEY.

20th May, 1832. Her maiden name was Wright. Her father was pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Weedsport. They removed to Illinois in 1843, where her father died in 1846. She received religious training under Bishop Peck, of New York, and was one of his special charges. She became the wife of Rev. L. Shelley, whose ancestral home was in Shelley Islands, eastern Pennsylvania. They removed to Iowa, where her influence for good was felt in her husband's work. Though naturally timid, retiring and adverse to publicity, she responded willingly when Bishop Peck called her forth to special work in the interest of reform and religious affairs. With spirit and determination she began her public work at the age of forty-seven. She was for five years vice-president of the first Nebraska district for the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

SHERMAN, Mrs. Margaret Stewart, wife of Hon. John Sherman, Secretary of State under President McKinley's administration, was the only child of Judge Stewart, of Mansfield, Ohio. She was well educated with a course at Granville, Ohio, and afterward at Patapsco Institute near Baltimore. On 31st December, 1848, she was married to Mr. Sherman, then a young lawyer on the first rounds of the ladder of official prominence. During President Hayes' term her husband was Secretary of the Treasury, and she again enters cabinet circles with an intimate knowledge of all the social demands the position requires.

SHERIDAN, Miss Emma V., SEE FRY,
Mrs. EMMA V. SHERIDAN.

SHERMAN, Mrs. Eleanor Boyle Ewing, social leader, born in Lancaster, Ohio, 4th October,

1824, and died in New York City, 28th November, 1888. Descended from a long line of Scotch and Irish ancestors, she inherited from them the strength of will and persevering determination which characterized her actions, and also her Catholic faith. Her father, Thomas Ewing, was one of the most eminent lawyers of his day, twice a Senator of the United States and twice a member of a President's cabinet. Her mother, Maria Boyle, was a gentle, lovely woman, who devoted her life to her husband and children. Surrounded from infancy as Eleanor Ewing was by all the charms and graces of a refined and elegant home, it is not strange that she developed into a woman of unusual brilliancy. Her mind was clear and analytical. When a boy of nine years, William Tecumseh Sherman was adopted, out of love for his family, by Mr. Ewing. Unconsciously the child's admiration for the lad grew into the pure devotion of the maiden, and at seventeen Eleanor was engaged to her soldier lover. They were married 1st May, 1850, in Washington, where her father was a member of President Taylor's cabinet. The wedding was a military one. One or two stations completed her experience of army life at that time, and when her husband resigned from the army and accepted a position in a bank in California, in 1853, she went with him. They returned to the East in 1857. During the Civil War, when her husband and brothers were fighting for the Union, she waited and watched with an anxious heart, powerless to do anything but pray for the success of the cause dear to every loyal soul. When the newspapers raised the cry against her husband, she made a long and weary journey to Washington, saw President Lincoln, convinced him that matters had been misrepre-



ELEANOR BOYLE EWING SHERMAN.

sented to him, and, as a result of her endeavors, her husband was placed over another command. Again, at the close of the war, when General Sherman was abused on all sides for his terms in the

Johnston Treaty, she defended him by word and pen. After the war the family resided in St. Louis, Mo., where her life was devoted to the service of the poor. In 1869 her husband's promotion to the command of the United States Army took her to Washington, where her position gave her ample opportunities for exercising her benevolence in aiding charities, great and small. The Aloysius Aid Society was organized by her and inaugurated by a grand charity fair, of which she was the leader. That home still exists and flourishes under the charge of the good Sisters. Her aim in Washington was not social success, but simply to fulfill her duties as the wife of the general of the army. Her great pleasure was to help those who came to Washington without friends. While in Washington, 1st October, 1874, her oldest daughter, Minnie, became the wife of Lieut. Thomas William Fitch, post assistant engineer, United States Navy. Her son, Thomas Ewing Sherman, entered the order of

laid, and where her brave husband now rests beside her.

SHERMAN, Miss Marrietta R., musical educator and orchestral conductor, born in Lowell, Mass., 5th July, 1862. She showed a strong liking and talent for music, and at the age of seven years she began the regular study of the art. With her parents she removed to Boston, and at the age of nine commenced the study of the piano and organ. After a short course on the piano, she began the study of the violin, with William Shultz, formerly first violin of the Mendelssohn Club. She afterwards studied with Eichberg and Charles N. Allen, being with the latter for ten years. She is at present one of the faculty of Wellesley College of Music, besides which she has about fifty private pupils. It is as leader of the Beacon Orchestral Club she is best known, and the remarkable success attained by that popular organization is the best testimonial to her talents and ability as a leader and teacher. That club contains fifty young women, many of whom belong to the most prominent families of Boston. It was organized, with a small membership, in 1881, and has grown to its present size under Miss Sherman's training and direction. The players present a striking appearance in costumes of white silk, with gold cord trimmings, and they have won success during the past two seasons, having played in New York for the Frank Leslie's Doll's Fair, for the Woman's Charity Club in Music Hall, Boston, and for many weddings and receptions given by society people. Their repertory is very extensive, and embraces both popular and classical music, with solos by the different instrumentalists. The opinion of the press in the various towns and cities where the club has appeared is that it is justly entitled to the claim that "it is the finest ladies' orchestra in the world." During the summer months Miss Sherman divides the club and furnishes music in the various hotels. She makes her headquarters in the Hoffman House, Boston.

SHERWOOD, Mrs. Emily Lee, author and journalist, born in Madison, Ind., in 1843, where she spent her early girlhood. Her father, Monroe Wells Lee, was born in Ohio, and her mother was from Massachusetts. Mr. Lee, who was an architect and builder, died when his daughter was ten years old. Miss Lee's early education was received in a private school, and later she took the educational course in the public and high schools of her native town. At the age of sixteen she entered the office of her brother, Manderville G. Lee, who published the "Herald and Era," a religious weekly paper in Indianapolis, Ind. There she did whatever work she found to be done in the editorial rooms of a family newspaper, conducting the children's department and acquiring day by day a knowledge and discipline in business methods and newspaper work that fitted her for the labors of journalism and literature which she has performed so creditably. After four years she became the wife of Henry Lee Sherwood, a young attorney of Indianapolis. Some years ago Captain and Mrs. Sherwood went to Washington, and they now reside in a suburban home upon Anacostia Heights. Mrs. Sherwood sent out letters, stories and miscellaneous articles to various publications, some of which were the Indianapolis "Daily Commercial," "Star in the West," "Forney's Sunday Chronicle," "Ladies' Repository," "Christian Leader," "Santa Barbara "Press" and a number of church papers. Those articles were signed with her own name or the pen-name "Jennie Crayon." In 1889 she entered upon the career of an active journalist and accepted an appointment upon the staff of the

MARRIETTA R. SHERMAN.

the Society of Jesus in May, 1879, and was ordained 7th July, 1889. Her daughter, Eleanor, during their last residence in St. Louis, became the wife of Lieut. Alexander Montgomery Thackara, United States Navy, 5th May, 1880. Her oldest son, Willie, "Our Little Sergeant," as he was proudly called by the battalion under his father's command, died in Memphis, 3rd October, 1863. An infant son, Charles Celestine, died 4th December, 1864, near the convent of St. Mary's, over which presided that cousin to whom Mrs. Sherman was so deeply attached, Mother Angela. Born in the same year, from their childhood they had been united in works of mercy. Mary Elizabeth Sherman is the daughter on whom her mother leaned during her last years. Philemon Tecumseh Sherman is a member of the New York bar. Rachel Ewing Sherman became the wife, 30th December, 1891, of Dr. Paul Thorndike. Mrs. Sherman was buried in the cemetery, in St. Louis, where her children have been

"Sunday Herald," of Washington, D. C. In addition to her work upon the local journal, she contributes occasionally to the New York "Sun" and acts as special correspondent of the "World."

of the Sorosis of New York, to whose early annual receptions she contributed characteristic poems, and the vice-president for Ohio in the first call for a national congress of women. She was the organizer of the first auxiliary to the Grand Army of the Republic outside of New England, and is a founder of the national association known as the Woman's Relief Corps, Auxiliary to the Grand Army of the Republic. She served that order as national president, organized the department of relief and instituted the National Home for Army Nurses, in Geneva, Ohio. Despite her versatile excellence, public instinct gives popular homage to her one gift, song. She has been the chosen singer of many national occasions, including army reunions, and is the only northern poet ever invited by the ex-Confederates to celebrate the heroism of a southern soldier. The broad, liberal and delicate manner in which she responded to that significant honor, in her poem at the unveiling of the equestrian statue of Albert Sidney Johnston, in New Orleans, La., elicited praise from the gray and the blue. A student of French and German, her translations of Heine, Goethe and Frederick Bodenstedt have been widely copied. Her "Camp-fire



EMILY LEE SHERWOOD.

As she is an all-round writer, she turns out with equal facility and grace of diction books, reviews, stories, character sketches, society notes and reports. She has recently published one novel, "Willis Peyton's Inheritance" (Boston). She is a member of the American Society of Authors, of New York City. She is a member of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, of the National Press League, and the Triennial Council of Women, besides several other women's organizations. She does a good deal of church work and is now corresponding secretary of the Woman's Centenary Association of the Universalist Church. She is social in her nature and is thoroughly a woman's woman.

SHERWOOD, Mrs. Kate Brownlee, poet and journalist, was born in Mahoning county, Ohio, 24th September, 1841. Her descent is Scottish, and her ancestors number many men and women of literary bent. Her maiden name was Brownlee. She was educated in Poland Union Seminary. Before graduating she became the wife of Isaac R. Sherwood, afterwards General, Secretary of State and Congressman from Ohio. Her husband is the editor of the Canton "Daily News-Democrat," and Mrs. Sherwood, attracted to journalism, learned everything in the line of newspaper work from typesetting to leader-writing. While her husband was in Congress, she served as Washington correspondent for Ohio journals. She was for six years in editorial charge of the Toledo, O., "Journal," and for ten years has edited the woman's department of the soldier organ, the Washington "National Tribune." Her career as a journalist and society woman has been varied and busy. She was one of the first members of the Washington Literary Club, and



KATE BROWNLEE SHERWOOD.

and Memorial Poems" (Chicago, 1885) has passed through several editions. Her home is now in Canton, Ohio.

SHERWOOD, Mrs. Mary Elizabeth, author and social leader, born in Keene, N. H., in 1830. Her father, General James Wilson, served as a member of Congress from New Hampshire. Her mother was Mary Richardson, a woman of great personal beauty and fine intellect. On her father's side she is of Irish extraction. Mary received a thorough education. When her father was in Congress, the family lived in Washington, D. C., and soon after his election his wife died, and upon Mary fell the care of the large family. She was a young woman of strong intelligence and

great beauty. She was acquainted with Bancroft, Motley, Bryant, Prescott and many other men of note. At the age of seventeen she published a criticism of "Jane Eyre," which attracted much attention. While living in Washington, she became the wife of John Sherwood, who is still living. Their union has been a happy one. Her literary work includes correspondence with eminent men and women abroad, and many contributions to the "Atlantic Monthly," "Scribner's Magazine," "Appleton's Journal," the "Galaxy," and the New York "Tribune," "Times" and "World." For years she corresponded for the Boston "Traveller." Her work in "Harper's Bazar," "Frank Leslie's Weekly" and other journals from Maine to Oregon would fill many volumes. Among her published books are "The Sarcasm of Destiny" (New York, 1877); "Home Amusements" (1881); "Amenities of Home" (1881); "A Transplanted Rose" (1882); "Manners and Social Usages"



MARY ELIZABETH SHERWOOD.

(1884); "Royal Girls and Royal Courts" (Boston, 1887), and "Sweet Brier" (Boston, 1889). She has written many poems, to which she signs the initials, "M. E. W. S." She has translated some poems from European languages. She has written hundreds of short stories, many of which appeared anonymously. During her seasons abroad she formed the acquaintance of Queen Victoria and other notable persons. She has had three interviews with the Queen of Italy. She has traveled extensively in Europe for years. In 1885 she gave readings in her New York City home in aid of the Mount Vernon Fund, and they became so popular that she continued them for several years, giving the proceeds to charity, realizing over \$10,000 in that way. Her readings comprise essays on travel, literature and history. She is the president of the "Causeries," a literary club composed of women distinguished in New York society. Her family consisted of four sons, two of whom, James Wilson

Sherwood and John Philip Sherwood, died in early manhood. Her living sons are Samuel Sherwood, the artist, and Arthur Murray Sherwood, the broker. In Mrs. Sherwood's parlors hang the original and imaginative drawings and paintings of her two artist sons. One is by Samuel Sherwood of his brother Philip, taken just before his death. Several done by Philip Sherwood show that in his early death a genius was lost to the world. In his name his mother has contributed to the funds of the Home for the Destitute Blind, the St. Joseph's Hospital, the Kindergarten for the Blind, the Woman's Exchange, the New York Diet Kitchen, the Manhattan Hospital and Dispensary, the Home of St. Elizabeth and many others, various schemes to care for children, and to many objects known to only her friends, who confide to her sufferings not made public, and especially for women in need and for young women who are striving to fit themselves for a profession by which they may earn an honorable livelihood. She has done much to advance literature and science in New York City. She is still active in benevolent and literary lines. Among her many testimonials of recognition abroad, she was decorated with the insignia of Officier d' Académie, an honor conferred by the French Minister of Public Instruction on persons who have distinguished themselves in literary pursuits. It is said to be the first time this decoration has been conferred upon an American woman.

SHERWOOD, Mrs. Rosina Emmet, artist, born in New York, N. Y., 13th December, 1854. Her maiden name was Rosina Emmet. She is a twin sister of Robert Temple Emmet, the soldier, and a direct descendant of Thomas Addis Emmet, the Irish patriot, who was born in Cork, Ire., 24th April, 1764, and died in New York City 14th November, 1827. He was an older brother of Robert Emmet, who was executed in Dublin in 1803. The family has produced many eminent persons, soldiers, lawyers, chemists, physicians, engineers and scholars. Rosina Emmet was educated in Pelham Priory, Westchester county, N. Y. She displayed remarkable artistic talents in youth, and she studied art with William M. Chase in 1879 and 1880. In 1883 and 1886 she studied in Paris, France. Her progress was rapid, and she was soon ranked with the most promising artists of the age. In 1879 she won the first prize in a Christmas-card competition. In London, Eng., in 1878, she won a first-prize medal for heads on china. She illustrated a juvenile book, "Pretty Peggy," collecting the poems and music for it, in 1880. In 1884 she made the illustrations for Mrs. Burton Harrison's "Old-fashioned Tales." Much of her illustrative work has appeared in prominent periodicals. She is a member of the Society of American Artists. Many of her oil and water-color pictures have been shown in exhibitions. In 1887 she became the wife of Mr. Sherwood, the son of Mrs. John Sherwood, of New York City, where they now live.

SHOAFF, Mrs. Carrie M., artist and inventor, born in Huntington, Ind., 2nd April, 1849. She developed artistic talents at an early age, and after learning to draw and paint she turned her attention to plastic art. She invented a method of manufacturing imitation Limoges ware, which is utilized in the making of advertising signs, plaques and other forms. In that art she uses common clay and a glaze of her own invention, and the results are surprisingly fine. She established a school in Fort Wayne, Ind., and trained a large number of students. Many business firms have given her orders for souvenirs and advertising plaques, made of her materials and from her designs, and her reputation has spread through the United

States. She teaches women the art of using common clay and turning out imitations of the Limoges ware that almost defy detection, even by connoisseurs. She has received numerous invita-



CARRIE M. SHOAFF.

tions to open art-schools in New York and other large cities, but she remains in Fort Wayne, earning both fame and money. She teaches her classes the art of digging, preparing and modeling their own clay, the art of ornamenting the pieces properly, and the secret of glazing the finished wares into perfect copies of the fired wares. She has opened a new field, in which woman's ingenuity and artistic tastes may find profitable employment.

SHOEMAKER, Mrs. Rachel H., dramatic elocutionist and Shakesperean reciter, born near Doylestown, Pa., 1st October, 1838. Her maiden name was Rachel Walter Hinkle. One of her ancestors on her father's side came to America with William Penn, with whom he was closely associated in the affairs of the colony of Pennsylvania. On her mother's side her ancestors were Hollanders. Her parents were farmers. Rachel lived on the homestead farm until she was twenty years old. She was the youngest of five children. In childhood she displayed a talent and liking for recitation. Her early education was such as the public schools gave in those days, and later she attended the State Normal School in Millersville, Pa., where, after graduation, she remained as a teacher of English and French. On 27th June, 1867, she became the wife of Professor J. W. Shoemaker. They made their home in Philadelphia, where, in 1875, they opened the National School of Elocution and Oratory and later commenced the publication of elocutionary books. Professor Shoemaker died in 1880, leaving his wife with two young children, a son and a daughter. Mrs. Shoemaker has always maintained a connection with the school in some capacity, acting as president when no one else was chosen. She has compiled a number of

books for elocutionists, and she has studied and written much upon the subject. She has taught thousands of students and has read in many cities, including Philadelphia, New York, Cincinnati and Minneapolis in the United States, and Toronto, Hamilton and Montreal in Canada. The school founded by herself and her husband has prospered from the beginning and has trained some of the most successful readers of the day.

SIBLEY, Mrs. Jennie E., temperance worker, is daughter of the late Judge Thomas, of Columbus, Ga., a leader in his State, and the wife of William C. Sibley, of Augusta, Ga., president of the Sibley Cotton Mills. Her girlhood home was a beautiful estate near Columbus. With the exception of some reverses in her early married days, consequent upon the fortunes of war, her life has been one of comfort and luxury. Reared in wealth and married to a gentleman of means, her life has been one singularly free from care, but she has turned away from the allurements of social leadership to give her time, her money and her forces of mind and character to the alleviation of the woes and crimes of the vicious and unfortunate. For years she has taught a Sunday-school among the factory children of her husband's mills and has carried purity, strength and peace into many unenlightened homes. Her Sunday-school work has been in a Presbyterian Church, built and given to the factory people by Mr. Sibley, whose purse is ever open to the wise and sympathetic calls of his philanthropic wife. Mrs. Sibley has delivered many public addresses. One of the most important of these was her plea before the State Sunday-school convention on "Sunday-school Work Among the Factory Chil-



RACHEL H. SHOEMAKER.

dren." Her prominence and courage in temperance work have given her a reputation throughout the land. She labors with her hands, her purse, her pen, her eloquent tongue, with all the force and

feror of a crusader and the most purifying and regenerating results follow her efforts in every field. She has an immense correspondence in connection with her benevolent and reformatory enterprises,

On 1st April, 1867, she made her first appearance in London in the Hanover Square Rooms, where she read selections from Shakespeare and Tennyson. On 8th April she played Rosalind in the Haymarket Theater in London. In the fall of 1868 she came to the United States, and in New York City she gave readings from Shakespeare in Steinway Hall. Her theatrical débüt in that city was made in the Fifth Avenue Theater, where she played successfully in a long line of characters. In July, 1870, she played as Pauline in "The Lady of Lyons" in London, following with other impersonations. In 1872 she played as Coralie in "Ordeal by Touch" in the Queen's Theater in London. She then starred in the United States for several years, returning to London in 1879. In 1881 she assumed in London the management of the Hay-



JENNIE E. SIBLEY.

and has contributed a large number of strong and suggestive articles to various magazines and periodicals. Her home life is exceptionally happy, luxurious and easeful. She has already met her reward for her unselfish devotion to all uplifting and healing measures, in the blessed possession of five sons, all enthusiastic for temperance and all members of the church. She is at the head of many of the most successful reform organizations of the South, and honors and distinctions have been showered upon her.

SIDDONS. **Mrs. Mary Frances Scott,** actor, was born in India. Her father was Capt. William Young Siddons, of the 65th Bengal Light Infantry. Her mother was a daughter of Col. Earle, of the British army. Her paternal great-grandmother was the famous Sarah Siddons. Mary Frances Siddons was educated in Germany. At the age of eleven years she astonished her teachers and friends by her striking performance of a part in a French play, "Esther." She became fascinated with the stage and was constantly acting in French and German plays, playing the most difficult rôles in the dramas of Schiller, Racine, Molière and Corneille. Her rendition of Mortimer in Schiller's "Marie Stuart" led her teacher to introduce her to Charles Kean, who recognized her talents and advised her to wait till she was older before going on the stage. In 1862 she became the wife of Mr. Scott-Chanter, a British naval officer. In 1865 she took as her stage-name Mary Frances Scott-Siddons, and, against the wishes of her family, joined the company of the Theater Royal in Nottingham, Eng. She made her débüt as Portia in "The Merchant of Venice." In 1866 she appeared as Juliet in "Romeo and Juliet," in Edinburgh.



MARY FRANCES SCOTT-SIDDONS.

market Theater. Her death occurred in Paris, France, 19th November, 1896.

SIGOURNEY. **Mrs. Lydia Huntley,** author, born in Norwich, Conn., 1st September, 1791, and died in Hartford, Conn., 10th June, 1865. She was the daughter of Ezekiel Huntley, a soldier of the Revolution. She was a very precocious child. At the age of three years she read fluently, and at seven she wrote verses. She was educated in Norwich and Hartford, and she taught a private girls' school in Hartford for five years. In 1815 she published her first volume, "Moral Pieces in Prose and Verse." In 1819 she became the wife of Charles Sigourney, a literary and artistic man, of Hartford. She then devoted herself to literature. Her books became very popular. In her posthumous "Letters of Life," published in 1866, she names forty-six separate works from her pen, besides two-thousand articles contributed to three-hundred periodicals. Some of her books found a wide sale in England and France. Her poetry is refined, delicate and graceful. Her prose is elegant. All her work is of the purest moral stripe. Her

literary labor was only a part of her work. She was active in charity and philanthropy, and she had many pensioners. In 1840 she visited Europe, and in 1842 she described her journey in "Pleasant

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Wisconsin papers generally. She studied music with the best teachers abroad as well as in Milwaukee, and the works of Chopin and Beethoven found in her a skilled and sympathetic interpreter. She has written some very good stories. The fact that father and daughter are both poets and both possess conspicuous German traits gives them a sort of unified personality. Their poems have been widely translated from English into German and extensively copied in German periodicals.

SIMPSON, Mrs. Corelli C. W., poet, born in Taunton, Mass., 20th February, 1837. She is one of a pair of twin daughters. Her father was Capt. Francis Dighton Williams. Corelli C. Williams was thoroughly educated in both public and private schools, chiefly in the Bristol academy, the Taunton high school and the Salisbury mission school, in Worcester, Mass. She went to Bangor, Me., in March, 1863, to visit her sister, Mrs. S. C. Hatch. She opened the first kindergarten in that city, in 1864, becoming at once very popular. Mr. A. L. Simpson, a member of the Penobscot bar, at that time a widower, who led his daughter Gertrude daily to the kindergarten teacher, perceived her rare qualities and asked her to preside over his home-garden. They were married 20th September, 1865. In December, 1866, their daughter Maude was born, and in May, 1871, their son Howard Williams was born. She has written her poems mainly in moments of inspiration, and not as a serious task. Her productions have appeared in various popular periodicals and are warmly received. In 1883 a fair for the benefit of the Young Men's Christian Association was held in Bangor, and she was asked to give something salable. The result was a "Tete-a-tete Cook Book," of

LYDIA HUNTLEY SIGOURNEY.

Memories of Pleasant Lands." While in London, Eng., she published two volumes of poetry. Her best works are: "Traits of the Aborigines of America," a poem (1822); "Sketch of Connecticut Forty Years Since" (1824); "Letters to Young Ladies" (1833, twentieth American and fifth English edition in 1853); "Letters to Mothers" (1838, with several English editions); "Pocahontas, and Other Poems" (1841); "Scenes in My Native Land" (1844); "Voice of Flowers" (1845); "Weeping Willow" (1846); "Water Drops" (1847); "Whisper to a Bride" (1849); "Letters to My Pupils" (1850); "Olive Leaves" (1851); "The Faded Hope," a memoir of her only son, who died at the age of nineteen years (1852); "Past Meridian" (1854); "Lucy Howard's Journal" (1857); "The Daily Counselor" (1858); "Gleanings," poetry (1860), and "The Man of Uz, and Other Poems" (1862). Her whole married life, with the exception of the time she spent in Europe, was passed in Hartford.

SILLER, Miss Hilda, poet, born in Dubuque, Iowa, 7th August, 1861. Her father is Frank Siller, of Milwaukee, Wis., who is known as "the German poet," but who emigrated to America from St. Petersburg, Russia, when a boy of fifteen. Her mother's maiden name was Sarah Baldwin. She was an English woman. Hilda Siller has inherited from her parents a love of literature and art. She excels the average amateur musician in the same degree that she excels the average local poet. Miss Siller wrote for "Our Continent" in its palmiest days, later for the Springfield "Republican," Boston "Transcript," New York "Post," Chicago "Inter-Ocean," "The South," St. Louis "Globe-Democrat," and for



HILDA SILLER.

which one-thousand copies were sold. She published an enlarged edition in 1891. Her home in Bangor is a center of literature and refinement. She has painted many artistic works in oil. Her

mother died in March, 1889, in the seventy-fifth year of her age.

SKELTON, Mrs. Hennierette, temperance worker, born in Giessen, Germany, 5th November, 1842, where her father was connected with the



CORELLI C. W. SIMPSON.

university. Parentless the children emigrated to Canada, where Hennierette became the wife of Mr. Skelton, traffic superintendent of the Northern Railroad. They had one son. In 1874 Mr. Skelton died in their home in Toronto, Canada, and soon after, the son, showing signs of pulmonary disease, accompanied his mother to southern California, hoping to find health. The hope was not realized. In 1882 he died. Mrs. Skelton then devoted herself to the cause of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, with which for years, during her residence in Canada, she had been closely identified. Her name will be associated in the minds of thousands of the German citizens of the United States as one of the most fearless and indefatigable workers in the cause of temperance. For a time she conducted the temperance paper known as "Der Bahnbrecher," besides writing three books published in the English language, "The Man-Trap" (Toronto), a temperance story, "Clara Burton" (Cincinnati), a story for girls, and "The Christmas Tree" (Cincinnati), a picture of domestic life in Germany. Her energy and zeal in the reform to which she is devoting her life were early recognized by the national executive board of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and she was appointed one of its national organizers. In that capacity she has traveled over the United States, lecturing in both the English and her native tongue, and leaving behind her local unions of women well organized and permeated with earnestness. Her platform efforts are marked by breadth of thought, dignity of style and the very essence of profound convictions. Her home is in San Francisco, Cal.

SLOCUM.

SLOCUM, Miss Jane Mariah, educator, born in Slocumville, N. Y., 1st May, 1812. Her paternal ancestor, Giles Slocum, came from Somersetshire, England, in 1642. Her father supported a little school for the children in Slocumville, and Jane began her education at the early age of two-and-one-half years. She learned to read without difficulty and developed an omnivorous taste for books. Fortunately, no trash came in her way. The district school, with a woman to teach in the summer and a man in the winter, had to suffice until she was fifteen, when she was permitted to go to a small boarding-school. The following year she went to the new Friend's boarding-school in Union Springs, N. Y. Graduating after a three-year course, just as the war broke out, she was turned from her purpose of entering Oberlin, or Antioch College, the only higher institutions of learning then open to women. She was yet too young to be allowed to go to the front, and she continued her studies in a collegiate institute. Before the close of the war her zeal to take some active part in the conflict led her to join the first volunteers for teaching the Freedmen. She received an appointment to teach in Yorktown, Pa. A little school building was erected on Darlington Heights, on York River, and there she devoted eight months of labor to the new race problem. A severe attack of malarial fever made a return to that field impracticable. One school year was given to the teaching of a private school in Philadelphia, N. Y., and the summer was devoted to the study of book-keeping in the commercial college in Rochester, N. Y. An imperative call to Howland School, Union Springs, N. Y., resulted in further association with old teachers, and for ten years she continued to labor there, building up the



HENNERIETTE SKELTON.

first department for girls in civil government and political economy. In 1873, after being made principal, she took a leave of absence for two terms of the year, to pursue a law course in the University

of Michigan, for the triple purpose of gaining more discipline by study, of acquiring a better foundation for political science, and to study the effects of co-education in college. In 1874 she took the degree



JANE MARIAH SLOCUM.

of LL. B. In 1878, in company with three other women, she went to Canandaigua, N. Y., where they established Granger Place School. Miss Slocum was chosen vice-president, a position which she still occupies. Her departments of instruction include civil government, political economy, psychology, logic and ethics. Her success as an educator has been remarkable.

SMEDES, Mrs. Susan Dabney, author and missionary, born in Raymond, Miss., 10th August, 1840, of Virginian parents. Her father, Thomas Smith Dabney, was of the old Huguenot family of D'Aubigné, a branch of which settled in Lower Virginia early in the eighteenth century. Susan was the second daughter in a family of nine sons and seven daughters. As a child she was gentle and devout, and her earliest ambition was to become a missionary. In 1860 she became the wife of Lyell Smedes, of Raleigh, N. C. Their happy but brief union was terminated by his death at the end of eleven weeks. Having lost her mother about the same time, her life was henceforth devoted to the care of her father and her younger brothers and sisters. In 1882 the family removed from the plantation in Mississippi to Baltimore, Md., where she lived till the close of her father's life. In consequence of that event, at the age of forty-five, her early dreams of missionary labors became a possibility, and she went out to the Sioux Indians, commissioned as a United States teacher. Her love and sympathy for those people brought her almost immediately into the closest sympathy with her charges, and the fourteen months spent by her in teaching and ministering to their spiritual needs are reckoned as the happiest of her life. Living as she did in an isolated

camp, in the rigorous climate of Dakota, her health failed, and she was taken by her friends to Helena, Mont., where she hoped to recruit her strength and return to the field. In this she was overruled, and having an offer of work in the Surveyor General's office, she labored for the next three years as clerk in that department of the government service. From there she removed, in October, 1891, to Washington, D. C., where she now lives. She has been for several years a contributor to the leading magazines and newspapers of the country. The simple story of her father's life, as told in "A Southern Planter" (Baltimore, 1887), her greatest work, has not only attracted wide attention in the United States, but is well known in England through the London edition. That edition was issued at the request of Mr. Gladstone, who commended it to his countrymen, with a prefatory note from himself. Students and professors of history



SUSAN DABNEY SMEDES.

pronounce that work the most valuable contribution to the history of the ante-bellum South that has yet appeared.

SMITH, Mrs. Charlotte Louise, poet and author, born in Unity, Me., 20th September, 1853. She is the daughter of James Bowdoin Murch and Mary Lucretia Murch. On her mother's side she is descended from the Prescotts of Revolutionary fame, a family which has given the world a brave general and patriot, a great historian, and many valued workers in the field of literature. Her father was a lawyer and a man of scholarly tastes, who placed a volume of Shakespeare in his daughter's hands at an age when most children are reading nursery tales, and who encouraged her attempts at verse-making. Early in her youth her family removed from Unity to Belfast, the county seat of Waldo county, Me., where her girlhood was passed, and her first literary efforts were made. Before she was fifteen years of age two of her poems were published in the Boston "Traveller,"

and since that time she has been a contributor to the more important newspapers of Maine and to many journals in other parts of the United States. Her literary work has been chiefly in



CHARLOTTE LOUISE SMITH.

the line of journalistic correspondence, descriptions of natural scenery, translations from foreign literature, and the composition of poetry. To the stanzas of the great French poets she has given such careful study and patient effort as to make her successful in reproducing their subtle shades of meaning and the music of their intricate rhythm. In 1879 she became the wife of Bertram Lewis Smith, of Bangor, Me., a lawyer. After her marriage she lived in Bangor till 1889, when business interests took her husband to Patten, Me., which has since been her home.

SMITH, Mrs. Elizabeth J., editor, born in a suburb of St. John's, New Brunswick. For forty years she has been a resident of Providence, R. I., to which city she removed when eight years of age. She is descended from a Scotch ancestry distinguished for scholarly attainments and spirituality; on her father's side from the Scotch covenanters, and from a maternal line marked in every generation, back to the crusaders, with brilliant intellects and religious fervor. In her earliest years she gave promise of great mental activity. On the removal of her parents to Providence, R. I., she entered classes with pupils several years her senior. At fourteen she was a teacher in one of the public schools, and became its principal at sixteen. After a bright conversion, at the age of ten years, she united with the Chestnut Street Methodist Episcopal Church, of which she is now a member, and at thirteen became a Sunday-school teacher. She became the wife of Ransom L. Smith, of Winchester, N. H., when eighteen, and two years later returned, a widow, to the home of her father and mother, where she now brightens their declining years. From her childhood her

sympathetic nature was moved to help in every good cause. Her religious convictions were powerful and, manifestly called into public religious work in her own denomination, she resolutely turned from her profession of music and voice culture and entered into the work of an evangelist with devoted zeal. With a marked aptitude for pulpit work, she delivered sermons nightly for successive weeks to crowded audiences. Large numbers of converts were added to the churches where she labored. In 1886, when about to commence a series of winter engagements in New England churches, after her return from a National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, to which she was a delegate, an attack of pneumonia laid her up for some time. During her convalescence her thoughts were turned into a new channel for influencing the young, which has proved further reaching in its benefits than any work depending upon her personal presence. In addition to her other labors she filled the position of State superintendent of juvenile work in the Rhode Island Woman's Christian Temperance Union for over twelve years, and inaugurated the Loyal Temperance Legion, before it was made national. That organization flourished under her care. Her desire to interest young people in temperance work culminated in the publication of an eight-page illustrated paper, the "Home Guard," which has increased to twelve pages, and in its extensive circulation all over the country, in Sunday-schools of every denomination, demands her time and best efforts as its editor and publisher. When the effort was made to secure



ELIZABETH J. SMITH.

constitutional prohibition in Rhode Island, she, as a State lecturer, gave effective addresses in nearly every town and city of the State.

SMITH, Mrs. Elizabeth Oakes Prince, author, born in North Yarmouth, Me., 12th August, 1806. Her maiden name was Prince. She received a careful education in her native town. At an early

age she became the wife of Seba Smith, the journalist and author, and for years she aided him in his editorial labors. For three years she edited "The Mayflower," an annual published in Boston, Mass. In 1842 she and her husband removed to New York City, where they engaged in literary work. She was the first woman in the United States to become a public lecturer, and she has preached in different churches. At one time she acted as pastor of an independent congregation in Canastota, Madison county, N. Y. Her husband died 29th July, 1868, in Patchogue, N. Y., and she went to Hollywood, N. C., where she thereafter made her home. She was for many years a regular contributor to magazines and periodicals. Among her published volumes are: "Riches Without Wings" (1838); "The Sinless Child" (1841); "Stories for Children" (1847); "Woman and Her Needs" (1851); "Hints on Dress and Beauty" (1852); "Bald Eagle, or the Last of the Ramapoughs" (1867); "The Roman Tribute," a tragedy (1850), and "Old New York, or Jacob Leisler," a tragedy (1853). She died in Hollywood, N. C., 15th November, 1893.

SMITH, Mrs. Emily L. Goodrich, newspaper correspondent, born in the old Hancock house, Boston, Mass., 1st June, 1830. She is the

with men shot down by the soldiery. A mob of ninety-thousand controlled the city three days. For twenty hours Lamartine held them by his eloquence, and Miss Goodrich stood on a balcony near when the rabble hurled down a statue and thrust him into its niche. While her father was Consul in Paris, she assisted her mother in entertaining numbers of their countrymen, as well as such dignitaries of other nations as were visiting the city. In the days so alarming for all Paris the American Consulate and Mr. Goodrich's house were filled with terror-stricken foreigners, who found their only place of safety under the protection of the American flag. Miss Goodrich was presented at the Court of St. James at the time of the first great exposition. In 1856 she returned to the United States and became the wife of Nathaniel Smith, of Connecticut, a grandson of the famous Nathaniel Smith who was Senator in the days when Congress sat in Philadelphia, and chief justice of Connecticut. In 1861 Mrs. Smith followed her husband to the Civil War, where she remained with him for two years. He was injured in an explosion, and, although his death did not occur till some years after the war had ended, he was a martyr to the cause of liberty. "Mrs. Colonel," as the soldiers called her, is mentioned in the State reports as being very efficient in tent and hospital. She has written many stories and some verse for various magazines. During the stormy years in Paris and the stirring times thereafter she was correspondent of a great New York daily. Her letters during the war and accounts of the Centennial were widely read and copied. In 1883, to help others, she took up the work of the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle, and she is one of ten in Connecticut who, in 1891, were enrolled in the highest order of Chautauqua degrees. When Mount Vernon was to be purchased by the women of America, she was appointed first vice-regent of Connecticut, and her daughter was one of her most valued assistants. She has done much efficient work in the State as agent for the Humane Society. For many years she lived in Woodbury, but of late has lived in Waterbury, Conn. For the last twenty years she has been more or less connected with the newspapers, and was for two years secretary of the large correspondence association of the "American."

SMITH, Mrs. Emma Pow, evangelist, born in Adams, Mich., 11th March, 1848. She comes from a long line of American ancestry. Her father, J. Henry Smith, M. D., was born and bred in Royalton, N. Y., in which place he lived with his parents until he attained his majority. At the age of twenty-four he was married to Maria Brooks, who was also a thoroughbred American. In 1843 they emigrated from New York State and settled on a farm in the heart of the dense woods of Michigan, where their daughter Emma was born, the seventh child of a family of twelve. As a child she was eccentric and given to seeking seclusion and solitude. Even in childhood she seemed to have a wonderful reverence for God in nature, and her thoughts then, as now, were of the spiritual rather than the temporal things of life. In April, 1867, she became the wife of a man who proved to have a fatal tendency to strong drink, and with whom she spent seven most unhappy years. Feeling that her life must pay the forfeit of her mistake, should she remain in that unholy state, she broke the bond, and, the court deciding in her favor, she regained her maiden name. Being converted, she was in the month of June, 1879, called and endowed by the spirit of God to preach the gospel. Closing her dressmaking business, she went directly from Grand Rapids, Mich., to California, where she



EMILY L. GOODRICH SMITH.

oldest daughter of the late Hon. S. G. Goodrich, widely known as "Peter Parley." Her mother was Miss Mary Boot, of an English family of position. Being obliged to go abroad, they placed their little daughter in the famous Inglis-McCleod school. Her education, begun thus auspiciously, was for years pursued in France and Italy, where every opportunity for study was given her, and she became an accomplished linguist. In 1846, in Paris, France, she was presented at the court of Louis Philippe and saw the throne of the "citizen king" broken and burned in the uprising of 1848. At that time she took her first lesson in caring for the wounded. The court of the hotel was filled

labored most earnestly for five years as a gospel missionary in the city of San Francisco. Her powers of oratory won for her a host of friends from all grades of society. Six years ago she was

woman's progress. Having means and leisure at her command, she devoted much time to the study and support of social reforms. Her devotion to the work of reform and her frequent contributions to the press soon won for her a place as a leader. In 1884 she became the wife of Dr. A. B. Smith, of Des Moines, Iowa. She was shortly after elected president of the Polk County Woman Suffrage Society. She has been an efficient member of the State executive committee for four years, and is at present (1892) president of the State Woman Suffrage Association of Iowa. At her instigation a series of mothers' mass meetings was held in Des Moines. The large City Hall was filled again and again, hundreds of women taking active part. Mrs. Smith was chosen president of the meetings. Much good was accomplished, especially in banishing from the city disreputable posters, cigarette



EMMA POW SMITH.

duly authorized and began her work in the field under the auspices of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. When she is not in the field, where she is nearly constantly employed, she spends her time in her own "Sea Side Rest," Pacific Grove, Cal. Among her literary and poetical productions none have received greater commendation than her new book, "Chrysolyte." She is a fine conversationalist upon ennobling subjects. One of her eccentricities is that she will not spend her time in talk to amuse people.

SMITH, Mrs. Estelle Turrell, reformer, born in Forest Lake, Susquehanna county, Pa., 30th October, 1854. Her maiden name was Turrell. Her father's people were among the first settlers of Pennsylvania, emigrating at an early day from Connecticut. Her mother's family were Quakers. Her mother's maiden name was Gurney, and she was a descendant of John Joseph Gurney and Elizabeth Fry. In childhood Mrs. Smith was thought old for her years, was fond of poetry and music, and delighted in the studies of natural science. She became early acquainted with the fauna and flora about her country home. Her studies commenced at home and were pursued in the Montrose Academy, Montrose, Pa. She commenced to teach when seventeen years of age, at the same time continuing her special studies, then among the masters of art and song. In 1875 she removed with her parents to Longmont, Col. She taught two years in the State Agricultural College in Fort Collins, Col. In 1878 she became the wife of P. M. Hinman, secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, who died a few years later. She then became more deeply interested in the problems of



ESTELLE TURRELL SMITH.

cards and other evils. Through those meetings a bill regulating the property rights of women was presented to the State legislature.

SMITH, Mrs. Eva Munson, poet and composer, born in Monkton, Vt., 12th July, 1843. She is a daughter of William Chandler Munson and Hannah Bailey Munson. Her parents came of Puritan stock. Her father was descended from Capt. Thomas Munson, who was born in England in 1612 and came to the Colonies in 1639. He settled first in Hartford, Conn., and afterwards removed to New Haven, Conn. Her mother is a direct descendant of Hannah Bailey, of Revolutionary fame, who tore up her flannel petticoat to make wadding for the guns in battle. Eva Munson received a good education in the Mary Sharp College, Winchester, Tenn. Her family removed to Rockford, Ill., where her father died in 1867. She was graduated in 1864 in the female seminary in Rockford, and, being thrown upon her own resources after his death, she made good use of her attainments. She removed to Nebraska City,

Neb., where she had full charge of the musical department of Otoe University. She there became the wife of George Clinton Smith. Her musical and poetical gifts appeared in her childhood, and she was, while yet a girl, a proficient musician, a fine singer and a writer of meritorious verse. At the age of five years she composed little airs, and at fourteen she wrote her musical compositions in form for publication and preservation. She united early with the church, and her musical gifts were turned into the religious channel. She sang in church choirs, and she early observed that many of the choicest musical productions are the work of women. She decided to make a collection of the sacred compositions of women, and the result is her famous compilation, "Woman in Sacred Song" (Boston, 1885). The second edition, published in 1887, contains poetry written by eight-hundred-thirty women, and one-hundred-fifty musical compositions by fifty different women. The work is now known throughout the civilized world. Mrs. Smith has composed many popular pieces. Her "Joy" was published in 1868. Among her best known productions are "Woodland Warblings," "Home Sonata," "American Rifle Team March," and "I Will Not Leave You Comfortless." Her latest is a setting to music for voice and piano of Lincoln's favorite poem, "Oh, Why Should the Spirit of Mortal Be Proud?" She is now living in Springfield, Ill., and her home is the resort of a large circle of temperance and religious workers, and musical, literary and patriotic persons. She is in sympathy with missionary and all moral and patriotic movements, and for two years, during 1890

Hamilton, Ohio, where they have since resided. She was educated in the public schools of Hamilton. After leaving school she devoted her attention for some time to music, taking a course of



FANNIE DOUGLASS SMITH.



EVA MUNSON SMITH.

and 1891, was the president of Stephenson Woman's Relief Corps, No. 17, which position she filled with untiring zeal and satisfaction to all.

SMITH, Miss Fannie Douglass, journalist, born in Middletown, Ohio, 3rd August, 1865. While she was yet a child, her parents removed to

vocal instruction in the College of Music in Cincinnati. She has a fine soprano voice and is a leading member of the Methodist Episcopal Church choir of Hamilton. She has a local reputation as a singer, and her vocal gifts give great promise for her future success in that line. She now holds the routine of society reporter on the Hamilton "Daily Democrat," where she has gained considerable reputation. She is a member of the Unity Club, the leading literary club of Hamilton, and she frequently contributes to the musical as well as the literary parts of its programmes.

SMITH, Miss Frances M. Owston, poet, was born in Peterborough, Ontario, Canada. She is of mixed English and Irish blood. Her father, Ralph Smith, was a native of King's county, Ireland, and her mother was a daughter of Captain William Owston, of the Royal Navy, Yorkshire, England. She was reared and educated in Peterborough, and her home has for some years past been in Lucan, in the western part of the Province of Ontario. She has written verses since her childhood, and her poems have been published in the "Irish Monthly," Ireland, in the "Canadian Monthly," and in several leading Canadian weeklies. Her poetry runs in the religious vein principally. Her work shows culture, earnestness and purity of thought and aspiration, and she is ranked with those other Canadian singers who are aiding powerfully to create and glorify a Canadian literature. She is known for her charitable deeds as well as for her literary achievements.

SMITH, Mrs. Genie M., author, born on a farm in Vermont, 17th November, 1852. Her maiden name was Boyce. Her father was an invalid, and she was left to live an out-door life in

childhood. She became the wife, at an early age, of Colonel Dwight T. Smith, and her home is in Dubuque, Iowa. Four children were born to them, two of whom died in infancy. Mrs. Smith



FRANCES M. OWSTON SMITH.

is widely known by her pen-names, "Maude Meredith" and "Kit Clover." She has been a prolific author of serials, poetry, short stories and papers on home subjects for women. "Maude Meredith" began her literary career in the columns of the Chicago "Tribune" in 1880. The following year she issued "The Rivulet and Clover Blooms," a small volume of poems. In 1883 she wrote "St. Julian's Daughter" (Chicago), an interesting novel of Dubuque in pioneer days. In 1884 she edited and published the "Mid-Continent," a magazine which died young. In 1886-87-88 she edited the "Housekeeper" and created for that periodical the extensive reputation it has ever since enjoyed. Among other periodicals to which she has contributed are the "Independent," "Literary Life," "Peterson's Magazine," Chicago "Inter-Ocean," the "Current," "St. Louis Magazine," "Golden Days," "Journalist," "Godey's Lady's Book," the "Writer," St. Paul "Pioneer-Press," "Northwest Magazine," "Home-Maker," "Ladies' World," and "Ladies' Home Companion." She has recently published two novels in book form, "Winsome but Wicked" (Chicago, 1892), and "The Parson's Sin" (Chicago, 1892), and has other novels in press, and also "The Columbian Cook-Book." In 1886 she published "Our Money-Makers," a practical poultry book. She is at present editing departments in five or six different publications. So far she has attempted to enter none of the higher fields of literature; she has addressed herself to the intelligent masses only, but she has written no worthless matter.

SMITH, Miss Helen Morton, journalist, born in Sullivan Harbor, Me., 12th December,

1859. She was a precocious child and a diligent student. She received a primary education in the school of her town. Her later education was obtained in a convent in Michigan. While quite young, she became a regular contributor to country papers, and many of her articles were copied by metropolitan journals. She enrolled herself in the ranks of overworked and underpaid school-teachers and won the success sure to attend the efforts of a gifted woman. After three years of service in the cause of education, the craving for a broader life led her to abandon what she had once considered her chosen work and enter the profession which is always open to talents such as hers. Boston was her chosen field of labor, and the excellent training received in that city prepared her for the positions she has since held. In 1890, in addition to a large special correspondence and associated press reporting from Bar Harbor, she was local editor of the Bar Harbor "Record," and in the following year she was made managing editor. In connection with that work she furnished many of the leading newspapers with Bar Harbor matter, her letters reaching as far west as Cin-



HELEN MORTON SMITH.

cinnati and Chicago. She has a beautiful home in Sullivan Harbor, but spends her winters in New York and Washington.

SMITH, Miss Isabel Elizabeth, artist, born in Clermont county, Ohio, in 1845. She is of Scotch descent. Her father, Alexander Smith, was born in Perthshire, Scotland. He came to this country in 1820 and located in Belmont county, Ohio. His wife was Miss Rachel McClain. They had a family of three children, a son and two daughters. The father was a man of great nobility of character, a lover of art and a philanthropist. The mother is a woman of excellent mind and given to the doing of kindly deeds. Miss Smith early developed a taste for art. She was educated in the Western Female College, Oxford,

Ohio, and studied art during vacations in Cincinnati. After her education she went abroad and studied in Paris and Dresden. After an absence of nearly three years she returned to this country and opened a studio in Washington, D. C., in 1871. She achieved marked success in portrait painting, having many prominent persons as sitters, among them Secretary Stanton, a full length portrait of whom was ordered from her by the representatives of the city government. She also painted the portrait of Mrs. Cramer, a sister of Gen. U. S. Grant. While in that city, she became a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. During her years of labor in Washington her eyes failed her, but after a season of rest she again went to Paris to learn the Sévres method of painting on porcelain. She also studied in the Dresden Gallery, receiving criticisms from the celebrated Director Schnoor von Carrolsfeld. On her return she opened a studio in New York City, where she had the best possible recognition from the literary and art circles. While there she was elected a member of Sorosis, in which society she held the position of chairman of the art committee. She usually has several students, whom she teaches gratuitously. When fifteen years of age, she had a severe illness, during which she vowed to build a church for the poor in her native place, which through her aid and influence has been done, and to which she gives her interest and help. Her father owned a large tract of land in Florida, near the mouth of the St. John's river, where he had an orange grove and a winter home. There she spent several winters. Her father died several years ago. She has painted in Cincinnati, and her portraits there are highly praised. She has been the

SMITH, Mrs. Jeanie Oliver, poet and romancist, was born in Troy, N. Y. Her maiden name was Davidson. Her father was of Scottish extraction and was long well known in Troy



JEANIE OLIVER SMITH.



ISABEL ELIZABETH SMITH.

instructor in art in Chautauqua, N. Y., for four years, having her studio in the Kellogg Memorial Building. She gave up her studio in New York to devote her time and care to her invalid mother.

as a philanthropist, but is now a resident of New York City. Her mother was a member of the Oliver family, conspicuous in southern Scotland. From both strains she inherits poetic and artistic tendencies. When her mother died, the young girl went with an aunt to Scotland, and for five years she lived in Edinburgh, where she was educated thoroughly and liberally. After graduation she returned to the United States. At an early age she became the wife of Hon. Horace E. Smith, dean of the Albany Law School, and since her marriage she has lived in Johnstown, N. Y., and her home is known as a social and literary center. She has cared for her two young daughters and for the large family of her husband by a former marriage. Her time has been filled with literary, society and charitable work, and she is especially interested in religious and educational matters. Her literary productions have been numerous, including poems, tales and sketches of great merit. She has contributed to leading magazines, including the "Magazine of Poetry," "Christian at Work," and many others. She has published recently one volume of poems, "Day Lilies" (New York, 1890), which has passed into its second edition and won her substantial reputation as a poet. She is the author of "The Mayor of Kanameta" (New York, 1891), a story on sociological lines, showing marked powers in the author, also "Donald Moncrieff," a companion book to the former (Buffalo, 1892). Her finest work is done in verse. She has a number of tales in preparation.

SMITH, Mrs. Julia Holmes, physician, born in Savannah, Ga., 23rd December, 1839. Her father was Willis Holmes, of South Carolina, a descendant of an old English family well known as

planters in that State and Alabama. On her mother's side her grandfather was Capt. George Raynall Turner, of the United States navy. The early life of Miss Holmes was spent in New Orleans.



JULIA HOLMES SMITH.

Her education was entrusted to a maiden aunt, Miss Turner, who taught the child to read before she was four years old. Passing from the care of her aunt, the girl was sent to the famous seminary conducted by Gorham D. Abbott in Union Square, New York, under the name of the Spangler Institute. There she was graduated at the age of eighteen, and after one year in society became the wife of Waldo Abbott, oldest son of the historian, John S. C. Abbott. In 1864 her husband died, leaving her with one son, Willis John Abbott. The widowed mother labored for the next eight years to support herself and her child by literary and journalistic work and teaching. In 1872 she became the wife of Sabin Smith, of New London, Conn., and removed to Boston, where she was first attracted toward the profession in which she has been so successful. Happening to summon a physician to treat a slight cold, she met for the first time a woman practicing medicine. The physician was Prof. Mary B. Jackson, who was at that time past seventy years old and an honored member of the faculty of the Boston University School of Medicine. So much impressed was Mrs. Smith by the character and profession of Dr. Jackson that she soon turned toward the same calling. Holding high ideals of womankind, it has always been the boast of Dr. Smith that, although receiving careful teaching during her life from many distinguished persons, her career was shaped by two women, the one in childhood inculcating a taste for study, and the other later in life directing that taste toward a profession, the practice of which has given her a national reputation. She began her professional education in Boston University School of Medicine in 1873. There she remained three years, but, her

husband's business calling the family to Chicago, she was graduated in 1877 from the Chicago Homeopathic College, and has been in practice in that city ever since. She has been active in the intellectual work of the women of that city. She is a member of the Fortnightly and was for two years its secretary. Of the Woman's Club, one of the foremost institutions of its kind in the country, she was thrice elected president. She has long been a prominent member of the Association for the Advancement of Women. She was the organizer and first president of the Woman's Medical Association, the only society of the kind in America. Other organizations of a professional character with which Dr. Smith is allied are the American Institute of Homeopathy, of one of the bureaus of which she is the secretary, the Academy of Physicians and Surgeons, the Illinois Homeopathy Association, and the board of directors of the Illinois Training School for Nurses, in which she is a lecturer. In literary work Dr. Smith has always been active. Her articles upon literary and general topics have appeared in publications of the highest class and are quite numerous. Of her purely professional publications, two are worth special reference. In 1889 she contributed to the New York "Ledger" a series of articles on "Common Sense in the Nursery," which met general approval. She is the only woman who contributed to "Arndt's System of Medicine," her share in that work, which is a generally accepted authority, being something more than one-hundred pages on medical topics. Dr. Smith is active in social life in Chicago, despite the heavy demands that her practice puts upon her.

SMITH, Mrs. Luella Dowd, poet and author, born in Sheffield, Mass., 16th June, 1847. Her



LUELLA DOWD SMITH.

parents were Almeron and Emily Curtiss Dowd. In her second year the family removed to West Virginia, where they remained nine years. Her parents were teachers, and she was educated by

them at home and in the schools which they conducted. They returned to Massachusetts, when Luella was eleven years old, and she continued her studies in the academy in South Egremont, in the high and normal schools in Westfield, and Charles F. Dowd's seminary in Saratoga Springs, N. Y. She was graduated in the last named institution and became a successful teacher for several years. With her school work she carried on Sunday-school and temperance work. In 1875 she became the wife of Henry Hadley Smith, M. D. They lived in Sheffield, Mass., until 1884, when they went to Europe. After a long trip abroad they returned to the United States and settled in Hudson, N. Y., where Dr. Smith practices medicine, and where they still live. Mrs. Smith's literary work dates from her youth. She has written much, in both prose and verse, and she has contributed to many magazines and periodicals. In 1879 she collected some of her productions and published them in a volume entitled "Wayside Leaves" (New York). In 1887 she brought out a second volume, "Wind Flowers" (Chicago). Her work includes a series of temperance stories for children, and is impressive because of its artistic excellence and its high moral stamp.

SMITH, Mrs. Lura Eugenie Brown, journalist, born in Rochester, N. Y., 23rd June, 1864. Her father, Leverett Russell Brown, died in Little Rock, Ark., in January, 1891. Her grandfather, Joseph Patterson Brown, was a citizen of Winsor, N. Y., where he married Lura M. Russell. Mrs. Smith's mother was Catherine Anne Ostrander, a member of the Knickerbocker community in the Empire State. Mrs. Smith is the second of a family of

well known also in the North. Her earlier work in that field included correspondence of the special sort for Arkansas, Tennessee, Texas and other journals. For a time she edited the "Arkansas Life," and has for several years been the poet of the Arkansas Press Association. She has been an earnest worker in the Chautauqua Circle in Little Rock. At one time she held a department editorship on the Milwaukee "Sunday Telegraph," which failing health compelled her to give up. She is joint author, with Octave Thanet, of "Victory's Divorceement" (New York, 1891). She contributed "The Autocrat of Arkansas" to the "Arkansas Press" in 1890, and in 1891 she wrote the serial "On the Track and Off the Train," which later was issued in book form. She became the wife of Sidney Smith, editor of the Cedar Rapids, Iowa, "Masonic Review," 20th April, 1892.

SMITH, Mrs. Martha Pearson, poet and musician, born in North Conway, N. H., 29th



LURA EUGENIE SMITH.

four children. She went to Little Rock, Ark., in 1883, and has been engaged in journalistic work ever since 1884. She has become one of the most widely known journalists of the South, and she is



MARTHA PEARSON SMITH.

September, 1836. Her parents were John M. and Laura Emery Pearson. Her paternal grandmother was related to Nathaniel Hawthorne. She is a descendant of a race of godly people. Her ancestry runs back to the Smithfield martyr. Her ancestors included the Gilmans, who came from England in the ship "Diligent," in 1638, and settled in Hingham, Mass. Many of the most noted men and women of New England were members of her family in past generations. Her early life was passed amid the quiet and healthful scenes of the White Mountains. Her family removed to Meredith, and when she was seven years old, they made their home in Boston, Mass., where she studied. Her mother, who had been a successful teacher, personally superintended the education of her family. The young Martha was able to read when she was only four years old, and before she was seven years old had read Milton's "Paradise Lost," Harvey's "Meditations" and other classical works. The

Pearson family for generations had been a musical one. Her grandfather, John Pearson, was a singer and composer of both words and music that were sung in the Congregational Church in Newburyport, Mass. He was a fine performer on several instruments, and from him Martha inherited her strong love and talent for music. She studied music and even ventured to compose airs, when she was six years old. Among her published songs are "Under the Lilies Sleeping" and "Go, Forget Me." She has many musical compositions in manuscript, and some of her temperance songs are published in the temperance department of "Woman in Sacred Song." Some of her verses have been set to music by Prof. T. M. Towne. When she was yet a child, her family moved to Cincinnati, O., and afterward to Covington, Ky., where she attended school for a number of years. Her teacher trained her in composition, for which she early showed a strong talent. She attended a young ladies' seminary in Covington, and at the age of sixteen years published in the local papers several serial stories over the pen-name "Mattie May." Some of her poems appeared when she was eleven years old. At the age of ten she began to write a book founded on the Maine Liquor Law, in which a wonderful hero and an abundance of tragedy were conspicuous. The irrepressible author displayed itself in her on several occasions. During the cholera epidemic in Covington she was slightly indisposed, and her parents, imagining her a victim of the pest, hurried her to bed, bathed her aching head, and enjoined her to keep quiet. Shortly after her mother entered her room and was amazed to see the supposed cholera patient sitting up in bed, with flushed face, writing as fast as she could a poem

banker and mill-owner, of Le Sueur, who has served his State as Senator. Their family consists of three sons. Mrs. Smith does much charitable work. Her first years in Minnesota were trouble-



MARY LOUISE RILEY SMITH.



MARY BELLE SMITH.

entitled "The Song of the Pestilence." She was not allowed to finish the song. She lived in Kentucky until 1857, when she removed to Minnesota. In 1859 she became the wife of Edson R. Smith, a

some ones, as the Dakota Indians were then murdering the pioneers. Mrs. Smith and her children were sent to Vermont for some months, until the Indian troubles were ended. She is a voluminous writer, but most of her best work has never been published. She is a lover of children and a most devoted home-maker and housekeeper.

SMITH, Miss Mary Belle, educator and temperance worker, born in that part of Middlefield, Conn., now known as Rockfall, 18th December, 1862. On her father's side she traces her descent from the early settlers of the country, through a long line of men who were identified with the mercantile and manufacturing interests of the country. On her mother's side is strongly patriotic blood, and members of her line have fought for their country in every war that has taken place since the landing of the Pilgrims. She received a careful moral and mental home training and has been from childhood a thorough student. She was taught at home by her mother until ten years of age, when she was placed under the tuition of a teacher whose instruction prepared her to take the entrance examination of Mount Holyoke College, from which institution she was graduated in 1886. After graduating, she entered her father's office as a practical accountant and remained for two years, having entire charge of his books and correspondence and acquiring a thorough business education. She devoted much of her time to Sunday-school and missionary work and became an active member of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, having joined the young woman's organization while in college. She has held various offices in the local union, has been county secretary and State superintendent of press-work, and is the

State reporter of Connecticut for the "Union Signal." From having occasional pupils at home, she became interested in teaching and is now engaged successfully in that work. She has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church since childhood, and to it she is devotedly attached. Her home is in Rockfall.

SMITH, Mrs. Mary Louise Riley, poet, born in Brighton, Monroe county, N. Y., 27th May, 1852. Her maiden name was Mary Louise Riley. She was educated in the collegiate institute in Brockport, N. Y. She early showed her literary talent, and in youth wrote much in rhyme. In 1869 she became the wife of Albert Smith, of Springfield, Ill. They soon removed to New York City, where they now live. She was for years corresponding secretary of Sorosis, and she belongs to other woman clubs, before which she has often spoken. Their family consists of one son. Her published books are "A Gift of Gentians and Other Verses" (New York, 1882), and "The Inn of Rest" (1888). She has contributed to many periodicals, and her poems are of the class that are widely copied. Among the best and most popular of her poems are "Tired Mothers," "If We Knew," "The Easter Moon," "Love is Sweeter than Rest" and "My Prayer." Among those that have been published separately as booklets are "His Name" and "Sometime," and they have found a wide sale.

SMITH, Mrs. Mary Stewart, author and translator, born in the University of Virginia, 10th February, 1834. She is the second daughter of Prof. Gessner Harrison and his wife, Eliza Lewis Carter Tucker. Dr. Harrison gave to his children the valuable idea that education is not finished with the school curriculum, but is a thing of eternal progressiveness. Private tutors were freely engaged for the children. They studied Latin, German, French and Italian. One daughter, Maria, began Hebrew, and Mary took up Greek. She began early to rhyme and show great fondness for poetry, natural scenery, and romances of the best description. When thirteen years old, being chosen Queen of the May by her companions, she composed a poem to recite upon her coronation. From that time until she arrived at maturity she wrote verse only occasionally. In spare hours from numerous duties she greedily devoured every work of fiction that came in her way. She became the wife of Prof. Francis H. Smith in 1853, and considers herself to be peculiarly blessed in being able to reside still in the University of Virginia, her beloved native place. After the Civil War was over, she took up her pen for the real and earnest literary work of her life. Besides original articles, her translations from the German for leading periodicals and publishing houses form in themselves a long list. From E. Werner she has translated "A Hero of the Pen," "Hermann," "Good Luck," "What the Spring Brought," "St. Michael," "A Judgment of God" and "Beacon Lights." Her translations from other German writers are "Lieschen," "The Fairy of the Alps," "The Bailiff's Maid," "Gold Elsie," "Old Ma'am'selle's Secret," "The Owl House," "The Lady With the Rubies," "Serapis," "The Bride of the Nile," "Lace," by Paul Lindau, and others. She is thought by eminent critics to have an especial gift for translating German poetry, as for instance her "Chidie" in the "Overland Monthly." She is one of those writers who have power to please children. Some of her books for children are translations from the German or adaptations from the French. Among the former are "The Canary Bird, and Other Stories," and "Jack the Breton

Boy." From original work and French suggestion may be noted "How Lillie Spent Her Day," and "Little May and Her Lost A." Of her original books, "Heirs of the Kingdom" was published in Nashville, for which a prize of \$300 was awarded by a select committee. "Lang Syne, or the Wards of Mt. Vernon" was published on the occasion of the Washington Centennial, held in New York in April, 1887. Mrs. Smith has made innumerable contributions of practical articles to "Harper's Bazar," some to the "American Agriculturist," "Good Housekeeping," and other periodicals of like trend. Of this sort of literature her "Virginia Cookery Book" (New York) is a valuable work; so also is her "Art of Housekeeping" (New York), which first appeared as a series of papers written for the New York "Fashion Bazar." Her series of "Letters from a Lady in New York" was published in the "Religious Herald." Some of her good work has been in the



MARY STEWART SMITH.

form of review articles for the "Southern Review," the "Southern Methodist Quarterly" and the "Church Review." She translated from the French "The Salon of Mme. Necker." Some of her best review articles are: "Askaros Kassis Karis," "Robert Emmet" "Queen Louisa of Prussia," "John of Barneveldt," "What the Swallows Sang," "The Women of the Revolution," "The Women of the Southern Confederacy," "Madame de Stael and Her Parents," "The Necker Family," "Madam Récamier," "Mary and Martha Washington," and "The Virginian Gentlewoman of the Olden Time."

SMITH, Mrs. Olive White, author, born in Clarendon, Vt., 25th December, 1846. She is generally known in literature as Mrs. Clinton Smith. Her ancestors were among the early settlers of Vermont. Her father, Charles White, was a pioneer geologist and the discoverer of several of the Vermont marble quarries. Her childhood was

passed among the Green Mountains. She grew up with a mind imbued with a stern morality, tempered by a love of humanity, which led her in girlhood to be intelligently interested in the abolition of slavery. She was educated under Mrs. H. F. Leavitt, in the female seminary established by Mrs. Emma Willard, in Middlebury, Vt. Home and foreign missions claimed her attention, and the Woman's Christian Temperance Union found in her an enthusiastic friend. Although her home has been in a retired corner of the great world, so deep has been her interest in public affairs that she has lived in the current of passing events. Possessing a reverence for law, she marveled at the ease with which the prohibitory liquor law of her State was evaded. After spending much time and energy in interviewing judges, justices, sheriffs and States' attorneys, she came to the conclusion that those officers, holding their positions through the votes of a political party, will go no further in good works than that party demands. Her parlors have been gathering place for temperance people and prohibitionists. She has written some temperance articles and addresses, as well as short poems and stories, for New York papers and magazines. All of her life she has been connected with Sunday-school work in the Methodist Episcopal Church. Her husband sympathizes in all her hopes, and they have an interesting family of five children. She has been a contributor to the "Rural New Yorker," the New York "Weekly Witness," "Demorest's Magazine" and other periodicals. She has used the pen-names "Alicia" and "August Noon." Her home was in Middlebury, Vt., until 1891, when her husband was called to a Govern-

ment position in Washington, D. C., and removed his family to that city, where Mrs. Smith is actively engaged in literary pursuits.

SOLARI, Miss Mary M., artist, born in Calvari, near Genoa, Italy, in 1849. She was brought



MARY M. SOLARI.

her first lesson in drawing from Mrs. Morgan. The death of her mother during the epidemic of 1878, when all the members of her family were conspicuous for their courage and devotion as nurses and workers in the public interest, had a very depressing effect upon her, and on the advice of her surviving brother, Lorenzi Solari, she went to Italy, for the double purpose of recovering her health and studying art, toward which she had shown a decided inclination from her earliest childhood. On arriving in Florence, she was disappointed in finding the doors of the academy closed against her and all other women. In consequence she became a pupil of the renowned historical painter, Casioli, with whom she remained for two years, making rapid progress. She was determined to accomplish the greater work of causing the doors of the academy to be opened to her sex and to break down the opposition to women in the government schools of Italy. She plead her cause before Prof. Andrew De Vico, then (1880) director of the Academy of Florence. She was frequently told by those leading professors that she "had missed her vocation," that she "might better learn to cook a meal" or to "knit stockings," and similar belittling suggestions. She soon became noted as the eloquent advocate of the rights of her sex, reminding those whom she addressed that, when Italy was noted for her women students in the University of Bologna, and a few such noble and intelligent women as Vittoria Colonna, her men grew out and away from narrow grooves of thought and purpose and became the leaders of the world, and finally, in 1885, after a battle of six years, she was admitted to the academy. In that year she exhibited her first work there, in



OLIVE WHITE SMITH.

ment position in Washington, D. C., and removed his family to that city, where Mrs. Smith is actively engaged in literary pursuits.

SOLARI, Miss Mary M., artist, born in Calvari, near Genoa, Italy, in 1849. She was brought

competition with the more favored students. It bore comparison well, was admired, proved that she was worthy, and it brought to her aid the press of Florence, hitherto silent or opposed to woman's advancement, which expressed the hope that succeeding years would see hung side by side studies of women with those of the male alumni. Through the door opened by her other women entered, and many now exhibit their work in competition with the members of the academy of the other sex. Beginning with only a dozen women, admitted in 1885, fully one-third the students in the academy now are of that sex. She, in 1887, won the first silver medal ever awarded a woman by the Florentine Academy. In 1888 she won the prize for composition from the antique and modeling. In 1889 she won the bronze medal for perspective and water-color, and also honorable mention for figure. In 1890 she received the highest awards in the Beatrice Exposition, open to women of all Italy, over one-thousand competitors, in ornamental drawing and water-colors. The Master of Arts degree was conferred upon her the same year, besides which she received letters of merit and the diploma which entitles her to teach in the government art-schools of Italy. She learned to speak Italian after going to Florence. She returned to Memphis after nine years of study in Florence.

SOUTHWORTH, Mrs. Emma Dorothy Eliza Nevitte, author, born in Washington, D. C., 26th December, 1819. Her maiden name was Nevitte. Her mother was married twice, the second time to Joshua L. Henshaw, in whose school she was educated. Miss Nevitte was graduated in 1835, and in 1840 became the wife of Frederick H. Southworth, of Utica, N. Y. From 1844 to 1849 she

for the "National Era," and in its columns her first novel, "Retribution," was published. That story was issued in book form in 1849. She became a prolific writer, averaging three novels a year, strong,



HARRIET MABEL SPALDING.



EMMA D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH.

taught in one of the public schools in Washington, and while there employed she began to write stories. Her first story, "The Irish Refugee," appeared in the Baltimore "Saturday Visitor." She then wrote

dramatic and finely descriptive works, which attained a remarkable popularity. In 1853 she and her husband settled on Potomac Heights, near Washington, where they lived until their removal to Yonkers, N. Y., in 1876. Mrs. Southworth devised for her own use the manila box-envelope, which was afterwards patented by others. Her published novels number over sixty. In 1872 she brought out a uniform edition of her works, consisting of forty-two stories, beginning with "Retribution" and ending with "The Fatal Secret." Her later stories are: "Unknown" (1874); "Gloria" (1877); "The Trail of the Serpent" (1879); "Nearest and Dearest" (1881); "The Mother's Secret" (1883), and "An Exile's Bride" (1887). Besides these she has published others as serials in the New York "Ledger." Many of her novels have been translated into French, German and Spanish, and republished in Montreal, London, Paris, Leipzig and Madrid. She is now living in Georgetown, D. C.

SPALDING, Miss Harriet Mabel, poet, born in Gloversville, N. Y., 10th January, 1862. She is the daughter of Rev. N. G. Spalding, a prominent clergyman in the Troy conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Her parents possessed literary talents. Her father is a graduate of Union College and a brilliant orator. Her mother is a graduate of Mrs. Willard's Troy Seminary and an artist of merit. Miss Spalding inherits the talents of both parents. In 1868 the family removed to Schodack Landing, N. Y., which is now her home. Harriet was carefully and liberally educated. In 1877 she was graduated in the Albany Female Academy, where she won six gold medals offered by the alumnae in various branches of composition. She began to write verses at the age of nine years.

She has written much and her work has been widely copied.

SPALDING, Mrs. Susan Marr, poet, was born in Bath, Me. Her maiden name was Marr.



SUSAN MARR SPALDING.

Her youth was passed in Bath, and she studied in a seminary. Her parents died, while she was a girl, and she went to New York City to live in the family of an uncle, a clergyman. At an early age she became the wife of Mr. Spalding, a cultured and literary man. They settled in Philadelphia, Pa., where Mr. Spalding died shortly after. She continues to make her home in that city, though her time is passed mostly among relatives and friends in answer to the demands made upon her as nurse and counselor. She is a woman of varied accomplishments. Her poetical career dates back to her girlhood. Her poems are artistic productions, and she excels in sonnet writing. Ranking among the most successful sonnet writers of the day, her work has a peculiar charm. She has contributed to many prominent periodicals.

SPARHAWK, Miss Frances Campbell, author and philanthropist, born in Amesbury, Mass., 28th July, 1847. She will be remembered by posterity as one who was associated with efforts in behalf of the American Indians. She is of distinguished ancestry, descended on her mother's side from a Highland baronet, a Jacobite, who, through his adherence to the Stuarts, lost both his title and estate. On her father's side she is related to a branch of the Sir William Pepperell family. Her father was an eminent physician, a graduate of Dartmouth College and of the Harvard Medical School, and studied in the Massachusetts General Hospital under Dr. James Jackson. When a child, Frances was ill a great deal and was kept away from school. She drove about with her father, when he went to visit his patients, imbibing his thought and spirit, which was of the finest mold. Another strong formative influence in those early

days was her friendship with their neighbor, the poet, John Greenleaf Whittier. She was graduated in the young ladies' seminary in Ipswich, Mass., in 1867, the valedictorian of her class. Soon after leaving the seminary she began to write for the press, contributing stories and sketches to various papers and magazines, and published her first book, "A Lazy Man's Work," in 1881. That was followed by "Elizabeth, A Romance of Colonial Days," a story of the siege of Louisburg. It was brought out as a serial in the "New England Magazine" in 1884. In 1886 "Gladys Langdon" came out in the "Christian Union" as a serial. The same paper published her other articles, and from time to time the greater number of the stories in "Little Polly Blatchley," afterward collected in book form (Boston, 1887). She then published "Miss West's Class" (1887); "The Querty Club" in "Education," "A Chronicle of Conquest" (1890); "Onoqua," her last novel (1892). These last two stories deal with Indian life, with which Miss Sparhawk is thoroughly familiar, having spent some time in the Carlisle Indian School, where she edited the "Red Man," and having also visited other Indian schools and reservations. She is a member of the Woman's National Indian Association and puts much time, strength and enthusiasm into her great life-work.



FRANCES CAMPBELL SPARHAWK.

Her present home is in Newton Center, Mass., where she lives with two sisters, all who are left of her immediate family.

SPEAR, Mrs. Catherine Swan Brown, reformer and educator, born in Worcester county, Mass., in 1814. Her father, Samuel Swan, was of Scotch origin, an American by birth. Her mother, Clara Hale, was of English descent by both parents. Her mother was Joanna Carter, of Leominster. Their residence was in Hubbardston, Mass. Her father was graduated from Cambridge University in 1799. Both parents were teachers.

Her father was engaged as counselor-at-law forty years. Catherine was the oldest of seven children and was in immediate association with her parents and the society of maturer people. She began to



CATHERINE SWAN BROWN SPEAR.

attend school when three years of age, and continued until eighteen. She was engaged as a teacher three years. She was always opposed to slavery, and at nineteen years of age she became actively engaged in the anti-slavery organization. She became the wife of Abel Brown, of Albany, N. Y., in 1843. They had in charge many fugitive slaves. Her husband was corresponding secretary and general agent of the Eastern New York Anti-slavery Society. His office was in Albany. She lived with him only eighteen months, and during that time they traveled six-thousand miles. They were also engaged in the temperance movements. Her husband died at the age of thirty-five, a martyr to the cause of temperance and anti-slavery in Troy, 1845, in consequence of mob violence inflicted on his person. In 1855 Mrs. Brown became the wife of Rev. Charles Spear, of Boston, known as the "Prisoner's Friend." She visited with him many prisons and became interested in reformatories, by petitions and lectures in behalf of an industrial school for girls in South Lancaster, Mass., and for boys in Washington, D. C., through the influence of Charles Sumner. In the cause of temperance, she petitioned and labored for an asylum for inebriates in Boston, now under the management of Albert Day, M. D. In former days she was especially interested in the question of woman's rights as preliminary to that of suffrage. She now continues to work for the abolition of capital punishment. She has spoken in the senate of her native State on that subject, with others, and in all has addressed the legislature ten times, including one lecture in the House of Representatives. She was engaged in hospital work during the war of the Rebellion, her husband, Rev.

Charles Spear, being chaplain, appointed by President Lincoln, in Washington, D. C. He died in 1863, but Mrs. Spear remained until the close of the war. Although belonging to the Universal Peace Society, the war seemed to her the only way to conclude peace and to reestablish the Union. In her work she was permitted to visit the rebel prison in the old capitol and give aid to the suffering. She is now living in Passaic, N. J.

SPENCER, Miss Josephine, poet, was born in Salt Lake City, Utah. When a mere child, she was persistently writing in rhyme, and early constructed little dramas, in which there was the element of poetry. She attended the best schools in the Territory, but her education in literature has been acquired chiefly from reading the poets and the older English and American authors. While in school and a member of a class literary society, she attracted attention by her contributions in poetry and prose to the manuscript paper issued periodically by the association. She was chosen editor of the paper. Thereafter occasional poems appeared in print over her name, and recently her contributions to magazines and the holiday editions of newspapers have been quite frequent. She has been the successful competitor in several poetic



JOSEPHINE SPENCER.

contests. In prose she is a pleasing and thoughtful writer. Her stories and essays in the literary periodicals are entertaining.

SPOFFORD, Mrs. Harriet Prescott, author, born in Calais, Me., 3rd April, 1835. She is a daughter of the late Joseph N. Prescott. Her father went to California in 1849, and there suffered a stroke of paralysis that made him an invalid for life. He was a lawyer and a lumber merchant. His wife was Sarah Bridges, and both families were of good New England stock. The family removed to Newburyport, Mass., where Harriet was educated in the Putnam school. She went next to Derry, N. H., where she entered Pinkerton

Academy. There she was graduated in 1852. Her parents were both invalids at that time, and she began to use her literary talents to aid the family. She wrote stories for the Boston papers, for which



*Very cordially yours
Harriet Prescott Spofford*

HARRIET PRESCOTT SPOFFORD.

she received small pay. Her stories of those days she has never collected or acknowledged. In 1859 she published her Parisian story, "In a Cellar," in the "Atlantic Monthly," which at once brought her into notice. Since then she has contributed both prose and poetry to the leading magazines. In 1865 she became the wife of Richard S. Spofford, of Boston, now deceased. Her home is now on Deer Island, a suburb of Newburyport, in the Merrimac river. Among her published books are "Sir Rohan's Ghost" (1859); "The Amber Gods, and Other Stories" (1863); "Azarian" (1864); "New England Legends" (1871); "The Thief in the Night" (1872); "Art Decoration Applied to Furniture" (1881); "Marquis of Carabas" (1882); "Poems" (1882); "Hester Stanley at St. Mark's" (1883); "The Servant Girl Question" (1884), and "Ballads About Authors" (1888).

SPRATT. Miss Louise Parker, journalist, was born in Aberdeen, Miss. She received all the literary and musical advantages of her native and other towns and was graduated from the Tuscaloosa Female College. While continuing her musical studies in New Orleans, La., the great expectations to which she had been born "vanished into thin air," and she was brought suddenly face to face with the problem of existence. With no moment given to idle regret, she turned to face that problem with all the hopeful fearlessness and proud confidence of youth. The efforts that she then made in the fields of literature and music soon brought her into prominence among those who appreciate the best and highest in those two arts. In 1888 she was engaged on the staff of the Birmingham, Ala., "Age," as society editor and general writer. She made her departments on that paper

exceptionally attractive by the brightness and piquancy of her articles, and by the fervor and honesty of her efforts in any work undertaken. Since that time she has been connected with the press of Birmingham, in nearly every department of editorial, reportorial and correspondence work on the different leading papers of that city. In every position, in every office, she has acquitted herself with a faithfulness always to be commended and with ability. In 1890 she established in Birmingham an independent journal, devoted to society and literature, and was making it a success, when an unfortunate fall, in which she broke her right wrist and injured her left, followed by protracted fever, incapacitated her temporarily for the work. Necessarily her pen was for a time idle. She has published a dialect story, entitled "A Dusky Romance," with pen-and-ink illustrations, showing her talent for that style of work. She possesses a talent for drawing and painting, though circumstances and work in other lines have so far prevented the development of that talent. She is an artist in



LOUISE PARKER SPRATT.

her performances on the piano and organ, and has won as much success in her musical as in her literary work.

SPRINGER. Mrs. Rebecca Ruter, author, born in Indianapolis, Ind., 8th November, 1832. She is the daughter of Rev. Calvin W. Ruter, a well-known clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal Church. She passed her youth in New Albany and Indianapolis. She was educated in the Wesleyan Female College, in Cincinnati, Ohio, and was graduated in 1850. She wrote much in youth, but allowed none of her productions to be published before she had grown to womanhood. The first of her poems to be known to the public was one which she read in college about the time of her graduation. She began to publish verses shortly after, and has since contributed to leading periodicals. In 1859 she became the wife of William M.

Springer, the lawyer and congressman, and much of her time has been passed in Washington, D. C. She is the mother of one son, Ruter W. Her health has at times been poor, and she has traveled abroad



REBECCA RUTER SPRINGER.

to gain strength. She has published two novels, "Beechwood" (Philadelphia, 1873), and "Self" (1881), and a volume of poems, "Songs by the Sea" (Chicago, 1890).

SPURLOCK, Mrs. Isabella Smiley Davis, philanthropist, born in Nodaway county, Mo., 21st January, 1843. Her maiden name was Davis. Her father was of Jeff. Davis's lineage and born in Tennessee, but in the day of the nation's peril his love of country sent his first-born son, Maj. S. K. Davis, against the nation's foe, regardless of the kinsman commander in gray. Her mother's name was Windom, and she belonged to good family. Miss Davis's child-life was one of care and responsibility, instead of play and pastime. Her life has been one of suffering or service. She became the wife, 1st November, 1860, of Burwell Spurlock, of Virginia, who belonged to one of the prominent families of the South, eminent in political and church work. They began home-keeping in Plattsburgh, Neb. Her husband, connected with the church officially, aided in establishing the Methodist Episcopal Church in the new West. Her first public work was in the interest of foreign missions, organizing societies. During the temperance crusade she was one of the leaders who, with tongue and pen, waged warfare against the drink-evil. She twice represented the society in national conventions and was State superintendent of mothers' and social purity meetings. She was often a member of committees appointed to confer with influential bodies. In the spring of 1882 she was disabled physically, so that she was obliged to give up all public work, and a year of intense suffering followed. Through the prayers of herself and friends, as she believes, she was lifted out of

darkness and received the command, "Go to Utah, and visit the sick and imprisoned." She heeded the call and spent two years among the women of Utah. That field of labor was one untried, and, though all doors were closed and all hearts sealed, she was gifted with the address and spirit of love that unlocked hearts and threw open doors from the "Lion House" of ex-President Brigham Young to the humblest hut of poverty and sorrow. While there, she assisted in opening a day nursery, where forsaken plural wives could leave their children and go out to earn their bread. That was the step that won the confidence of the Mormon women. She led in the movement to organize a Christian association, formed of the women of all denominations, for the assistance of the helpless women of Mormondom. In 1886 she was made trustee of an orphan's home on a farm in the West. Finally she persuaded the national executive committee of the Women's Home Missionary Society to adopt the movement, and in 1891 she and her husband were appointed to the superintendence of that work, the Mothers' Jewels' Home, near York, Neb., which they now have in charge. She is the mother



ISABELLA SMILEY DAVIS SPURLOCK.

of two sons, of whom one died in infancy. The other was graduated with the law class of 1892 from De Pauw University, Greencastle, Ind.

STAFFORD, Mrs. Maria Brewster Brooks, educator, born in Westmoreland, N. H., in 1809. Her parents, of English origin, were enterprising and successful. Of their five daughters, all were married early, except Maria, who remained in school for thorough training. In 1833 she was invited by Rev. William Williams, whose wife was her friend, to go to Alabama as assistant teacher in the Alabama Female Institute. She became the central figure in that school and taught most successfully until she became the wife of Prof. Stafford, of Tuscaloosa. Prof. Stafford was a North Carolinian by birth and education, and his high scholastic

attainments admirably fitted him for a chair in the Alabama State University, where they remained twenty years, until they were invited to take charge of the Alabama Female Institute, where Mrs.



MARIA BREWSTER BROOKS STAFFORD.

Stafford taught till 1872, and when widowed and alone in 1884 she went to live with her oldest daughter in Danville, Ky.

STANFORD, Mrs. Jane Lathrop, philanthropist, born in Albany, N. Y., 25th August, 1825. Her early life was passed in her native place until her marriage to Leland Stanford, a young man of great industry, courage and ambition, but without competency, so far as mere material prosperity is concerned. During the earlier years of struggle and varying fortune she proved herself a true, devoted and faithful wife. Mrs. Stanford's social life began in 1861, when Mr. Stanford was elected Governor of California. In 1874 Governor Stanford built a magnificent home in San Francisco, but during his closing years he and Mrs. Stanford preferred "Palo Alto," their country seat, situated some thirty miles from San Francisco. There they raised to the memory of their only child that seat of learning which bears the name "The Leland Stanford Junior University." In October, 1891, its doors were opened to over four-hundred students. In this memorial centered the interest of both Senator and Mrs. Stanford. In all the details incident to the completion of the university Mrs. Stanford had a hand. Not a building was erected without the plans being submitted first to her, and their interior arrangement, decoration and furnishing have been executed under her immediate supervision. She has erected, at her own individual expense, a museum which will contain works of art and a collection of curios gathered by her son during his tours in foreign lands. Senator Stanford gave his wife his closest confidence in all business matters, whether political or financial; she has consequently a wide range of experience in

worldly affairs. Besides the gigantic endowment to the university she has given bountifully to many charitable institutions. In Albany the Children's Hospital was built from a gift of one-hundred-thousand dollars from her and is supported by an endowment of one-hundred-thousand dollars more. The kindergarten schools in San Francisco have also received a gift of one-hundred-sixty-thousand dollars from her. These are her public works of charity, done in remembrance of her son, but her silent deeds of mercy are almost as great as those about which the world knows. Mrs. Stanford's executive ability and capacity for business have been manifested since the Senator's death, in 1893. She has endeavored to carry out his every plan for the furtherance of the university. During the tedious lawsuit of 1895 and 1896, which threatened to involve the means her husband had left for the maintenance of the university, she sacrificingly used her personal means to help over until the suit was gained.

STANTON, Mrs. Elizabeth Cady, reformer and philanthropist, born in Johnstown, N. Y., 12th November, 1815. She is the daughter of the late Judge Daniel Cady and Margaret Livingston Cady. She took the course in the academy in Johnstown, and then went to Mrs. Emma Willard's seminary, in Troy, N. Y., where she was graduated in 1832. She had, in her youth, in her father's law office, heard much talk of the injustice of the laws, and she early learned to rebel against the inequity of law, which seemed to her made only for men. In childhood she even went so far as to hunt up unjust laws, with the aid of the students in her father's office, and was preparing to cut the obnoxious clauses out of the books, supposing that that



JANE LATHROP STANFORD.

would put an end to them. She soon learned that the abolition of inequitable laws could not be thus simply achieved. She learned Latin and Greek, and she was active in sport as well as study. She

was disappointed in her ambition to enter Union College, where her brother was graduated just before his death. Her life in Mrs. Willard's seminary for two years was made dreary through her



ELIZABETH CADY STANTON.

disappointment and sorrow over not being a boy. She was full of mischief in school, and many of her pranks are told by the survivors of her class. While in Troy she heard a sermon preached by Rev. Charles G. Finney, ex-president of Oberlin College, which had an evil effect on her. She became nervous, convinced that she was doomed to eternal punishment, and finally grew so ill that she was forced to leave the seminary. After recovering from the prostration incident to that shock, she joined the Johnstown church, but was never contented or happy in its gloomy faith. She remained seven years in Johnstown, reading and riding, studying law, painting and drawing. Her studies in law have since served her well in her struggles for reform. In 1839 she met Henry Brewster Stanton, the anti-slavery orator, journalist and author, and in 1840 they were married. They went on a trip to London, Eng. Mrs. Stanton had been appointed a delegate to the World's Anti-Slavery Convention in that city. There she met Lucretia Mott, with whom she signed the first call for a woman's rights convention. On that occasion Lucretia Mott, Sarah Pugh, Emily Winslow, Abby Kimber, Mary Grew and Anne Greene Phillips, after spending their lives in anti-slavery work and traveling three-thousand miles to attend the convention, found themselves excluded from the meeting, because they were women. Returning to the United States, Mr. and Mrs. Stanton settled in Boston, Mass., where Mr. Stanton practiced law. The Boston climate proved too harsh for him and they removed to Seneca Falls, N. Y. In that town, on 19th and 20th July, 1848, in the Wesleyan Chapel, the first assemblage known in history as a "woman's rights convention" was

held. Mrs. Stanton was the chief agent in calling that convention. She received and cared for the visitors, she wrote the resolutions and declaration of aims, and she had the satisfaction of knowing that the convention, ridiculed throughout the Union, was the starting point of the woman's rights movement, which is now no longer a subject of ridicule. Judge Cady, hearing that his daughter was the author of the audacious resolution, "That it is the duty of the women of this country to secure to themselves their sacred right to the elective franchise," imagined that she had gone crazy, and he journeyed from Johnstown to Seneca Falls to learn whether or not her brilliant mind had lost its balance. He tried to reason her out of her position, but she remained unshaken in her faith that her position was right. Since that convention she has been one of the leaders of the women of the United States. In 1853, in Cleveland, Ohio, in the woman's rights convention, Lucretia Mott, who had tried to persuade Mrs. Stanton not to force the franchise clause in the Seneca Falls convention, proposed its adoption, as a fitting honor to Mrs. Stanton. In 1854 Mrs. Stanton addressed the New York legislature on the rights of married women, and, in 1860, in advocacy of divorce for drunkenness. In 1867 she spoke before the legislature and the constitutional convention of New York, maintaining that, during the revision of its constitution, the State was resolved into its original elements, and that citizens of both sexes, therefore, had a right to vote for members of the convention. In Kansas, in 1867, and Michigan, in 1874, when those States were submitting the woman-suffrage question to the people, she canvassed the States and did heroic work in the cause. From 1855 to 1865



JENNIE O. STARKEY.

she served as president of the national committee of the suffrage party. In 1863 she was president of the Woman's Loyal League. Until 1890 she was president of the National Woman Suffrage

Association. In 1868 she was a candidate for Congress in the Eighth Congressional District of New York, and in her address to the electors of the district she announced her creed to be "Free

ville. A few years ago she published 'Tom Tits and Other Bits,' which has reached a second edition. Her hymns have been published in several Sunday-school and devotional books. She removed from Titusville several years ago to accept the superintendency of the Western New York Home for Friendless Children. Lately she has entered upon the work of a deaconess in the Methodist Episcopal Church.

STARR, Miss Eliza Ellen, poet, author and art critic, born in Deerfield, Mass., 29th August, 1824. While living in Philadelphia she published some of her earlier poems. In 1867 she published a volume of poetry, and soon after she brought out her two books, "Patron Saints." In 1875 she went to Europe, where she remained for some time, and on her return she published her art work, "Pilgrims and Shrines," which, with her "Patron Saints," has been widely read. In 1887 she published a collection of her poems, "Songs of a Lifetime," and in 1890, "A Long-Delayed Tribute to Isabella of Castile, as Co-Discoverer of America." That has been followed by "Christmastide," "Christian Art in Our Own Age," and "What We See." Gifted in art and poetry, her Chicago home is a center of art and education.

STEARNS, Mrs. Betsey Ann, inventor, born in Cornish, N. H., 29th June, 1830. Her maiden name was Goward, and when fourteen she became a weaver in a mill in Nashua. Saving her money she attended the schools in Meriden, N. H., and Springfield, Vt. She taught for several years, then learned tailoring. She became the wife of Horatio H. Stearns, of Acton, Mass., 5th June, 1851. In 1869 her dress-cutting invention received

AMELIA MINERVA STARKWEATHER.

speech, free press, free men and free trade." In 1868 "The Revolution" was started in New York City, and Mrs. Stanton became the editor, assisted by Parker Pillsbury. The publisher was Susan B. Anthony. She is joint author of "The History of Woman Suffrage," of which the first and second volumes were published in 1880 in New York City, and the third volume in 1886 in Rochester, N. Y. Her family consists of five sons and two daughters, all of whom are living and some are gifted and famous. Her latest work has been the "Woman's Bible," a unique revision of the Scriptures from the standpoint of woman's recognition.

STARKEY, Miss Jennie O., journalist, born in Detroit, Mich., 29th July, 1863. She is the youngest daughter of the late Henry Starkey, of Detroit. Beginning work on the Detroit "Free Press," editing the puzzle column, she steadily advanced, soon being made editor of a department known as "The Household," later of "Fair Woman's World," "The Letter Box" and "The Sunday Breakfast Table." She was the first woman in Detroit to adopt journalism as a profession. She was one of the charter members of the Woman's Press Club of Michigan, and has contributed much to the success of its meetings.

STARKWEATHER, Miss Amelia Minerva, educator and author, was born in Starkville, town of Stark, Herkimer county, N. Y. Her first poem was published in the "Progressive Batavian," and many poems have followed in various periodicals. After some years spent in successful teaching in New York she removed to Pennsylvania and accepted a position in the primary department of the public schools of Titus-



ELIZA ELLEN STARR.

from the Massachusetts Mechanical Association a silver medal and diploma. It next received the highest award in the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia, in 1876. The next year the American



ALICE THILL.
From Photo Copyright, 1896, by E. J. Falk, New York.

MARIE ST. JOHN.
From Photo Copyright, 1896, by Aime Dupont, New York.

CORA TANNER.
From Photo by Aime Dupont, New York.

EFFIE SHANNON.
From Photo by Pach Bros., New York.

BESSIE TYREE.
From Photo by Schloss, New York.

DOROTHY SHERROD.
From Photo by Morrison, Chicago.

MAY STANDISH.
From Photo by Morrison, Chicago.

Institute, New York, awarded it a special medal for excellence, and in 1878 the Massachusetts Mechanical Association awarded its second medal for an improvement made. She then organized the



BETSEY ANN STEARNS.

Boston Dresscutting School and several other branch schools in other States, so that now the Stearn's tailor method for cutting ladies' and children's garments has become a household word.

STEARNS, Mrs. Nellie George, artist, born in Warner, N. H., 10th July, 1855. She is the daughter of Gilman C. and Nancy B. George, and wife of George Frederick Stearns. She inherited from her mother a decided inclination toward art, even in her childhood. From her father she inherits poetic talents. Sketching was her constant amusement. Her parents early engaged art tutors for her in her own home. She was graduated with high honors in one of the best institutions of learning. After leaving school she taught for several years. She took thorough course in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, and later studied portrait painting with Monsieur Emilie Longo. She has wide knowledge of technique. Her painting of "The Great Red Pipe Stone Quarry," a scene immortalized in Longfellow's "Hiawatha," was exhibited in the New Orleans World's Exposition in 1884. She most delights in painting the human face and form. Her home and studio are in Boston, and her time is spent in teaching art in its various branches. Her summers are devoted to classes throughout the New England States. During the season of 1891 she had charge of the art department in the East Epping, Chautauqua Assembly, N. H.

STEARNS, Mrs. Sarah Burger, woman suffragist and reformer, born in New York City, 30th November, 1836. She went with her parents to Ann Arbor, Mich., in 1845. Being a thoughtful child, she early felt the injustice of excluding girls from the State University. Of this she took note in

a school paper, which she edited for a year, at the age of fourteen. At fifteen she served as president of an industrious literary society of girls. At sixteen she had the good fortune to attend a national woman's rights convention, held in Cleveland, Ohio. Inspired by the eloquence of Lucretia Mott, Lucy Stone and others to do her part toward securing a higher education for women, she left the Cleveland high school three years later, and returned to Ann Arbor to prepare, with others, for the classical course of the State University. Miss Burger succeeded in finding a dozen young women who could and would make with her the first formal application to the regents for admission. The only reply given them was that "It seems inexpedient, at present, for the University to admit ladies." The discussion thus aroused in 1858 never ceased until young women were admitted in 1869. In the meantime she had accepted, for a year, a position as preceptress and teacher of Greek and Latin in an academy for girls and boys, and made a second application. Receiving the same answer as before, she entered and soon was graduated in the State Normal School. After spending six months in her native city, she returned to Michigan and became the wife of Lieutenant Ozora P. Stearns, a young man who had won her heart, five years before, by advocating justice for women. As he was in the army, she after marriage, served one year as preceptress in a seminary for young women in Monroe, Mich. Her husband, having obtained a position on staff duty in St. Paul, Minn., wished her to be with him until he was sent south, after which she returned to her home in Detroit, Mich., but not long to be idle. She sought to arouse the indifferent and employ the inactive by



NELLIE GEORGE STEARNS.

lectures upon the Soldiers' Aid Societies and the Sanitary Commission. While in Boston, Mass., the Parker Fraternity invited her to give a lecture upon the "Wrongs of Women and Their

Redress." That she repeated in some of the suburban towns. While waiting for her husband to be relieved from service, after the close of the war, she taught the Freedmen where Colonel Stearns

the earliest anti-slavery societies. Their moral and intellectual life was devoted to emancipation, total abstinence and moral reforms. Catharine was educated for the most part in the select schools of Rochester, but enjoyed the advantages of an excellent Friends' boarding-school in a near town for six months of her fifteenth year. She afterwards taught her brothers and several neighbors' children in her home. She was requested to go before the board of examiners, that the people of the neighborhood might draw the school moneys to educate their children. Receiving a certificate, she took charge of the first public school in the ninth ward of Rochester. Her first reform work was in gathering names to anti-slavery petitions, between her twelfth and fifteenth years. For several years before and after marriage she was secretary of a woman's anti-slavery society. When she was fifteen years of age, Pollard and Wright, from Baltimore, total abstinence Washingtonians, held meetings and circulated the pledge in Rochester, and from that date her mother banished all wines from her house. A few years later Miss Fish and her sister kept on the parlor table an anti-tobacco pledge, to which they secured the names of young men. She became the wife of Giles B. Stebbins in August, 1846. She attended the first woman's rights convention in Seneca Falls, N. Y., in 1848. She spoke a few words in the convention and contributed a resolution in honor of Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell. The resolution was passed the next week in Rochester. She was one of the secretaries of the Rochester convention. While in Milwaukee, Wis., in 1849 and 1850, she published her first letter, in the "Free Democrat," in protest against the subordinate position of women. The letter was much discussed. In the

SARAH BURGER STEARNS.

was stationed. She was always busy. Even after going to housekeeping in Rochester, Minn., she found time to lecture before the institutes upon primary teaching, moral instruction in the schools, and kindred subjects, and was fond of writing for the press upon educational topics. She helped to promote benevolent work, by her lectures upon "Woman and Home," "Woman and the Republic," and other subjects. Colonel and Mrs. Stearns moved to Duluth, Minn., in the spring of 1872, since which time she has indulged less her fondness for study and literary work, and has become known as a woman of varied philanthropies. For three years she served as a member of the Duluth school board. She was for several years vice-president for Minnesota of the Association for the Advancement of Women. She served four years as president of a society for the maintenance of a temporary home for needy women and children. As a white-ribboner and a suffragist she was often a delegate to their State annual meetings. She was for many years vice-president for Minnesota of the National Woman Suffrage Association, and she helped to organize the state society and some local ones. She was for two years president of the State society, and is now president of the Duluth Suffrage Circle.

STEBBINS, Mrs. Catharine A. F., reformer, born in Farmington, near Canandaigua, N.Y., 17th August, 1823. Her father, Benjamin Fish, and her mother, Sarah D. Bills, were of the Society of Friends, the former of Rhode Island and the latter of New Jersey. Both families removed to western New York about 1816. They were farmers. When Catharine was five years old, her family went to Rochester, N.Y. Her parents helped to form



CATHARINE A. F. STEBBINS.

early part of the Rebellion she wrote for the Rochester dailies a number of short letters on the conduct of war-meetings and of the war, criticising men and methods, and urging that more stress be

put upon "Freedom" and less upon "Union." She visited the camps, when men were to be sent forward, and wrote letters to officers, suggesting what duties were likely to be overlooked. She occasionally organized both anti-slavery and woman-suffrage societies in southern New York and Michigan, and worked in aid societies in both States, and in 1862 and 1863 entered zealously into Gen. Fisk's work for clothing the refugees on the Mississippi and west of it. During winters spent in Washington, and since 1869 the years in Detroit, Mich., one of her methods to further woman suffrage has been to write articles for the press and have slips struck off for distribution, and at other times to have able arguments of distinguished advocates put in that form for circulation in letters and meetings. She has always been an active member of the National Woman Suffrage Association from its beginning, and was most of the time on its executive board, proposing many measures, and taking part in hearings before judiciary committees of the House of Representatives and other bodies, and has repeatedly written letters to National nominating conventions in behalf of the equal representation of women in the State. She is also identified with the Association for the Advancement of Women, and signed the call for its first meeting.

STEELE, Mrs. Esther B., author, born in Lysander, N. Y., 4th August, 1835. She is the daughter of Rev. Gardner Baker, a distinguished

professor of natural science. His keen intellect, stimulating conversation and strong character won her. In 1859 they were married. The first years of their married life were broken into by the Civil War, when, responding to the call of his country, Mr. Steele entered the service in command of a company he had raised. A wound received in the battle of Fair Oaks and long illness of camp-fever incapacitated him for further military service, and he resumed his profession as educator, first in Newark, N. Y., and afterward in Elmira, N. Y. In 1857 there was among teachers an urgent call for brief scientific text-books, and Dr. Steele was invited to prepare a book on chemistry. From his study in Elmira then began to issue that series of school books which is known throughout the United States. How much their great success is due to Mrs. Steele it is impossible to estimate. In a personal reminiscence, written just before his death, Dr. Steele says: "My wife came at once into full accord with all my plans; she aided me by her service, cheered me by her hopefulness and merged her life in mine. Looking back upon the past, I hardly know where her work ended and mine began, so perfectly have they blended." Inspired by the success in the sciences, text-books on history, Mrs. Steele's favorite study, were next planned. During the years that followed four journeys were made to Europe, in order to collect the best and newest information on the subjects in hand. Libraries were ransacked in London, Paris and Berlin, distinguished educators interviewed, and methods tested. Fourteen months were spent in close study within the British Museum. Persevered by the one idea of rendering a lasting service to education, husband and wife, aiding, encouraging and counseling each other, returned to their study in Elmira, laden with their rich spoils, to weave the threads so laboriously gathered into the web they had planned. Their conscientious literary work was successful. The books that issued from that workshop were original in plan and execution. They were called the Barnes Brief Histories, so named from the publishers, A. S. Barnes & Co., New York, as at that time Dr. Steele preferred that his name should be attached only to the sciences. The historical series includes "United States" (1871), "France" (1875), "Ancient Peoples" (1881), "Medieval and Modern Peoples" (1883), "General History" (1883), "Greece" (1883), and "Rome" (1885). The last two books were prepared for the Chautauqua Course. In 1876 a large "Popular History of the United States" was issued. In the preparation of these histories Mrs. Steele had entire charge of the sections on civilization and of the biographical notes. In 1886 Professor Steele died. The entire management of the books then fell upon her, demanding her time, her heart, her brain. Since that time, many of the books have been revised under her supervision. In recognition of her intellectual attainments, the Syracuse University conferred upon her, in 1892, the honorary degree of Doctor of Literature. Mrs. Steele's generosity is continually drawn upon by her sympathy with every noble project. Among the public benevolences which have absorbed large sums of money may be mentioned the Steele Memorial Library of Elmira, and the physical cabinet connected with the J. Dorman Steele Chair of Theistic Science in Syracuse University.

STEELE, Mrs. Rowena Granice, journalist and author, born in Goshen, Orange county, N. Y., 20th June, 1824. She is the second daughter of Harry and Julie Granniss. At an early age she showed talent for composition, but, being of an



ESTHER B. STEELE.

minister of the Northern New York Methodist Episcopal Conference. From 1846 to 1852 Miss Baker studied in Mexico Academy and Falley Seminary, N. Y., where her talent as a writer attracted the attention of all her teachers, but no published literary efforts mark that period of her life. During those years her imagination and aspirations found expression in music. In 1857 she was installed as music teacher in Mexico Academy, whither the next year went J. Dorman Steele as

extremely sensitive nature, her efforts were burned as soon as written. In 1856 she went to California. Through the force of circumstances she was compelled to offer her stories and sketches to the



ROWENA GRANICE STEELE.

newspapers and magazines, and in less than two years the name of Rowena Granice had become a household word in every town in the new State of California. The newspapers were loud in their praise of the simple home stories of the new California writer. In 1862 she, with her husband, Robert J. Steele, started the "Pioneer" newspaper in Merced county, in the town of Snelling. They soon removed to Merced City, where the paper was enlarged. Mrs. Steele continued to act as associate editor until 1877, when the failing health of her husband compelled her to take entire charge, and for seven years she was editor and proprietor. In 1884, assisted by her son, she started a daily in connection with the weekly. In 1889 her husband died. After conducting successfully the newspaper business in the same county for twenty-eight years, she sold out. She has been married twice and has two sons, H. H. Granice and L. R. Steele, both journalists. She is still an active writer and worker in the temperance cause, and at present (1892) is editor and proprietor of the "Budget," in Lodi, Cal.

STEIN, Miss Evaleen, poet, was born in Lafayette, Ind., and has passed her whole life in that city. She received a liberal education and at an early age showed her poetic talents. Her father, the late John A. Stein, was a brilliant lawyer and a writer of meritorious verse and prose, and he directed her studies and reading so as to develop the talents which he discovered in her. Her training included art, and she has won a reputation as an artist of exceptional merit. She has done much decorative work for Chicago and New York societies, and recently she took an art-course in the Chicago Art Institute. She began to publish poems

in local papers about six years ago, and her work at once attracted attention by its finish and mastery of form, as well as by its spirit and sentiment. She has contributed prose sketches to the local press, and has been a contributor to "St. Nicholas," the Boston "Transcript," the Indianapolis "Journal" and other periodicals. Poems from her pen have appeared in various collections, but she has never published a volume of her work. In her Lafayette home she is the center of a large circle of cultured persons.

STEINER, Miss Emma R., musical composer and orchestral conductor, was born in Baltimore, Md. Her father, Colonel Frederick Steiner, was well known in commercial and military circles. She was a precocious musician, but her family did not encourage her in the development of her talents. The only instruction she ever received in music was a three-month course under Professor Frank Mitler, while she was a student in the Southern Institute. She is a self-educated musician. She went to Chicago and entered the chorus of an operatic company, and there she attracted the attention of E. Rice, who engaged her as director in one of his companies in "Iolanthe." She conducted successfully in Boston, and later in Toronto, Canada, where she took the place of Harry Braham, who was taken ill. She succeeded in every attempt and was at once recognized as the possessor of all the qualities that make a successful orchestral conductor. Her ambition was next employed in the production of an opera of her own composition, and "Fleurette" was the result. She then dramatized Tennyson's "Day Dream." She is engaged on several other operas, some of them of a higher grade. Four of her compositions were selected by



EVALEEN STEIN.

Theodore Thomas, to be played in the Columbian Exposition in 1893. These are "I Envy the Rose," "Tecolote," a Mexican love-song, a "Waltz Song" from "Fleurette," and an operatic "ensemble"

for principals and choruses with full orchestral accompaniment. She is recognized as a composer of great merit, a conductor of much ability and a musician whose abilities are marked in every branch of the art. Her home is in New York City.

STEPHEN, Mrs. Elizabeth Willisson, author, born in Marengo county, near Mobile, Ala., 21st March, 1856. Her maiden name was Willisson. Her paternal ancestry is English, and some of them were noted figures of the Revolutionary period. Her mother's family is of Huguenot descent, and the name of Marion is conspicuous on their family tree. Thomas Gaillard, her maternal grandfather, ranked high as an ecclesiastical historian. Her grandmother, Mrs. Willisson, was an intellectual woman, who fostered the little girl's love for books and cultivated her intellect. Elizabeth grew up in the world of books, writing stories and verses. Her mother, Mrs. M. Gaillard Spratley, is an author and joint worker with Mrs. Stephen in "The Confessions of Two." Her field of usefulness widened with her marriage, in 1888, to W. O. Stephen, an able Presbyterian clergyman. She takes an active interest in her husband's work and in all religious progress. Her home is in Rockport, Ind. Her married life is a happy one, and one child, Walter Willisson, blesses their

contralto of exceptional strength, volume and purity of tone, and she has a range quite unusual with contraltos. In 1873 she made her début in Covent Garden, London, Eng., in a concert given



ANTOINETTE STERLING.



ELIZABETH WILLISSON STEPHEN.

union. Beside the novel, "The Confessions of Two," she has written much, both in prose and verse, for various newspapers and periodicals.

STERLING, Mme. Antoinette, singer, was born in Sterlingville, Jefferson county, N. Y. She is the daughter of James Sterling, who is descended from old English stock. The first member of the family to come to the Colonies was William Bradford, who came in the Mayflower. At an early age she showed talent for singing, and in 1862 she went to New York City, where she studied with Abella. In 1864 she went to Europe and studied with Mme. Marchesi and Mme. Virdot-Garcia. Her voice is a

under the direction of Sir Julius Benedict. In 1874 she sang before Queen Victoria in Osborne Palace. Her training has been on Italian methods, but she admires the German school of singing. She sang before the Emperor and Empress of Germany. In 1874 she became the wife of John Mackinlay. Her husband is a Scotch-American of musical tastes. Their family consists of three children. Her home is in London.

STEVENS, Mrs. Alzina Parsons, industrial reformer, born in Parsonsfield, Me., 27th May, 1849. She is one of the representative women in the order of the Knights of Labor, and her history is, in some of its phases, an epitome of woman's work in the labor movement in this country for the last twenty years. Her grandfather was Colonel Thomas Parsons, who commanded a Massachusetts regiment in the Continental Army during the Revolutionary War. Her father was Enoch Parsons, a soldier in the War of 1812, while her two brothers served in the late war in the Seventh New Hampshire Infantry. Mrs. Stevens has fought the battle of life most bravely. When but thirteen years of age, she began self-support as a weaver in a cotton factory. At eighteen years of age she had learned the printer's trade, at which she continued until she passed into other departments of newspaper work. She has been compositor, proof-reader, correspondent and editor, and in all of these positions has done well, but it is in the labor movement she has attracted public attention. In 1877 she organized the Working Woman's Union, No. 1, of Chicago, and was its first president. Removing from that city to Toledo, Ohio, she threw herself into the movement there and was soon one of the leading spirits of the

Knights of Labor. She was again instrumental in organizing a woman's society, the Joan of Arc Assembly Knights of Labor, and was its first master workman and a delegate from that body to the dis-



ALZINA PARSONS STEVENS.

trict assembly. In the district she has been a zealous and energetic worker, a member of the executive board, organizer, judge, and for a number of years recording and financial secretary. In 1890 she was elected district master workman, becoming the chief officer of a district of twenty-two local assemblies of knights. She has represented the district in the general assemblies of the order in the conventions held in Atlanta, Ga., Denver, Col., Indianapolis, Ind., and Toledo, Ohio. She represented the labor organizations of northwest Ohio in the National Industrial Conference in St. Louis, Mo., in February, 1892, and in the Omaha convention of the People's Party, July, 1892. She is an ardent advocate of equal suffrage, an untiring worker, a clear, incisive speaker and a capable organizer. She has been appointed upon the Women's Auxiliary Committee to the World's Fair Labor Congress. For several years she held a position on the editorial staff of the Toledo "Bee." She is now half owner and editor of the "Vanguard," a paper published in Chicago in the interests of economic and industrial reforms through political action.

STEVENS, Mrs. E. H., librarian, was born in Louisiana. Her maiden name was Hebert, and her family was of distinguished French Huguenot blood. She was educated by private tutors and in the seminaries in New Orleans. Her education is thorough and extensive, and she is master of both French and Spanish, to which fact she owes her success in her present arduous position as librarian of the agricultural department, Washington, D. C., which she has held since 1877. She is the widow of a West Point officer who filled many prominent positions during his lifetime as a member of the

Corps of Engineers. He traveled extensively and she always accompanied him, gaining wide knowledge of the world. He died abroad some years ago while building railroads. When he died, he left her in straitened circumstances, with two children dependent upon her for support. She applied for a government position in Washington. She says of her entrance in that field: "I came to Washington with only one letter of introduction in my pocket. That was to the Postmaster-General from the then district attorney of Baltimore, and a note from Mrs. Gen. Grant. The Postmaster-General turned my case over to the then Commissioner of Patents, Gen. Leggett, who gave me a place in the drafting office, but, upon its being made known that I was a fluent French and Spanish scholar, I was often called upon to translate, and finally they placed me at a separate desk and kept me at that during the whole Grant régime, giving me only translating to do. Indeed, I may be said to have inaugurated the desk of 'Scientific Translations' in the Patent Office. When Mr. Hayes came in, Mr. Schurz, Secretary of the Interior, put in a requisition for a 'new translator.' My salary had been \$1,000, but the desk becoming a permanency, the salary was rated at \$1,600, and Schurz, without ceremony, put in one of his political friends, transferring me to another place as correspondent, at \$1,200. My friends were indignant, since I had done the work of organizing that desk, and, acting on their advice, I resigned, but was immediately reappointed in the agricultural department. I was the assistant of Mr. Russell, the librarian. His health soon failing, I was promoted, on his retirement, to the office of librarian." Mrs. Stevens in time past wielded a ready and facile pen. She is a



MRS. E. H. STEVENS.

member of the Woman's National Press Association of Washington, and is interested in whatever will help woman onward professionally. Her success in her conspicuous position is pronounced.

STEVENS, Mrs. Emily Pitt, educator and temperance worker, went to San Francisco, Cal., in 1865, and her life has been devoted to educational and temperance work on the Pacific coast.



EMILY PITT STEVENS.

In 1865 she started an evening school for working girls, by permission of the superintendent of the city schools. The night school was popular and successful. During the first year the number of students grew to one-hundred-fifty. Miss Pitt became the wife of A. R. Stevens in 1871, and her happiness in her domestic relations intensified her desire to aid the less fortunate. She organized the Woman's Coöperative Printing Association and edited the "Pioneer," a woman's paper produced entirely by women, on the basis of equal pay for equal work. She was aided by prominent men in placing the stock of the company, and through it she exercised great influence in advancing the cause of woman in California. Ill-health forced her to suspend the paper. She is a gifted orator, and she is known throughout California as an earnest temperance worker. She lead in the defeat of the infamous "Holland bill," which was drawn to fasten the degradation of licensed prostitution on California. She lectured for three years for the Good Templars and was for two years grand vice-templar, always maintaining a full treasury and increasing the membership. Since the organization of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union in California she has labored earnestly in that society. She has contributed to the columns of the "Bulletin," "Pharos" and "Pacific Ensign," and has served as State lecturer. She joined the prohibition party in 1882, and she led the movement, in 1888, to induce the Woman's Christian Temperance Union to endorse that party. She is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and is active in the benevolent work done in the Silver Star House, in sewing-schools and in various societies. In 1874 she instituted the Seamen's League in San Francisco,

with her husband as president and herself an officer. In 1875 the old seamen's hospital was donated by Congress to carry on the work, and the institution is now firmly established. She attended the Atlantic convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, as a delegate, and is now one of the national organizers.

STEVENS, Mrs. Lillian M. N., temperance lecturer and philanthropist, born in Dover, Me., 1st March, 1844. Her father, Nathaniel Ames, was born in Cornville, Me., and was a teacher of considerable reputation. Her mother, Nancy Fowler Parsons Ames, was of Scotch descent and a woman of strong character. Mrs. Stevens inherited her father's teaching ability and her mother's executive power. When a child, she loved the woods, quiet haunts, a free life and plenty of books. She was educated in Westbrook Seminary and Foxcroft Academy, and, after leaving school, was for several years engaged in teaching in the vicinity of Portland, Me. In 1857 she became the wife of M. Stevens, of Deering, Me., who is now a wholesale grain and salt merchant in Portland. They have one child, Gertrude Mary, the wife of William Leavitt, jr., of Portland. Mrs. Stevens was among the first who heard the call from God to the women in the crusade days of 1873-74. She helped to organize the Maine Woman's Christian Temperance Union, in 1875, and was for the first three years its treasurer, and since 1878 has been its president. She has for ten years been one of the secretaries of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union. She is corresponding secretary for Maine of the National Conference of Charities and Corrections, treasurer of the National Woman's Council of the United States and one of the com-



LILLIAN M. N. STEVENS.

missioners of the World's Columbian Exposition. She is one of the founders of the Temporary Home for Women and Children, near Portland, one of the trustees of the Maine Industrial School.

for Girls, and a co-worker with Neal Dow for the prohibition of the liquor traffic. Her first attempt as a speaker was made in Old Orchard, Me., when the Woman's Christian Temperance Union for the State was organized. The movement fired her soul with zeal, and she threw her whole heart into reform work. She has become widely known as an earnest lecturer and temperance advocate. Her utterances are clear and forcible and have done much for the cause, not only in Maine, but also in many other States. As a philanthropist, she labors in a quiet way, doing a work known to comparatively few, yet none the less noble. She is known and loved by many hearts in the lower as well as in the higher walks of life. Her justice is always tempered with mercy, and no one who appeals to her for assistance is ever turned away empty-handed. Her pleasant home in Stroudwater, near Portland, has open doors for those in trouble.

STEWART, Mrs. Eliza Daniel. Temperance reformer, known as "Mother Stewart," born in Piketon, Ohio, 25th April, 1816. Her grandfather, Col. Guthery, a Revolutionary hero, moved to what was, in 1798, the Northwest Territory, and settled on the banks of the Scioto, and on a part of his estate laid out the town where the future "Crusader" was born. Her mother was a gentle, refined little woman of superior mental ability. Her father, James Daniel, was a man of strong intellect and courtly manners. From her maternal ancestor she inherited her fearlessness and hatred of wrong, and a determination to vindicate what she believed to be right at any cost, and from her father, who was a southern gentleman in the sense used seventy-five years ago, she inherited her high sense of honor. These characteristics, toned and enriched by a religious temperament and a warm, genial nature, fitted her to be a leader in all movements whose purpose was the happiness and uplifting of humanity. Her child-life was shadowed at the age of three years by the loss of her mother. Before she had reached her twelfth year, her father died, and she was thrown upon her own resources, and prepared herself for teaching. At the age of fifteen she made a profession of religion, and at once became prominent as an active worker in the church. At eighteen she began to teach and was thus enabled to continue her studies, and she took her place among the leaders of her profession in the State. After years of efficient work in her chosen field of labor, she was married, but her husband died a few months afterwards, and she resumed her work as a teacher. Some years later she again took upon herself the duties of wife and the care of home. In 1858 she became a charter member of a Good Templar Lodge organized in her town, and she has always been a warm advocate of the order. About that time she delivered her first public temperance address, before a Band of Hope in Pomeroy, Ohio, and continued thereafter to agitate the temperance question with voice and pen. When the booming of cannon upon Sumter was heard, she devoted her time to gathering and forwarding supplies to the field and hospital. At length she went south and visited the soldiers in the hospitals. From them she received the name "Mother" that she wears as a coronal, and by which she will be known in history. The war ended and the soldiers returned, many of them with the appetite for drink, and everywhere was the open saloon to entrap and lead them to destruction. Her heart was stirred as never before, because of the ruin wrought upon her "soldier boys" through the drink curse, and she tried to awaken the Christian people to the fact that they were fostering a foe even worse than the one the

soldiers had conquered by force of arms. The subject of woman's enfranchisement early claimed her attention and received her full endorsement. Removing to Springfield, Ohio, her present home, she continued to agitate those subjects from the platform and with her ever vigorous pen. She organized and was made president of the first woman suffrage association formed in her city. On 22nd January, 1872, she delivered a lecture on temperance, in Springfield, which was her first step in the "Crusade" movement. Two days later a drunkard's wife prosecuted a saloon-keeper under the Adair Law, and Mother Stewart, going into the court-room, was persuaded by the attorney to make the opening plea to the jury, and to the consternation of the liquor fraternity, for it was a test case, she won the suit. It created a sensation, and the press sent the news over the country. Thereafter she was known to the drunkards' wives, if not as an attorney, at least as a true friend and sympa-



ELIZA DANIEL STEWART.

thizer in their sorrows, and they sought her aid and counsel. Her next case in court was on 16th October, 1873. A large number of prominent women accompanied her to the court-room. She made the opening charge to the jury, helped examine the witnesses, made the opening plea, and again won her case, amid great excitement and rejoicing. She had written an appeal to the women of Springfield and signed it "A Drunkard's Wife," which appeared in the daily papers during the prosecution of the case, and served to intensify the interest already awakened. She also, with a delegation of Christian women, carried a petition, signed by six-hundred women of the city, and presented it to the city council, appealing to them to pass, as they had the power to do, the McConnelville Ordinance, a local option law. Next, by the help of the Ladies' Benevolent Society and the co-operation of the ministers of the city, a series of weekly mass-meetings was inaugurated, which kept

the interest at white heat. Neighboring cities and towns caught the enthusiasm, and calls began to reach Mother Stewart to "come and wake up the women." On 2nd December, 1873, she organized a Woman's League, as these organizations were at first called, in Osborne, Ohio. That was the first organization ever formed in what is known as Woman's Christian Temperance Union work. Soon after she went to a saloon in disguise on the Sabbath, bought a glass of wine, and had the proprietor prosecuted and fined for violating the Sunday ordinance. That was an important move, because of the attention it called to the open saloon on the Sabbath. Then the world was startled by the uprising of the women all over the State in a "crusade" against the saloons, and Mother Stewart was kept busy in addressing immense audiences and organizing and leading out bands, through her own and other States. She was made president of the first local union of Springfield, formed 7th January, 1874. The first county union ever formed was organized in Springfield, 3rd April, 1874, with Mother Stewart president. She then organized her congressional district, as the first in the work, and on 17th June, 1874, the first State union was organized in her city, her enthusiastic labors throughout the State contributing largely to that result, and because of her very efficient work, not only in her own, but other States, she was called the Leader of the Crusade. In the beginning of the work she declared for legal prohibition, and took her stand with the party which was working for that end. In 1876 she visited Great Britain by invitation of the Good Templars. There she spent five months of almost incessant work, lecturing and organizing associations and prayer unions, and great interest was awakened throughout the kingdom, her work resulting in the organization of the British Women's Temperance Association. In 1878 she was called to Virginia, and there introduced the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and the blue-ribbon work. Two years later she again visited the South and introduced the Woman's Christian Temperance Union work in several of the Southern States, organizing unions among both the white and the colored people. Age and overwork necessitated periods of rest, when she wrote "Memories of the Crusade," a valuable and interesting history, and in preparing for the press her "Crusader in Great Britain," an account of her work in that country. She was elected fraternal delegate from the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union to the World's Right Worthy Grand Lodge of Good Templars, which met in Edinburgh, Scotland, in May, 1891. In 1895, by invitation of Lady Henry Somerset, she again visited England and the Continent, being the observed of all at the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Convention in London. Young in heart, she is passing her last years at Springfield.

STILLE, Miss Mary Ingram, temperance worker, born in West Chester, Pa., 1st July, 1854, and has always lived within a few squares of her present home. She is the oldest of the three daughters of Abram and Hannah Jefferis Stille. She represents on the father's side the fifth generation of the Philips family, who came to this country from Wales in 1755, and the members of which were noted for intellectual vigor. On her mother's side she is the seventh in descent from George and Jane Chandler, who came to America in 1687 from England. Her ancestors served with distinction in the Revolution, and her grandfather, Josiah Philips, was called out by President Washington to aid in the suppression of the Whisky Insurrection. Miss Stille's education was begun in Pine

Hall Seminary, in the Borough, and was continued in Lewisburg Institute, now Bucknell University. From childhood she was associated with Sunday-school work, and for years was prominent in the primary department. She is a warm advocate of equal suffrage. She was the first woman appointed by the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society as superintendent of woman's work. In 1889 she had charge of the fine art display in their fair in Philadelphia. Without instructions from her predecessor, and under unfavorable circumstances, she worked the department up to such a condition as to win the commendation of the officers. Her systematic arrangements and business ability greatly contributed to the success of the exposition. By virtue of her ancestry Miss Stille is a member of the Washington Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. The organization has been reconstructed recently, and she was made a charter member. In May, 1884, the first organization of the Woman's



MARV INGRAM STILLE.

Christian Temperance Union was effected in West Chester, and, having ever had the cause of temperance at heart, she at once identified herself with the work and has always been a useful member. She has ably filled positions in the State and national divisions of the temperance work. In 1889 and 1890 she was actively engaged in the State headquarters, assisting in the great work of the State organization, and when the new State organ was published, she held the position of treasurer as long as that office existed. The early success of the venture was largely due to her efforts. She possesses a natural ability and special taste for journalism, but her home duties prevent her from devoting her time solely to that profession.

STIRLING, Miss Emma Maitland, philanthropist, born in Edinburgh, Scotland, 15th December, 1839, where her parents had gone to spend the winter. Their home was in St. Andrews, the scene of John Knox's labors and the place where

so many of the Reformation martyrs suffered for their faith. Her father was John Stirling, the third son of Andrew Stirling, of Drumpellier in Lanarkshire, Scotland, a gentleman of an old family, the name of which is known in Scotch history. Her mother was Elizabeth Willing, daughter of Thomas Mayne Willing, of Philadelphia, Pa., a granddaughter of the Thomas Willing who signed the American Declaration of Independence, and niece of Dorothy Willing, who previous to the war was married to Sir Walter Stirling, Bart., so that her father and mother were second-cousins. Emma was the youngest of twelve children. Although in her childhood the family usually spent the winters in England, St. Andrews was their home, and, when Emma was nine years old, they lived there steadily, in one of the pre-Reformation houses, situated directly opposite the ruins of the cathedral, in the midst of the quarter of the town inhabited by the fishing population. To this she attributes her early

way or other became the business of my life. It was, I can honestly say, my constant prayer to be shown what I could do; in short, it became a passion with me, part of my existence. This craving, for I can call it nothing else, to save and help poor suffering children has never ceased, never abated. It is the reason why I am living in Nova Scotia to-day. To show how it acted at that time of my life, when I was twelve years old I hated plain sewing, but the necessities of my small neighbors were so apparent and pressing that I practiced it for their sake, and ere long came to love it." Having thus grown up among those children, she was asked, when about seventeen years old, to become a lady visitor in the fisher's school, close by. She accepted willingly and enjoyed her work heartily. After some years a secretary was required for the school, and she was chosen and worked hard for several years more. There were six-hundred children in the various departments. She had clothing clubs for girls and boys, a penny-bank for all, and a work society for old women. Besides all this work, she had the care of keeping house for her mother, with whom she lived alone. In 1870 a great trial befell her. She slipped on the icy street, when on her rounds, and was so seriously hurt as to be an invalid for nearly six years, unable to walk. She became more anxious about saving children from accidents in consequence. About that time her mother died, and her old home was broken up. She went to live near Edinburgh, and felt called on to open a day nursery in February, 1877, for the protection of the little ones whose mothers worked out. Soon the homes grew out of that, until in 1886 she had too many children to feed in Scotland, three-hundred every day. Being responsible for the debt of the institution, she found her own means melting away, and she had to find some country where food was cheaper and openings more plentiful for poor children than in Scotland, and she went to Nova Scotia, where she settled on Hillfoot Farm, Aylesford, Kings county. There she had a large house, and her heart has not grown smaller for poor children.

STOCKER, Miss Corinne, elocutionist and journalist, born in Orangeburg, S. C., 21st August, 1871, but Atlanta, Ga., claims her by adoption and education. Miss Stocker's great-great-grandfather fought under La Fayette to sustain the independence of the American colonies; her great-grandfather was prominent in the war of 1812, and her grandfather and father both lent their efforts to aid the Southern Confederacy. Her maternal descent is from the French Huguenot. At an early age Corinne showed a decided histrionic talent. In her ninth year she won the Peabody medal for elocution in the Atlanta schools, over competitors aged from eight to twenty-five years. In 1889 she was placed in the Cincinnati College of Music, where she made the most brilliant record in the history of the school, completing a four-year course in seven months. Prof. Pinkley, the master of elocution there, writes of her that among the thousands whom he has known and personally labored with he has found no one who gave surer promise of histrionic greatness. Her success as a parlor reader and as a teacher of elocution in the South has been pronounced. Her classes were large, and she numbered among her pupils some who were themselves ambitious teachers, and as old again in years. Her répertoire compasses a wide range of literature, from Marie Stuart and Rosalind to Stuart Phelps-Ward's "Madonna of the Tubs" and Whitcomb Riley's baby-dialect rhymes. After the first year of teaching Miss Stocker gave up her classes and accepted a position on the Atlanta

EMMA MAITLAND STIRLING.

developed love and compassion for poor children, which was much aroused and sorely needed by those who lived on the other side of her garden walls. Truly the "fisher-folk" of those days on the east coast of Scotland were degraded, steeped in poverty, ignorance, dirt and whisky. At all events they drank, fought, swore and did everything that was shocking, and their poor children suffered accordingly. Miss Stirling says: "Ever since I can remember the suffering and cries of these children, 'my neighbors,' were a great distress to me. I don't remember trying to do much for them until I was twelve years old, except to speak kindly to the least rough of the tribe, and an occasional small gift of anything I had to the little ones. We were not rich ourselves. I was called by the Lord at twelve years of age, and, being brought by Him from darkness to light, felt that I must try to do something for those He loved so well as the children. From that time to help them in some



"Journal," to do special work, in which line she has won great success. She continues her elocutionary studies and gives frequent parlor readings.

STOCKHAM, Mrs. Alice Bunker, physician and author, born in Ohio, 1833. Her



CORINNE STOCKER.

maiden name was Bunker. Her parents were Quakers, and many of her relatives are ministers and philanthropists in that sect. When she was three years old her parents removed to Michigan, where they lived in a log cabin, among the Indians. She grew up out of doors and was a vigorous child. Advantages for education were limited, but she was educated in Olivet College, paying her way by manual labor and by teaching during vacations. Progressive theories in the art of healing interested and impressed Alice from her earliest years. Her parents had adopted the Thompsonian system, and in the new country treated their neighbors for miles around. The doctor early showed the instincts of a nurse and, when yet a child, was called upon for night and day nursing. When she was about fourteen, hydropathy became the watchword. Her parents espoused that new pathy, and the periodicals and books teaching it greatly interested the girl. With almost her first earnings she subscribed for "Fowler's Water Cure Journal." At the age of eighteen she met Emma R. Coe, a lawyer. Dissatisfied with school-teaching as a profession, she asked Mrs. Coe what she would advise for her life-work. "Why not study medicine? You have an education, and in the near future there certainly will be a demand for educated women physicians." Once being persuaded that this was life-work for her, she could not shake it off. Want of means and opposition of friends were slight obstacles. Her twentieth birthday found her in the Eclectic College of Cincinnati, the only college in the West at that time admitting women. Only three or four women are her seniors in the profession. For twenty-five years she engaged in an extensive

general practice, but her sympathies were more enlisted in the welfare of women and children which led to the study of the vital needs of both, and out of this sprang the most beneficent work of her life, the writing of "Tokology," a book on maternity, which has been invaluable to thousands of women all over the civilized world. This book was published in Chicago in 1883, and has a constantly increasing circulation and has been translated into the Swedish, German and Russian tongues. The Russian translation was made by Count Leo Tolstoi. In 1881 Dr. Stockham visited Sweden, Finland, Russia and Germany, during which time she became much interested in the Swedish handicraft slöjd which forms a part of the education of the Swedish and Finnish youth. She perceived its value and how worthily it might serve to the same purpose in the schools of her own country, and with the promptness and energy which so strongly mark her character, she set about at once upon her return home to introduce that method of teaching into the public schools of Chicago, which, after some opposition, she succeeded in doing. In November, 1891, she started on a trip around the world, visiting India, China, Japan and some of the islands of the Pacific, giving much attention to the schools, kindergartens and the condition of the women of those countries. There are few works of benevolence in Chicago in which she has not taken an active interest. Winning honor as a physician is but one of many in the life of this quiet, concentrated, purposeful woman. For many years she was an active member of the society for the rescue of unfortunate women, and of one to conduct an industrial school for girls. She has been publicly identified with the social purity



Alice Bunker Stockham.

and woman suffrage work for many years, giving both time and money for their help and advancement. Progressive thought along all lines has her ready sympathy, and her convictions are fearlessly

acted upon. Her life is wrought of good deeds, her theories are known by their practical application, and her charity is full of manifestation. Her home is in Evanston, Ill.

STODDARD, Mrs. Anna Elizabeth, journalist and anti-secret-society agitator, born in Greensboro, Vt., 19th September, 1852. Her father was David Rollins, of English descent. Her mother was a Thompson, a direct descendant of the Scotch who settled in the vicinity of Plymouth, Mass. The family removed to Sheffield, Vt., when she was six years of age, and at eleven she was converted and joined the Free Baptist Church. Her parents then moved to Cambridge, Mass., where she had an excellent opportunity to gratify her love of books and study. Foremost in Sabbath-school and other church work, she was recognized as a leader among her young associates. In 1880 she became the wife of John Tanner, jr., of Boston, an earnest Christian reformer and strongly

with pen and voice actively espoused that reform, organizing in different parts of the South Woman's Christian Temperance Unions and Bands of Hope. Having been located in Washington, D. C., for a year or more, she was led to establish a mission-school for colored children, to whom she taught the English branches, with the addition of an industrial department and a young ladies' class. A Sabbath-school was organized in connection with that work, with a system of house-to-house visitations, and a home for the needy and neglected children of that class was established, largely through her efforts. Since January, 1890, her residence has been in Boston, Mass. There her labors have been numerous, the most important of which is the publishing of a monthly paper for women, called "Home Light," designed to encourage those who are opposed to secretism and to enlighten others as to the evils of the same. The financial responsibilities have rested entirely on her from its inception. She espouses the cause of woman suffrage and takes an interest in all the reforms of the day, believing that to oppose one evil to the neglect of others is not wise nor Christian.

STODDARD, Mrs. Elizabeth Barstow, author, born in Mattapoisett, Mass., 6th May, 1823. Her maiden name was Elizabeth Barstow. She received a thorough education in various boarding-schools and in her school-days showed her bent towards poetry and literature in general. In 1857 she became the wife of Richard Henry Stoddard, the author. Soon after her marriage she began to publish poems in all the leading magazines, and ever since she has been a frequent contributor. Her verses are of a high order. She has written for intellectual readers alone. She has never collected the numerous poems she has published in the periodicals, although there are enough of them to fill a large volume. In addition to her poetical productions, she has published three remarkable novels: "The Morgasons" (New York, 1862); "Two Men" (1865), and "Temple House" (1867). Those books did not find a large sale when first published, but a second edition, published in 1888, found a wider circle of readers. They are pictures of New England scenery and character, and they will hereafter become standard works. In 1874, she published "Lolly Dinks's Doings," a juvenile story.

STOKES, Miss Missouri H., temperance worker, born in Gordon county, Ga., 24th July, 1838, in the old home of her maternal grandfather, Stevens, which had been occupied by the missionaries to the Cherokee Indians. Her paternal grandfather, Stokes, was a native of Ireland, who fought on the side of the Colonies in the Revolutionary War, and at its close settled in South Carolina. His family was a large one. The Stevenses were planters, and the Stokeses were professional men. Rev. William H. Stokes, a Baptist clergyman and an uncle of Miss Stokes, edited in 1834-1843 the first temperance paper ever published in the South. Her father was a lawyer and in those pioneer days was necessarily much away from home. He was killed in a railroad accident, while she was yet a child. She was tutored at home until she was thirteen years old, with the exception of several years spent in Marietta, Ga. Her mother and her sister were her teachers. The family moved to Decatur, Ga., where she attended the academy. She then became a pupil of Rev. John S. Wilson, principal of the Hannah More Female Seminary, from which institution she was graduated after a three-year course in the regular college studies. In 1853 she became a member of the Presbyterian Church. She had



ANNA ELIZABETH STODDARD.

opposed to secret orders. He died in September, 1883, and she went south to engage in Christian work. In December, 1885, she became the wife of Rev. J. P. Stoddard, secretary and general agent of the National Christian Association, with headquarters in Chicago, Ill. With her husband she has labored in several parts of the country along the lines of reforms. Always an advocate of temperance, she united at an early age with the Good Templars in Massachusetts, and occupied every chair given to women and became a member of the Grand Lodge. Finding that most of the time during the meetings was spent on trivial matters of a routine character, to the exclusion of practical, aggressive work against the liquor traffic, she came to the conclusion that it was a hindrance rather than a help to true gospel temperance work. She severed her connection with the order and gave her energies to the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, which had just come to the front. She has

been religious from childhood, and was early a Bible-reader and Sabbath-school worker. She became interested in foreign missions, from reading the life of the first Mrs. Judson. She showed an early liking for teaching, and after graduating, in 1858, she taught for several years, including those of the Civil War. Her only brother, Thomas J. Stokes, was killed in the battle of Franklin, Tenn. Her mother died soon after the close of the war. Her widowed sister-in-law and little nephew were then added to the household, and she gladly devoted herself to home duties, abandoning all teaching for several years, excepting a music class and a few private pupils. In 1874 she took charge of the department of English literature and of mental and moral science in Dalton College, which she held till 1877. In 1880 and 1881 she taught a small private school in Atlanta, Ga., and for the next four years she was in charge of the mission day school of the Marietta Street Methodist Church,

in the temperance revolution in Atlanta. She has made several successful lecture tours in Georgia, and she never allowed a collection to be taken in one of her meetings. The last few years have been trying ones to her, as her health, always delicate, has been impaired. Since 1885 she has lived in Decatur with her half-sister, Miss Mary Gay.

STONE, Mrs. Lucinda H., educator and organizer of women's clubs in Michigan, born in Hinesburg, Vt., in 1814. Her maiden name was Lucinda Hinsdale. Her early years were passed in the quiet life of the sleepy little town, which was situated midway between Middlebury and Burlington, and the most stirring incidents of her youthful days were the arrivals of the postman on horseback, or the stage coaches, bringing news from the outside world. As a child she read eagerly every one of the local papers that came to her home, and the traditional "obituaries," the religious revivals called "great awakenings," the "warnings to Sabbath-breakers" and the "religious anecdotes" that abounded in the press of that country in those days were her especial delight. The reading of those articles left an impression upon her mind which time has never effaced. Her interest in educational and religious matters can be traced directly to the literature of her childhood days. Her early desire for knowledge was instinctive and strong. Study was life itself to her. Lucinda's father died, when she was three years old, leaving a family of twelve children, of whom she was the youngest. After passing through the district school, when twelve years old, she went to the Hinesburg Academy. She became interested in a young men's literary society, or lyceum as it was called, in Hinesburg, to which her two brothers belonged. That modest institution furnished her the model for the many women's libraries which she has founded in Michigan, and through which she has earned the significant and appropriate title of "Mother of the Women's Clubs of the State of Michigan." Lucinda spent one year in the female seminary in Middlebury. Acting upon the advice of a clergyman, she returned to the Hinesburg Academy, where she entered the classes of the young men who were preparing for college. She kept up with them in Greek, Latin and mathematics, until they were ready to enter college. That experience gave her a strong bias of opinion in favor of coeducation. From the Hinesburg Academy she went out a teacher, although she strongly wished to go to college and finish the course with the young men, in whose preparatory studies she had shared. She became a teacher in the Burlington Female Seminary, where the principal wished to secure a teacher who had been educated by a man. As she answered that requirement, she was selected. She taught also in the Middlebury Female Seminary, and finally a tempting offer drew her to Natchez, Miss., where she remained three years. In 1840 she became the wife of Dr. J. A. B. Stone, who was also a teacher. In 1843 he went to Kalamazoo, Mich., and took charge of a branch of the Kalamazoo University. He also filled the pulpit of a small Baptist Church in that town. Mrs. Stone could not resist her inclination to assist her husband in teaching, and she took an active part in the work of the branches, which were really preparatory schools for the university. The successor of the university is Kalamazoo College, of which Dr. Stone was president for twenty years. The college was a co-educational institution, and the female department was under Mrs. Stone's charge. Dr. Stone was always a warm advocate of the highest education for women and of coeducation in all American



MISSOURI H. STOKES.

working earnestly and successfully in that real missionary field. She was at the same time doing good service in the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, which she joined in Atlanta in 1880, a member of the first union organized in Georgia. She was made secretary in 1881, and in 1883 she was made corresponding secretary of the State union organized that year. She has held both those offices ever since. She worked enthusiastically in the good cause, writing much for temperance papers, and she was for years the special Georgia correspondent of the "Union Signal." She took an active part in the struggle for the passage of a local option law in Georgia, and in the attempts to secure from the State legislature scientific temperance instruction in the public schools, a State refuge for fallen women, and a law to close the bar-rooms throughout the State. She and her co-workers were everywhere met with the assertion that all these measures were unconstitutional. Miss Stokes was conspicuous

colleges. He believed also in equal suffrage and urged the abolition of slavery. The home of Mrs. Stone was the resort of abolitionist and equal suffrage lecturers, and among the guests they entertained were some of the most advanced leaders of thought, Emerson, Alcott, Wendell Phillips, Fred Douglas, Mrs. Stanton, Mary Livermore, Lucy Stone and a host of others. In November, 1864, Mrs. Stone gave up her department in Kalamazoo College, after toiling a score of years. After leaving the college, she took up another line of educational work, that of organizing women's clubs, which are societies for the education of women. She spent some time in Boston, just after the formation of the New England Woman's Club. She returned to Michigan and transformed her old historical classes into a woman's club, the first in Michigan and the first in the West. The Kalamazoo Woman's Club, as it was named, was the beginning of the women's clubs in Michigan, and out of it

STONE, Mrs. Lucy, reformer, born on a farm about three miles from West Brookfield, Mass., 13th August, 1818. She was next to the youngest in a family of nine children. Her father, Francis Stone, was a prosperous farmer, a man of great energy, much respected by his neighbors, and not intentionally unkind or unjust, but full of that belief in the right of men to rule which was general in those days, and ruling his own family with a strong hand. Little Lucy grew up a fearless and hardy child, truthful, resolute, a good student in school, a hard worker in her home and on the farm, and filled with secret rebellion against the way in which she saw women treated all around her. Her great-grandfather had been killed in the French and Indian War, her grandfather had served in the War of the Revolution, and afterwards was captain of four-hundred men in Shays's Rebellion. The family came honestly by good fighting blood. Reading the Bible when a very small girl, she came across the passage which says, "Thy desire shall be to thy husband, and he shall rule over thee." It had never occurred to her that the subjection of women could be divinely ordained, and she went to her mother, almost speechless with distress, and asked, "Is there no way to put an end to me?" She did not wish to live. Her mother tried to persuade her that it was woman's duty to submit, but of that Lucy could not be convinced. Later, she wished to learn Greek and Hebrew, to read the Bible in the original, and satisfy herself whether those texts were correctly translated. Her father helped his son through college, but, when his daughter wished to go, he said to his wife, "Is the child crazy?" She had to earn the means herself. She picked berries and chestnuts and sold them to buy books. For years she taught district schools, teaching and studying alternately. At the low wages then paid to women teachers, it took her till she was twenty-five years of age to earn the money to carry her to Oberlin, then the only college in the country that admitted women. Crossing Lake Erie from Buffalo to Cleveland, she could not afford a state-room and slept on deck, on a pile of grain-sacks, among horses and freight, with a few other women who, like herself, could only pay for a "deck passage." In Oberlin she earned her way by teaching during vacations and in the preparatory department of the college, and by doing housework in the Ladies' Boarding Hall at three cents an hour. Most of the time she cooked her food in her own room, boarding herself at a cost of less than fifty cents a week. She had only one new dress during her college course, a cheap print, and she did not go home once during the four years. She was graduated in 1847 with honors, and was appointed to write a commencement essay. Finding that she would not be permitted to read it herself, but that one of the professors would have to read it for her, the young women in those days not being allowed to read their own essays, she declined to write it. She carried out her plan of studying Greek and Hebrew, and from that time forward believed and maintained that the Bible properly interpreted, was on the side of equal rights for women. Her first woman's rights lecture was given from the pulpit of her brother's church in Gardner, Mass., in 1847. Soon after, she was engaged to lecture for the Anti-Slavery Society. It was still a great novelty for a woman to speak in public, and curiosity attracted immense audiences. She always put a great deal of woman's rights into her anti-slavery lectures. Finally, when Power's Greek Slave was on exhibition in Boston, the sight of the statue moved her so strongly that,



LUCINDA H. STONE.

have grown many of the leading clubs in the State. When the question of collegiate education for girls began to stir the public mind, Mrs. Stone was roused to the justice and importance of it, and exerted her energies and influence to forward the matter of admitting women to the University of Michigan. She fitted and sustained in her efforts the first young woman who asked admission to its halls. Now, when the annual attendance of women in Ann Arbor is recorded by hundreds, and many women graduates are filling high positions and becoming noted for their fine scholarship, Michigan University could do no more graceful and just thing than to call one of her own daughters to a professor's chair. To accomplish that Mrs. Stone is exerting her later and riper energies. The University of Michigan, in its commencement in 1891, conferred upon her the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, in recognition of her valued efforts in educational work.

in her next lecture, she poured out her whole soul on the woman question. There was so much woman's rights and so little anti-slavery in her speech that night that Rev. Samuel May, the agent of the Anti-Slavery Society, who arranged her lectures, said to her, "Lucy, that was beautiful, but on the anti-slavery platform it will not do." She answered, "I know it; but I was a woman before I was an abolitionist, and I must speak for the women." She accordingly proposed to cease her work for the Anti-Slavery Society and speak wholly for woman's rights. They were very unwilling to give her up, as she was one of their most popular speakers, and it was finally arranged that she should lecture for woman's rights on her own responsibility all the week, and should lecture for the Anti-Slavery Society on Saturday and Sunday nights, which were regarded as too sacred for a secular theme like the woman question. Her adventures during the next few years would fill a

Cape Cod, where there were a number of speakers, the mob gathered with such threatening demonstrations that all the speakers slipped away one by one, till no one was left on the platform but herself and Stephen Foster. She said to him, "You had better go, Stephen; they are coming." He answered, "But who will take care of you?" At that moment the mob made a rush, and one of the ringleaders, a big man with a club, sprang up on the platform. She turned to him and said in her sweet voice, without a sign of fear, "This gentleman will take care of me." The man declared that he would. Tucking her under one arm and holding his club with the other, he marched her out through the crowd, who were roughly handling Mr. Foster and those of the other speakers whom they caught, and she finally so far won upon him that he mounted her upon a stump and stood by her with his club, while she addressed the mob upon the enormity of their conduct. They finally became so ashamed that, at her suggestion, they took up a collection of twenty dollars to pay Stephen Foster for his coat, which they had rent from top to bottom. Mobs that howled down every other speaker would often listen in silence to her. In one woman's rights meeting in New York the mob were so determined to let no one be heard that William Henry Channing proposed to Lucretia Mott, who was presiding, that they should adjourn the meeting. Mrs. Mott answered firmly, "When the hour set for adjournment comes, I will adjourn the meeting, not before." Speaker after speaker attempted to address the audience, only to have his or her voice drowned with uproar and cat-calls, but, when Lucy Stone rose to speak, the crowd listened in silence and good order. As soon as she ceased, and the next speaker arose, the uproar began again and continued till the end of the meeting. Afterwards the crowd surged into the ante-room, where the speakers were putting on their wraps to go home, and Lucy Stone, who was brimming over with indignation, began to reproach some of the ringleaders for their behavior. They answered, "Oh, well, you need not complain of us; we kept still for you." In 1855 she became the wife of Henry B. Blackwell, a young merchant living in Cincinnati, an ardent abolitionist and an eloquent speaker. The marriage took place in her home in West Brookfield, Mass. Rev. T. W. Higginson, then pastor of a church in Worcester, and who afterwards went into the army and is now better known as Col. Higginson, performed the ceremony. She and her husband at the time of their marriage published a joint protest against the unequal features of the laws, which at that time gave the husband the entire control of his wife's property, person and earnings. She regarded the taking of the husband's name by the wife as a symbol of her subjection to him, and of the merging of her individuality in his; and, as Ellis Gray Loring, Samuel E. Sewall and other eminent lawyers told her that there was no law requiring a wife to take her husband's name, that it was merely a custom, she retained her own name, with her husband's full approval and support. Afterwards, while they were living in New Jersey, she allowed her goods to be sold for taxes, and wrote a protest against taxation without representation, with her baby on her knee. In 1869, with William Lloyd Garrison, George William Curtis, Julia Ward Howe, Mrs. Livermore and others, she organized the American Woman Suffrage Association, and was chairman of its executive committee during the twenty years following, excepting during one year, when she was its president. She took part in the campaigns in behalf of the woman suffrage



LUCY STONE.

volume. She arranged her own meetings, put up her own handbills with a little package of tacks that she carried, and a stone picked up in the street, and took up her own collections. When she passed the night in Boston, she used to stay in a boarding-house on Hanover street, where she was lodged for six-and-a-quarter cents, sleeping three in a bed with the young daughters of the house. One minister in Malden, Mass., being asked to give a notice of her meeting, did so as follows: "I am asked to give notice that a hen will attempt to crow like a cock in the Town Hall at five o'clock to-morrow night. Those who like such music will, of course, attend." At a meeting in Connecticut, one cold night, a pane of glass was removed from the church window, and through a hose she was suddenly deluged from head to foot with cold water in the midst of her speech. She wrapped a shawl about her and went on with her lecture. At an open-air meeting in a grove on

amendments submitted in Kansas in 1867, in Vermont in 1870, in Colorado in 1877, and in Nebraska in 1882. For over twenty years she was editor of the "Woman's Journal," and all her life gave her time, thought and means to the equal-rights movement. Lucy Stone died in Dorchester, Mass., 18th October, 1893.

STONE, Miss Martha Elvira, postmaster, born in North Oxford, Mass., 13th September, 1816, where she has always lived. She is the only daughter of the late Lieutenant Joseph Stone. Her early education was in the district school in her native village. She was graduated from the Oxford Classical School. Later she took a course of study in the academy in Leicester, Mass. She was in August, 1835, bereft of her mother. To secure for herself an independence, she taught for several years near her home, in both public and private schools, until, on petitions of the citizens, she was appointed postmaster at North Oxford. The date

frequent intermarriages. From the former Miss Stone traces her descent. She is the great-granddaughter of Colonel Ebenezer Learned, one of the first permanent settlers of Oxford, in 1713. During the Civil War she entered into it with zeal and personal aid to the extent of her ability, in all that contributed to the comfort and welfare of the soldiers. Her room was the dépôt for army and hospital supplies.

STOTT, Mrs. Mary Perry, business woman, born in Wooster, Wayne county, Ohio, 18th August, 1842, of English parentage. In 1852 her father with his family commenced the perilous trip across the plains for Oregon, then a land of vague and magnificent promise. After much privation and danger from hostile Indians and cholera, they arrived in Oregon City, then the largest settlement, afterward locating in Yam Hill county, where Mrs. Stott has since lived. Her life at that time was full of the privation and dangers incident to frontier existence everywhere. The schools were poor, but, with limited opportunities, she succeeded in educating herself for a teacher. She taught until she became the wife of F. D. Stott, in 1866. Since that time she has been an earnest and enthusiastic worker for female suffrage, higher education and kindred reforms. For the last twelve years she has been railroad station-agent in North Yam Hill, a position that affords her pleasant mental occupation, and for which she is especially fitted by reason of her business capacity. In addition to that charge, she oversees the working of her farm. She has been a widow for some years and has four living children. Her life is a busy and well-regulated one.

STOWE, Mrs. Emily Howard Jennings, physician, born in Norwich, Ontario, Canada, 1st May, 1831. She was educated in her native place, and Toronto, Ont., receiving a diploma of the grade A from the Toronto Normal School. She followed the profession of teacher prior and subsequent to her marriage. Her health becoming impaired, she determined that the infancy of her three children should not prevent the materialization of a long cherished desire to enter the field of medicine, at that time in Canada untrdden by women. That purpose received stimulus from the invalidism of her husband, whose feeble health demanded rest from business. She pursued her medical course in New York City, whither she was forced to go for the opportunity by that fear of intellectual competition with women which drives men to monopolize collegiate advantages. In 1866, obtaining the degree of Doctor of Medicine, she returned to Toronto to practice. A prevision of the difficulties which beset the path of a pioneer failed to daunt a courage born of the optimism of youth and a noble resolve for freedom in the choice of life's rights and duties. The notable incidents in her professional life are focused in the fact of successful achievements, which may be summed up as, first, in the secured professional standing of women physicians in Ontario, and second, in her individual financial success over the many economic difficulties which beset a woman who, without money, seeks to cast up for herself and others a new highway through society's brushwood of ignorance and prejudice, by creating a favorable public sentiment through her own isolated and laborious efforts. A just tribute is cheerfully accorded by her to the sustaining and helpful encouragement she has received from husband and children. Two of her children have entered the professional arena. The oldest, Dr. Augusta Stowe Gullen, was the first woman to obtain the medical degree from an Ontario university. She



MARTHA ELVIRA STONE.

of her commission was 27th April, 1857, under the administration of Hon. Horatio King, First Assistant Postmaster-General. That office she has held thirty-six years. During all that time the office has been kept in her sitting-room. In February, 1862, her father died. In October, 1864, her brother died, leaving a family of young children, the oldest of whom, Byron Stone, M.D., she educated. By vote of the town of Oxford she was elected a member of the examining school board in the spring of 1870, which office she held until 1873. Her time and talent outside of her public duties have been given to literary pursuits. She was for eight years a co-laborer with Senator George L. Davis, of North Andover, Mass., in his compilation of the "Davis Genealogy." She was at the same time associated with Supreme Court Judge William L. Learned, of Albany, N. Y., in his compilation of the "Learned Genealogy." The Learned and Davis families were intimately connected by

is following in the professional footsteps of her mother and is now numbered among the faculty of the Toronto Woman's Medical College. Through the law of heredity to Dr. Stowe was bequeathed in more than ordinary degree the intuitive knowledge that natural individual rights have for their basis our common humanity, and all legislation to control the exercise of these individual rights is subversive of true social order, and therefore she was among the first women to seek equal opportunities for education by demanding admittance into the

Seminary, in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1832, Catherine and Harriet went with him and established another school. There, in 1836, Harriet became the wife of Prof. C. E. Stowe, one of the instructors in the seminary. Soon after arose the agitation of the slavery question, which culminated in the rebellion. The "underground railroad" was doing a large business, and many a trembling fugitive was passed along from one "station" to another. Prof. Stowe's house was one of those "stations," and Mrs. Stowe's pity and indignation were thoroughly awakened by the evils of slavery and the apathy of a public which made such conditions possible. The slavery question became at last a source of such bitter dissension among the students of the seminary that the trustees forbade its discussion, in hope of promoting more peaceful studies, but that course was quite as fatal. Students left by the score, and when Dr. Beecher returned from the East, where he had gone to raise funds for the conduct of the school, he found its class-rooms deserted. The family remained for a time, teaching all who would be taught, regardless of color, but shortly after the passage of the Fugitive Slave Law, in 1850, Prof. Stowe accepted an appointment in Bowdoin College, in Brunswick, Me., and there "Uncle Tom's Cabin" was written. The story is told that once, while Mrs. Stowe was walking in her garden in Hartford, a stranger approached and offered his hand, with a few words expressive of the pleasure it gave him to meet the woman who had written the book which had so strongly impressed him years before. "I did not write it," replied Mrs. Stowe, as she placed her hand in his. "You didn't!" exclaimed her caller. "Who did, then?" "God did," was the quiet answer. "I merely wrote as He dictated." That celebrated book was first published as a serial in the "National Era," an anti-slavery paper of which Dr. Bailey, then of Washington, was editor. When it had nearly run its course, Mrs. Stowe set about to find a publisher to issue it in book form, and encountered the usual difficulties experienced by the unknown author treating an unpopular subject. At last she found a publisher, Mr. Jewett, of Boston, who was rewarded by the demand which arose at once, and with which the presses, though worked day and night, failed to keep pace. Mrs. Stowe sent the first copies issued to those most in sympathy with her purpose. Copies were sent to Prince Albert, the Earl of Shaftesbury, Macaulay, the historian, Dickens and Charles Kingsley, all of whom returned her letters full of the kindest sympathy, praise and appreciation. The following year she went to Europe, and enjoyed a flattering reception from all classes of people. A "penny-offering" was made her, which amounted to a thousand sovereigns, and the signatures of 562,448 women were appended to a memorial address to her. Returning to the United States, she began to produce the long series of books that have added to the fame she won by her "Uncle Tom's Cabin." In 1849 she had collected a number of articles, which she had contributed to periodicals, and published them under the title, "The Mayflower, or Short Sketches of the Descendants of the Pilgrims. A second edition was published in Boston in 1855. She had no conception of the coming popularity of "Uncle Tom's Cabin." Her preceding works had been fairly popular, but not until her serial was published in a book did her name go around the world. In the five years from 1852 to 1857, over 500,000 copies of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" were sold in the United States, and it has since been translated into Armenian, Bohemian, Danish, Dutch, Finnish, French, German, Hungarian, Illyrian,

EMILY HOWARD JENNINGS STOWE.

University of Toronto, which was refused to her. She has been in her native country a leader in the movement for the political enfranchisement of women, which is now in part accomplished.

STOWE, Mrs. Harriet Beecher, author, born in Litchfield, Conn., 14th June, 1812. She was the sixth child and the third daughter of Rev. Lyman Beecher. When she was four years old, her mother died, and Harriet was sent to the home of her grandmother in Guilford, Conn. She displayed remarkable precocity in childhood, learning easily, remembering well, and judging and weighing what she learned. She was fond of Scott's ballads and the "Arabian Nights," and her vivid imagination ran wild in those entertaining stories. After her father's second marriage she entered the academy in Litchfield, then in the charge of John Brace and Sarah Pierce. She was an earnest student in school, not fond of play, and known as rather quiet and absent-minded. She showed peculiar talent in her compositions, and at twelve years of age she wrote a remarkable essay on "Can the Immortality of the Soul be Proved by the Light of Nature?" That essay won the approbation of her father, although she took the negative side of the question. After her school-days were finished, she became a teacher in the seminary founded in Hartford by her older sister, Catherine Beecher. When her father was called to the presidency of Lane Theological



Polish, Portuguese, modern Greek, Russian, Servian, Spanish, Swedish, Wallachian, Welsh and other languages. All these versions are in the British Museum, in London, England, together with the very extensive collection of literature called out by the book. In 1853, in answer to the abuse showered on her she published "A Key to Uncle Tom's Cabin, Presenting the Original Facts and Documents Upon Which the Story is Founded, Together with Corroborative Statements Verifying the Truth of the Work." In the same year she published "A Peep Into Uncle Tom's Cabin for Children." The story has been dramatized and played in many countries, and the famous book is still in demand. After her trip to Europe, in 1853, with her husband and brother Charles, she published "Sunny Memories of Foreign Lands," a collection of letters in two volumes, which appeared in 1854. In 1856 she published "Dred, a Tale of the Dismal Swamp," which was repub-

lished in 1866 under the title "Nina Gordon," and has been recently published under the original title. In 1859 she published her famous book, "The Minister's Wooing," which added to her reputation. In 1864 her husband resigned his Andover professorship, to which he had been called some years previous, and removed to Hartford, Conn., where he died 22nd August, 1886. Mrs. Stowe has made her home in that city, and for some years passed her winters in Mandarin, Fla., where they bought a plantation. She was treated rather coldly by the southern people, who could not forget the influence of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" in abolishing slavery. In 1869 she published "Old Town Folks," and in the same year she published "The True Story of Lady Byron's Life." A tempest of criticism followed, and in 1869 she published "Lady Byron Vindicated, a History of the Byron Controversy." Her other published books are: "Geography for

My Children" (1855); "Our Charley, and What To Do with Him" (1858). "The Pearl of Orr's Island, a Story of the Coast of Maine" (1862); "Reply on Behalf of the Women of America to the Christian Address of Many Thousand Women of Great Britain" (1863); "The Ravages of a Carpet" (1864); "House and Home Papers, by Christopher Crowfield" (1864); "Religious Poems" (1865); "Stories About Our Dogs" (1865); "Little Foxes" (1865); "Queer Little People" (1867); "Daisy's First Winter, and Other Stories" (1867); "The Chimney Corner, by Christopher Crowfield" (1868); "Men of Our Times" (1868); "The American Woman's Home," with her sister Catherine (1869); "Little Pussy Willow" (1870); "Pink and White Tyranny" (1871); "Sam Lawson's Fireside Stories" (1871); "My Wife and I" (1872); "Palmetto Leaves" (1873); "Betty's Bright Idea, and Other Tales" (1875); "We and Our Neighbors" (1875); "Footsteps of the Master" (1876); "Bible Heroines" (1878); "Paganic People" (1879), and "A Dog's Mission" (1881). Nearly all of those books have been republished abroad, and many of them have been translated into foreign languages. In 1859 a London, Eng., publisher brought out selections from her earlier works under the title "Golden Fruit in Silver Baskets." In 1868 she served as associate editor, with Donald G. Mitchell, of "Hearth and Home," published in New York City. Four of her children are still living. During her last few years she lived in retirement in Hartford with her daughters, being in delicate health, and her mental vigor impaired by age and sickness. She was a woman of slight figure, with gray eyes and white hair, originally black. In spite of the sale of about 2,000,000 copies of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," she did not average over four-hundred dollars a year in royalties from the sales. In her library she had fifty copies of that work, no two alike. Next to her brother, Henry Ward Beecher, she was the most remarkable member of her father's most remarkable family. Mrs. Stowe died in Hartford, Conn., 1st July, 1866.

STOWELL, Mrs. Louise Reed, scientist and author, born in Grand Blanc, Mich., 23rd December, 1850. She is a daughter of Rev. S. Reed, a Michigan clergyman. She was always an earnest student. At an early age she entered the University of Michigan, from which she was graduated in 1876 with the degree of L. S. Afterwards she pursued post-graduate work for one year, and in 1877 received the degree of M. S. She was at once engaged as instructor in microscopical botany and placed in charge of a botanical laboratory, which position she held for twelve years. One of the leading features of that laboratory was the amount of original work accomplished in structural botany by both teacher and pupils. In 1878 she became the wife of Charles H. Stowell, M.D., professor of physiology and histology in the same university. Mrs. Stowell is a member of a large number of scientific associations, both at home and abroad. She is a member of the Royal Microscopical Society of London, Eng., ex-president of the Western Collegiate Alumnae Association, and president of a similar organization in the East. She is now actively engaged in the university extension work. Her contributions to current scientific literature number over one-hundred. All of her writings are fully illustrated by original drawings made from her own microscopical preparations, of which she has nearly five-thousand. For seven years she edited the monthly journal called the "Microscope." She is the author of the work entitled "Microscopical Diagnosis" (Detroit, 1882). She has not confined herself to purely scientific literature,



HARRIET BEECHER STOWE.

lished in 1866 under the title "Nina Gordon," and has been recently published under the original title. In 1859 she published her famous book, "The Minister's Wooing," which added to her reputation. In 1864 her husband resigned his Andover professorship, to which he had been called some years previous, and removed to Hartford, Conn., where he died 22nd August, 1886. Mrs. Stowe has made her home in that city, and for some years passed her winters in Mandarin, Fla., where they bought a plantation. She was treated rather coldly by the southern people, who could not forget the influence of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" in abolishing slavery. In 1869 she published "Old Town Folks," and in the same year she published "The True Story of Lady Byron's Life." A tempest of criticism followed, and in 1869 she published "Lady Byron Vindicated, a History of the Byron Controversy." Her other published books are: "Geography for

as she has written a large number of articles for popular magazines, illustrating each with charcoal, crayon or pen-and-ink sketches. While she has always felt and shown the deepest interest in



LOUISE REED STOWELL.

the welfare and success of young women in pursuit of higher education, that interest has not prevented her from being engaged most actively in philanthropic work.

STRANAHAN, Mrs. Clara Harrison, author, was born in Westfield, Mass. Her maiden name was Harrison. In her early childhood her father took his family to northern Ohio for a period of five years, from 1836 to 1841, and there his children had the benefit of the excellent schools of that country. Clara afterwards received the advantages of the personal influence of both Mary Lyon and Emma Willard in her education, spending one year in Mount Holyoke Seminary, going thence to the Troy Female Seminary, where she completed the higher course of study instituted by Mrs. Willard. She had shown some power with her pen, and as early as her graduation from the Troy Seminary some of her productions were selected for publication. She has since published some fugitive articles, a poem or a monograph, as "The Influence of the Medici," in the "National Quarterly Review," December, 1863. Her crowning work is "A History of French Painting from its Earliest to its Latest Practice" (New York, 1888). She became the wife of Hon. J. S. T. Stranahan, of Brooklyn, N. Y., in July, 1870. Mrs. Stranahan inherits the qualities, as she does the physiognomy, of the old New England stock from which she is descended. Energy in the pursuit of her aims, and elevation of aim, with a strong sense of justice and an earnest patriotism, are as marked in her as in the "builders" of New England. This is shown in her interest in and knowledge of the affairs of the Commonwealth. Whatever she may have done for the French in her history, or for the great army

of the poor by her intelligent and practical benevolence of many years, or for education in her constant promotion of its interests, it is not among the least of her satisfactions that her husband is a sturdy supporter of all the patriotic movements of his city and country, as well as an efficient helper of all projects of progress. Passing from the State legislature to the United States Congress, he has served as member of both the conventions that nominated Lincoln for President, and as elector-at-large in the college that placed Benjamin Harrison in that office. In his municipal relations he has been honored by his compatriots under the title of



CLARA HARRISON STRANAHAN.

"First Citizen of Brooklyn" with a bronze statue of heroic size, erected while he yet lived, 6th June, 1891.

STRÄUB, Miss Maria, song-writer, born in De Kalb county, Ind., 27th October, 1838. She was the sixth of eight children. Her parents, who were of German origin, were Pennsylvanians. The family were greatly diversified in religious belief, representing the extremes as well as the more moderate views. The religious proclivity of Miss Straub is strongly indicated by the numerous hymns of hers sung in churches and Sabbath-schools throughout the land. Of a studious, quiet nature, a victim to bodily affliction, she early manifested fondness for reading and study. Unable, physically, to take a regular school course, and being ambitious to lose nothing, she planned her own curriculum and made up through home study, by the assistance of her friends, what she failed to get otherwise. During those years she caught the spirit of verse-making. Especially was she aided in her endeavors in self-culture by a tender mother, who granted her all the opportunity possible to make the most of herself. After her father's death she was engaged for some time in teaching country schools in the vicinity of her home. She gradually became associated with her brother, S. W. Straub,

the musician, in music-book making. In 1873 she went to Chicago, Ill., where she became a member of her brother's family. There she took a place on the editorial staff of her brother's musical monthly,



MARIA STRAUB.

the "Song Friend," a place she still holds, besides contributing occasionally in prose and poetry to other periodicals. She is interested in current events and especially in reforms and philanthropies. Her love for the cause of temperance prompted the words of her and her brother's first published song, "Gird On, Gird On Your Sword of Trust," in 1868. Some of her happiest effusions were inspired by her love of country, as shown in the titles of two of her highly popular pieces: "Blessed is the Nation Whose God is the Lord," and "Wave, Columbia, Wave Thy Banner." These with many others of her secular poems have found musical expression in the various singing-books in use in homes and schools.

STRICKLAND, Mrs. Martha, lawyer, born in St. Johns, Mich., 25th March, 1853. Her father was Hon. Randolph Strickland, well known in Michigan for his legal ability and broad and liberal mind. He represented the old Sixth Congressional District in Congress in 1869. Her mother was Mrs. Mary S. Strickland, one of the earliest friends of woman's advancement in that State. While her father was in Congress, Martha, then a bright, vivacious miss of sixteen, was his private secretary. When she was twenty, she began the study of law with her father, and after a few months she entered the law department of the Michigan University. Her eyesight failed soon after, and she was compelled to give up her studies. In the meantime she had become a forceful and eloquent platform orator, and for several years after she had quit the study of law she lectured on various phases of the movement to enlarge the field of activity for women. In 1875 she became the wife of Leo Miller. She has one son. She has always retained her maiden name, for

she believes in the individuality of women. In 1882 she again entered the Michigan University, and in 1883 she was graduated from the law department. For three years thereafter she practiced in St. Johns, Mich., the home of her parents, where she acted as assistant prosecuting attorney for the county, in which capacity she showed rare legal ability. Mrs. Strickland was the first woman to argue cases in the Supreme Court of Michigan, and it was due to her untiring efforts that there was won before that tribunal the greatest legal victory for women known up to that time. The case involved the right of women to hold the office of deputy county clerk. About ten days before the final hearing Mrs. Strickland was called into the case. She was satisfied that women were eligible to such offices, and she went to work to prove it to the highest court in the State. Some of the best lawyers doubted her position, but she prepared her brief, appeared before the court, made her argument and won. In 1886 she went to Detroit, Mich., and entered a law office, and a few months later opened an office of her own. There she has formed a large circle of acquaintances. Her classes in parliamentary law and the active interest she took in every movement for the advancement of women brought her in contact with



MARTHA STRICKLAND.

the more intellectual women of the city, and she occupies a leading place among the prominent women of Detroit.

STROHM, Miss Gertrude, author and compiler, born in Greene county, Ohio, 14th July, 1843, and has always lived in a country home eight miles from Dayton. She is the oldest of four children. Her paternal grandparents were Henry Strohm, born in Hesse Darmstadt, and Mary Le Fevre, a descendant of the Huguenots. Her mother, the late Margaret Guthrie, was the daughter of James Guthrie, who went from the East to Greene county in the early part of the century. Her mother was Elizabeth Ainsworth, whose first husband was

Hugh Andrews. Miss Strohm's father, Isaac Strohm, has been engaged nearly all his life in Government service in Washington, D. C., first in the Treasury, then for sixteen years the chief



GERTRUDE STROHM.

enrolling and engrossing clerk in Congress, and latterly in the War Department. He has written much for the press. When a young man, he was a contributor to Mr. Greeley's "New Yorker," and wrote poems and sketches for "Sartain's Magazine," the "Southern Literary Messenger," and other periodicals. Gertrude attended school principally in Washington, but her studies were interrupted by ill health. Her first publication was a social game she had made and arranged, entitled, "Popping the Question." It was published in Boston and afterward sold to a New York firm, who republished it, and it was again brought out in an attractive edition for the holiday trade of 1891. She made three games for a Springfield, Mass., firm, the last called "Novel Fortune Telling," composed wholly of titles of novels. She has also published a book of choice selections, "Word Pictures" (Boston, 1875); Universal Cookery Book" (1887); "Flower Idyls" (1871), and "The Young Scholar's Calendar" (1891). Another line of compilation in which she has engaged is from the Holy Scriptures. She has made many reward cards and Sabbath-school concert exercises.

SUNDERLAND, Mrs. Eliza Read, educator, born in Huntsville, Ill., 19th April, 1839. Her father was Amasa Read, a native of Worcester county, Mass., who removed to Illinois in 1838 as one of the earliest pioneer settlers in the central-western part of the State. Her mother, whose maiden name was Jane Henderson, was born in Ohio, of Scotch ancestry, and was a woman of remarkably vigorous mind and noble character. There were three children born into the home, who reached adult years, Eliza and two younger brothers.

The father died when the children were very young, leaving the mother to face alone the hardships of pioneer life. Fully persuaded of the value of education, the mother made everything else yield to the attainment of that for her children. Until the age of ten Eliza attended the village school, a mile away. Then, for the purpose of obtaining greater educational advantages, the family removed first to St. Mary's and then to Abingdon, Ill. The daughter's years from sixteen to twenty-four were spent partly in study in Abingdon Seminary and partly in teaching school. At the age of twenty-four she entered Mount Holyoke Seminary, in Massachusetts, at that time the most advanced school for young women in the country, and was graduated from that institution in 1865. Her highest ambition was realized when, on graduation day, she was invited to return as a teacher, but circumstances at home prevented. Later she became a teacher in the high school in Aurora, Ill., where she was soon made principal, holding that important position for five years, until her marriage with Rev. J. T. Sunderland, a clergyman, in Milwaukee, Wis., in 1871. From 1872 to 1875 her home was in Northfield, Mass., for the next three years in Chicago, Ill., and since 1878 it has been in Ann Arbor, Mich. She is the mother of three children, a daughter of eighteen years, a son of seventeen, and a daughter of fifteen. Besides discharging with never-failing interest her duties as wife and mother, Mrs. Sunderland has always been very active in all that line of work which usually falls upon a minister's wife, and at the same time has carried steadily forward her literary studies, having taken nearly or quite every philosophical course offered in the University of Michigan, and many of the literary,



ELIZA READ SUNDERLAND.

historical and politico-economic courses. In 1889 she received from the university the degree of Ph. B., and in 1892 the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. She has held many positions of honor in the

Unitarian denomination, being one of the best known of its women speakers in its national and local gatherings. She has been for a number of years an active worker in the National Association for the Advancement of Women. Though not an ordained minister, she often preaches. She has more calls to preach and lecture than she can possibly fill. Few speakers are so perfectly at home before an audience, or have so great power to hold the attention of all classes of hearers. No woman in Ann Arbor, where her home has been for many years, is more esteemed by all than is she. She is especially honored and beloved by the young women students of the university, who find in her a constant and ever-helpful friend.

SWAFFORD, Mrs. Martina, poet, was born near Terre Haute, Ind. She is widely known by her pen-name, "Belle Bremer." Her parents were Virginians, and each year she spends part of her time in the South, generally passing the winters in Huntsville, Ala. She was reared in Terre Haute, and received a liberal education, which she supplemented by extensive reading and study. She is troubled by an optical weakness, which at times makes her unable to read or write, and her health is delicate. She was a precocious child and at an early age showed by her poetical productions that she was worthy to be ranked with the foremost of the rising authors of the Wabash Valley. Her first literary work was stories for the Philadelphia "Saturday Evening Post." She became a contributor to "Peterson's Magazine" and other periodicals, east, west and south, and her poems were extensively read and copied. The Atlanta "Constitution" introduced her to its extended southern constituency, and some of her best work appeared

by melody and a noticeable artistic treatment. Her muse is preëminently heroic and ideal, as her subjects generally indicate. She has published one volume of poems, entitled "Wych Elm" (Buffalo, 1891). Her husband, Dr. Swafford, is a prominent physician in Terre Haute. Her home is a social and literary center, and her time is devoted to good works and literature.

SWAIN, Mrs. Adeline Morrison, woman suffragist, born in Bath, N. H., 25th May, 1820.



ADELINE MORRISON SWAIN.

Her father, Moses F. Morrison, was a graduate of the medical department of Dartmouth College and a distinguished practitioner. Her mother, Zilpha Smith Morrison, was a woman of ability and intelligence. Though burdened with the many cares arising from a family of three sons and five daughters, she managed to acquaint herself with the questions of the day. Both parents were free-thinkers in the broadest and highest sense of that term, and both were in advance of the times. The home of the family was a continuous school, and what the children lacked in the preparation for the higher seminary and college course, they succeeded in gaining around their own hearthstone, assisted by parental instruction. At the age when most girls were learning mere nursery rhymes, Adeline Morrison spent a large portion of her time in pursuing the study of a Latin grammar. She received an education beyond the ordinary. She was accomplished in the fine arts, and her paintings have been recognized as works of superior merit. She taught several languages for many years in seminaries in Vermont, New York and Ohio. In 1846 she became the wife of James Swain, a prominent business man of Nunda, N. Y. In 1854 they removed to Buffalo, N. Y., where they resided several years. There her attention was called to the subject of spiritualism. She devoted much study to that subject, and finally accepted its claims as conclusive, and became an avowed advocate of its

MARTINA SWAFFORD.

in that journal. Much of her work has been done during her winter residence in Huntsville. In poetry she belongs to the romantic rather than to the aesthetic school, though her verse is characterized



doctrines and philosophy. In 1858 they removed to the West and settled in Fort Dodge, Iowa. There she at once organized classes of young ladies in French, higher English, drawing and oil-painting. When the American Association for the Advancement of Science held its meeting in Dubuque, Iowa, Mr. and Mrs. Swain were elected members. In that assembly Mrs. Swain read an able paper, one of the first by a woman before the association. She was an active member of the Iowa State Historical Society and a correspondent of the entomological commission appointed by the government to investigate and report upon the habits of the Colorado grasshoppers. She is a prominent and influential member of the National Woman's Congress and of the State and National Woman Suffrage Associations. In 1883 she was unanimously nominated by the Iowa State convention of the Greenback party for the office of superintendent of public instruction, being one of the first women so named on an Iowa State ticket, and received the full vote of the party. In 1884 she was appointed a delegate and attended the national convention of the same party, held in Indianapolis, Ind., to nominate candidates for President and Vice-President. She was for several years political editor of "The Woman's Tribune." In 1877 her husband died suddenly. Her home is now in Odin, Marion county, Ill.

SWARTHOUT, Mrs. M. French, educator, born in Sangerfield, Oneida county, N. Y., 15th September, 1844. She was educated in the Baptist Seminary in Waterville, N. Y., and afterwards took the course in the State Normal School in Albany, N. Y. After finishing her school work, she removed with her parents to Lake county, Ill.



M. FRENCH SWARTHOUT.

She soon after went to Chicago, where she has since resided, devoting her time to educational pursuits. She has been engaged in the Chicago schools for the last fifteen years. She is the author of a

series of arithmetics known as "Sheldon's Graded Examples." These books have been used in the schools of Chicago for the last five years, and quite extensively throughout the West. She was married early, and her family consists of husband, two sons and one daughter. She is vice-president of the Illinois Woman's Press Club and a member of the Authors' Club. Though her educational duties occupy most of her time, she occasionally finds time to devote to writing.

SWEET, Miss Ada Celeste, pension agent, born in Stockbridge, Wis., 23d February, 1853.



ADA CELESTE SWEET.

When the Civil War began, her father, Benjamin J. Sweet, a successful lawyer and State Senator, entered the Union army as Major of the Sixth Wisconsin Infantry. Afterwards, as Colonel of the Twenty-first Infantry, he was wounded at Perryville. Left in broken health, he took command of Camp Douglas in Chicago, Ill., as Colonel of the Eighth United States Veteran Reserve Corps. Ada spent her summers in Wisconsin and her winters in a convent school in Chicago. After the war, General Sweet settled on a farm twenty miles from Chicago and opened a law office in the city. Ada, the oldest of the four children, aided her father in his business. She was carefully educated and soon developed marked business talents. In 1868 General Sweet received from President Grant the appointment as pension agent in Chicago. Ada entered the office, learned the details of the business, and carried on the work for years. In 1872 General Sweet was made first deputy commissioner of internal revenue, and moved to Washington, D.C. Ada accompanied him as his private secretary. He died on New Year's Day, 1874, and his estate was too small to provide for his family. President Grant then appointed Miss Sweet United States agent for paying pensions in Chicago, the first position as disbursing officer ever given to a woman by the government of the United States. The

Chicago agency contained six-thousand names of northern Illinois pensioners on its roll, and the disbursements amounted to over one-million dollars yearly. She made the office independent of politics and appointed women as assistants. In 1877 President Hayes made all Illinois pensions payable in Chicago, and her office disbursed over six-million dollars yearly. She chose her own clerks and trained them for her work. She did so well that, in spite of pressure brought to secure the appointment of a man, she was reappointed in 1878 by President Hayes, and in 1882 by President Arthur. In 1885 the Democratic commissioner of pensions asked her to resign, but she appealed to President Cleveland, and he left her in the office until September, 1885, when she resigned, to take a business position in New York City. In 1886 she visited Europe. Returning to Chicago, she became the literary editor of the Chicago "Tribune." In 1888 she opened a United States claims office in Chicago, and she has done a large business in securing pensions for soldiers or their families. She is now living in Chicago with her brother, he and one sister, who lives in San Francisco, Cal., being the only surviving members of her family. She is interested in all the work of women, a member of the Chicago Woman's Club, and president of the Municipal Order League of Chicago. In October, 1890, she gave the first police ambulance to the city, having raised money among her friends to build and equip it, and thus originated the present system in Chicago of caring for those who are injured or fall ill in public places.

SWENSON, Mrs. Amanda Carlson, soprano singer, was born in Nyköping, near Stockholm, Sweden. When fourteen years old, her possession of a rare voice was discovered by her friends. Her mother was a widow in moderate circumstances, with seven children to support, and there was little hope of her receiving a musical education. The young girl built air-castles and dreamed of a fair future. When she was sixteen, Rev. Mr. Ahlberger, of her native town, determined that she should have a musical education. He secured the co-operation of some ladies and noblemen of the vicinity, and she was sent to the conservatory in Stockholm, where in three years she was graduated with honors, winning two silver medals. While there, she realized her childhood's dream of singing before the king and queen of Sweden. She remembers, with some pardonable pride, one occasion when she sang with the crown prince, now King Oscar, president of the conservatory. A few years after graduation, at the suggestion of her former teacher, Prof. Gunther, she accepted the position of first soprano in the Swedish Ladies' Quartette, then arranging for its tour. On the eve of departure a farewell concert and banquet, given in her honor, showed the esteem in which she was held by her native town. Giving their first concert with great success in Stockholm, the quartette started on their tour June 7th, 1875. Their route lay through Norway, Northland and Finland, thence to St. Petersburg, where they remained three months, giving public and private concerts and meeting many European celebrities. They spent two months in Moscow, receiving cordial welcome and entertainment. They visited Germany, Bohemia, Holland and Belgium, spending the summer on the Rhine. At Ems they met some Americans, who persuaded them to visit America. Soon after their arrival, Max Strakosch engaged them for a concert in New York. From that time their success in America was assured. They sang with Theodore Thomas in all the large eastern cities, and in several concerts with Ole Bull in the New

England States. Afterwards they made a tour of the United States, receiving welcomes in all the cities. Giving their last concert in San Francisco, Cal., they returned to Chicago, Ill., where they separated. Miss Carlson was persuaded to remain in the United States, and she spent the next two years in Reading, Pa., where she held the position of first soprano in the Episcopal Church. Then she was married, and, her husband's health requiring change of climate, they removed to Kearney, Neb., where, after five years, Mrs. Swenson was left a widow with two daughters. She is a genuine



AMANDA CARLSON SWENSON.

artist and has done much to raise the standard of musical culture in the city which has been her home for twelve years.

SWIFT, Mrs. Frances Laura, church and temperance worker, born Strongsville, Ohio, 6th February, 1837. She is descended from a long line of New England ancestors, the Damons, who settled in Massachusetts two-hundred years ago. Her mother removed to Ohio, after the death of her father. Miss Damon, was educated in the Springfield Female Seminary, and taught, subsequently, New-England-girl fashion, to round off her education. She became the wife of Dr. Eliot E. Swift, of Newcastle, Pa., a young Presbyterian minister. He was called to the assistance of his father, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Allegheny, Pa., whom he succeeded, and where he and his wife labored for twenty-six years. Dr. Swift died on 30th November, 1887. With her husband's encouragement, Mrs. Swift became an efficient worker in the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. With his sympathies and aid, she entered into the labors of the crusade. The calm strength of Dr. Swift's example won for the cause of temperance many friends, the co-operation of other ministers, and opened closed doors of opportunity and encouraged all workers. Mrs. Swift was the leader of the first crusade band in Pennsylvania. She was for

eight consecutive years president of the State Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Pennsylvania. During all those years she was also president of the local union, where she first pledged



FRANCES LAURA SWIFT.

herself. She is vice-president of the Woman's Board of Foreign Missions of her church, a member of the Board of State Charities, and actively identified with many benevolent institutions of the city. In 1887 she resigned the position of president of the State Woman's Christian Temperance Union, having had eleven-hundred unions under her care, and several thousands of officers and superintendents associated with her. She then went to Europe for eighteen months with her daughter and two other young ladies. Mrs. Swift has two sons, the younger a physician. As a presiding officer she is a woman of grace, gentleness and dignity.

SWITZER, Mrs. Lucy Robbins Messer, temperance worker, born in Lowell, Mass., 28th March, 1844. Her maiden name was Lucy Ann Robbins. Both her parents are natives of Massachusetts and both of English and Scotch descent. The families of both Mr. and Mrs. Robbins were of the orthodox Congregational faith of New England. In 1855 the family moved to Wisconsin, and the next spring found them on a prairie farm in Minnesota, Greenwood Prairie, near Plainview. At thirteen years of age she took note of such remarks as "petticoat government of Great Britain" and "a woman's school," and, turning these matters over in her mind and believing that God gave women brains to use, she reasoned out the question of the entire equality of woman socially, politically and religiously, and has ever since held to those principles. She soon became a believer in and an advocate of total abstinence, after seeing something of the effects of the use of intoxicants by a young man who worked for her father on the farm, and on hearing the sneering and abusive language used in referring to him by a neighbor, who was a moderate

drinker. In September, 1864, she became the wife of Frederick Messer, formerly of New Hampshire. His health had been injured by the exposure of army life, and after many changes of residence for his benefit he died in North Platte, Neb., in 1880. Mrs. Messer united with the Methodist Episcopal Church with her husband in Plainview, Minn., in 1869. In 1877 she took up the work of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society and the Woman's Christian Temperance Union in Lynnville, Iowa. After the death of Mr. Messer she removed to Cheney, Wash., stopping for a few weeks in Colfax, where she organized union in October, 1880. She became the wife, 15th June, 1881, of W. D. Switzer, a druggist of Cheney. Immediately on the organization of the Cheney Methodist Church Mrs. Switzer was made its class-leader, and held the position three years. The work of the Woman's Christian Union was not forgotten. A union was formed in Cheney in 1881, and Bands of Hope were formed in Cheney and Spokane. In 1882 she was appointed vice-president of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union for Washington Territory, and before Miss Willard's visit in June and July, 1883, she had organized in Spokane Falls, Waitsburg, Dayton, Tumwater, Olympia, Port Townsend, Tacoma and Steilacoom. She arranged for eastern Washington a convention in Cheney, 20th to 23rd July, 1883. Many articles were written by her for the "Pacific Christian Advocate" and the "Christian Herald" on all phases of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union thereby helping to institute the work over all the north Pacific coast. She has been president of the Eastern Washington State Union since 1884. The campaigns of 1885 and 1886 for scientific



LUCY ROBBINS MESSER SWITZER.

instruction and local option, and the constitutional campaigns for prohibition and woman suffrage are matters of record as representing arduous work and wise generalship, although in the constitutional

campaign the right did not prevail. She has traveled thousands of miles in the work, having attended the national conventions in Detroit, Philadelphia, Minneapolis, Nashville, New York, Chicago and Boston, and also the Centennial Temperance Conference in Philadelphia in 1885, and the National Prohibition Convention in Indianapolis in 1888, as one of the two delegates from the Prohibition party of Washington. She served as juror on the petit jury in the district court in Cheney for twenty days in November, 1884, and February, 1885, and was made foreman and secretary of several cases. She was active during the years from 1883 to 1888, when women had the ballot in Washington, voting twice in Territorial elections and several times in municipal and special elections.

TAYLOR, Mrs. Esther W., physician, born in Sanbornton, N. H., 16th April, 1826. Her parents were Ebenezer and Sally Colby. Eight children were born to those parents, of whom two survive, Dr. Esther and a sister, Dr. Sarah A. Colby, of Boston, Mass. Dr. Taylor received her education in the public schools of her native place and in Sanbornton Academy. After devoting some time to teaching in the public schools, she paid a visit to her brother in Boston, and there made the acquaintance of N. F. Taylor, to whom she was married on 25th January, 1846. One child was born to them, a daughter, who is now Mrs. Charles F. Goodhue, of Boston. In 1855 Mr. Taylor and his family removed to Minnesota, where they spent a few years. After the Indian outbreaks in the time of the Civil War, they went to Freeport, Ill., where Mrs. Taylor decided to study medicine. She was aided by her husband and had the full sympathy and coöperation of her daughter in her efforts to

the Homeopathic State Medical Society of Illinois, and the same year a member of the American Institute of Homeopathy. In 1879 she received a diploma from the Homeopathic Medical College of Chicago. She located for practice in Freeport, remaining there till October, 1880, at which time she removed to Boston to join her sister. In 1881 she became a member of the Homeopathic State Medical Society of Massachusetts. Since her residence in Boston she has enjoyed the full confidence of a large circle of patrons.

TAYLOR, Mrs. Hannah E., poet, born in Fredericton, New Brunswick, 18th August, 1835.



HANNAH E. TAYLOR.



ESTHER W. TAYLOR.

obtain a thorough medical education. She attended the Hahnemann Medical College in Chicago, Ill., from which she was graduated with honor on 22nd February, 1872. In 1875 she became a member of

Her maiden name was Barker. She is of English descent and native American for five generations. Mrs. Taylor's father was born and bred in New Brunswick, where he was married to Miss Elizabeth Ann Sewell. He removed to Hartford, Conn., and reared his family there. Hannah received her education in Fredericton and in Hartford. During her school life her compositions were spoken of highly. Music was her passion, and, possessing a fine voice, it was the wish of her parents that she should study music as a profession. She accepted a position as leading soprano in the First Baptist Church of Hartford, teaching music meanwhile. During all those years she was writing poems, but it is only of late years any of her compositions have been published. In 1874 she became the wife of George Taylor. Mr. and Mrs. Taylor reside in Pasadena, Cal., where for several years Mr. Taylor has been general secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association. Mrs. Taylor has been an active member of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union for over ten years; she is corresponding secretary of the Pasadena branch of the Woman's National Indian Association, and is the recording secretary of the State Association.

TAYLOR, Mrs. Margaret, wife of Zachary Taylor, twelfth president of the United States, born

in Calvert county, Md., about 1790, died near Pascagoula, La., 18th August, 1852. She was a daughter of Walter Smith, a Maryland planter. She received her education at home, and early in life was married. She resided with her husband, before his election to the presidency, chiefly in garrisons on the frontier. She did good service in the Tampa Bay hospital during the Florida War. She was without social ambition, and considered Gen. Taylor's election as a "plot to deprive her of her husband's society and to shorten his life by unnecessary care." She surrendered to her youngest daughter the superintendence of the household, and took no part in social duties.

TAYLOR, Mrs. Martha Smith, author, born in Buxton, Me., in 1829. She is the daughter

his family, removed to Pittsburgh, Pa., in 1867, for the benefit of his health, which was impaired by asthma, from which disease he died in 1889. Mrs. Taylor and one daughter still reside in that city. Mrs. Taylor has written for many years for the leading newspapers of Pittsburgh and New England. She has been special correspondent for several years for the Pittsburgh "Dispatch" and "Commercial Gazette." She is a staunch advocate of temperance and all moral reforms. Her poems have been published in the different newspapers with which she has been associated. She has rendered important service in the temperance and charitable work of Pittsburgh, and has taken especial interest in its progress in literature. She was for several years president of the Pittsburgh Woman's Club, and is still an active member. She belongs to the Travelers' Club of Allegheny, Pa.

TAYLOR, Mrs. Sarah Katherine Paine, evangelist and temperance worker, born in Danielsonville, Conn., 19th November, 1847. Her father was Reuben Paine. Her mother's maiden name was Susan A. Parkhurst. Her father died when she was thirteen years of age, leaving a widow and three children. Sarah attended but two terms of school after the death of her father and then was obliged to leave home to do housework for two years, after which she entered a shoeshop. Not satisfied with that work, she studied evenings and fitted herself for a teacher. When eighteen years of age, she felt called to gospel work and began to hold children's meetings, to write for religious papers and to talk to assemblies in schoolhouses, kitchens, halls and churches. In 1868 she went to work in the office of the "Christian," in Boston, Mass., where for the first time she met Austin W.



MARTHA SMITH TAYLOR.

of David and Susan Warner Smith, formerly of Buxton, Me. Her father was educated in Derry, N. H. Her mother was the daughter of Captain Nathaniel Warner. Her maternal great-grandfather was the son of Capt. James Gregg, one of the original settlers of the town, who emigrated from Ayrshire, Scotland, in 1720. He was a man of ability and means, and procured a grant for the land upon which the city of Manchester and other towns, including Derry, were built. Soon after her father had completed his studies, he married and removed to Buxton, Me., where he became a successful teacher. Martha is the sixth of eight children. She early manifested a fondness for books. When she was six years old, her mother died, and two years later her father died. She was adopted by her maternal grandfather in Derry, N. H. At the age of seventeen she finished her education in the academy, in Derry, and soon after became the wife of George H. Taylor. He was active in business matters and filled many important official positions in his town and county. They have had three children, two daughters and one son. The son died in infancy. Mr. Taylor, with



SARAH KATHERINE PAINE TAYLOR.

Taylor, a young minister from Byron, Me., who afterwards went south to teach the Freedmen. In January, 1869, Miss Paine went to Seabrook, N. H., and gave herself wholly to gospel work, holding

meetings evenings, and during each day visiting from house to house, reading the Bible and praying with the families. Many were converted. A church was organized and a church edifice was built. In April she went to Belmont, N. H., and held a protracted meeting in the Christian Church. More than one-hundred-fifty professed conversion. That summer she held meetings in New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Rhode Island, seeing many converted. In August Mr. Taylor returned from the South, and on 3rd September, 1859, they were married. For several years they held meetings together in the New England States, often in summer using a large tent for a church. In 1855-56 Mrs. Taylor taught school in Atlantic City, N. J., preaching Sundays and having charge of a Sunday-school of about two-hundred members. From 1877 to 1887 her home was in Harrison, Me., from where she and her husband went out to labor. Mr. Taylor was pastor of a church in Kennebunk, Me., for two years, Mrs. Taylor assisting him by preaching half the time. She spent the years 1881-82 in Boston, editing the "Little Christian," a child's paper. While there, she became deeply interested in homeless children, and when she returned to Maine in the spring of 1883, she took six little ones with her, for whom she obtained good homes. That work was continued for many years, and more than forty children are indebted to her for homes in Christian families. Some of those little ones she kept with her for years, and one she adopted. That work was done almost entirely at her own expense. Although much of the time in delicate health and doing her own housework, she has always made it a rule to spend a short time each day in study, which included the sciences, Latin, Greek, Spanish, French and German. In 1889 Mr. Taylor accepted the pastorate of a church in Bridgeton, Me., and there they have since resided. Mrs. Taylor is engaged in preaching, lecturing, writing, holding children's meetings, organizing Sunday-schools and doing missionary work. As an example of a self-educated woman succeeding under adverse circumstances, Mrs. Taylor stands in the foremost rank.

TELFORD, Mrs. Mary Jewett, army nurse, church and temperance worker, born in Seneca, N. Y., March 18th, 1839. She was the fifth of ten children. Her father, Dr. Lester Jewett, was a physician and surgeon. Her mother, Hannah Southwick, was a Quaker of the Cassandra Southwick family. Her early life was spent on a farm. Her parents were uncompromising temperance people and shared fully in the abolition principles of the Quakers. Anti-slavery and temperance lecturers always found a refuge and a welcome at their fireside, and round that hearth there was much intelligent discussion of the live questions of the day. The "underground railroad" ran right through the farm, there being only one station between it and the Canadian line. Her earliest recollection is of a runaway slave; she stood clinging to her father's knees, watching the chattel as he examined a pistol, while the hired man was hitching up the team to convey him to the next station. "You would not shoot?" said her father. "I wouldn't be taken," was the reply. The conflicting passions on that slave's face indelibly impressed the mind of the child and doubtless had its influence in making her life work the relief of the oppressed and suffering. In 1856 the family moved to Lima, Mich. Delicate health prevented regular attendance in school, but home instruction and the attrition and nutrition derived from an intelligent home life made her an acceptable district school teacher at the age of fourteen years.

In 1859 she received the offer of a position as teacher of French and music in an academy in Morganfield, Ky. The girl replied that she was an abolitionist. The offer was repeated and she accepted. When she returned home the next year she left many cherished friends and kept up a warm correspondence until it was hushed by the gun which was fired on Fort Sumter. On the organization of the Sanitary Commission in the early summer of 1861, Miss Jewett applied to Miss Dix for a position as army nurse. She received only evasive answers and did not then know that the wise provision concerning age excluded her. She was at that time president of a girls' Soldier's Friends Society. A younger brother, who had enlisted, died in Nashville, Tenn., in December, 1862, in a hospital where there were one-thousand sick and wounded soldiers, and not one woman's care. She renewed her efforts to be accepted as a nurse in the western department. They were wisely



MARY JEWETT TELFORD.

shy of strangers, and she received the reply that they "had all the women they needed." She told no one of that letter, but throwing it into the grate made of it a "whole burnt offering to her righteous wrath." That day was Saturday. On Monday, with her parents' consent (this was the third child they had given for freedom), she started for Nashville, determined to find or make a way into the hospitals. On her arrival she called on Miss Chase at Hospital No. 8 as a visitor. Some one had given an organ to the hospital, but there was no one who could play. Discovering that her visitor was a musician, Miss Chase invited her to remain a few days and give the soldiers some music. She at once took up the work of the house, and soon the surgeon, Dr. Otterson, inquired for her papers. "How would you like," said he, "to have me send and get you a commission?" With a bounding heart, she handed him the letter from Governor Blair and other Michigan friends, and the coveted

commission was hers. Soon Miss Chase's health compelled retirement, and for eight months Miss Jewett was the only active woman in a hospital with six-hundred patients. The following year



MARY VIRGINIA TERHUNE.

she became the wife of Jacob Telford, a soldier, to whom she had long been betrothed. They removed to Grinnell, Iowa, in 1866, where they remained for seven years. Mrs. Telford took classes in French and music from Iowa College. They then removed to Denver, Col., and she began to contribute to papers in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Chicago. She also wrote several juvenile stories. She edited the "Colorado Farmer" for two years. The establishment of Arbor Day in Colorado, during Governor Grant's administration, was largely her work. There being no temperance paper in the new West, in 1884 she established the "Challenge," which was immediately adopted by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and the Prohibition party of Colorado. She was one of the organizers of the Woman's Relief Corps in 1883, and was elected national corresponding secretary. From 1885 to 1887 she was president of the Department of Colorado and Wyoming, commanding the respect and love of all the veterans.

TERHUNE, Mrs. Mary Virginia, author, widely known by her pen-name, "Marion Harland," born in Amelia county, Va., 21st December, 1831. Her father was Samuel P. Hawes, a native of Massachusetts, who went to Virginia to engage in business. She received a good education, and in childhood displayed her literary powers in many ways. When she was fourteen years old, she began to contribute to a weekly paper in Richmond. In her sixteenth year she published in a magazine an essay entitled "Marrying Through Prudential Motives," which was widely read. It was quoted throughout the United States, repub-

lished in nearly every journal in England, translated into French and published widely in France, and finally re-translated into English for a London magazine. It at last appeared in the United States in its altered form. In 1856 she became the wife of Rev. Edward Payson Terhune, D. D., now pastor of the Puritan Congregational Church in Brooklyn, N. Y., where they have lived since 1884. Their family consists of one son and two daughters. Besides her church and charitable work, Mrs. Terhune has done a surprisingly large amount of literary work. She has contributed many tales, sketches and essays to magazines. She was for two years editor of the monthly "Babyhood," and conducted departments in "Wide Awake" and "St. Nicholas." In 1888 she established a magazine, "The Home-Maker," which she successfully edited. Her published books are: "Alone, a Tale of Southern Life and Manners" (1854); "The Hidden Path" (1856); "Moss Side" (1858); "Nemesis" (1860); "At Last" (1863); "Helen Gardner" (1864); "True As Steel" (1865); "Sunny Bank" (1867); "Husbands and Homes" (1868); "Phemie's Temptation" (1868); "The Empty Heart" (1869); "Ruby's Husband" (1870); "Jessamine" (1871); "Common Sense in the Household" (1872); "From My Youth Up" (1874); "Breakfast, Luncheon and Tea" (1874); "My Little Love" (1876); "The Dinner Year-Book" (1877); "Eve's Daughters, or Common Sense for Maid, Wife and Mother" (1880); "Loiterings in Pleasant Paths" (1880); "Handicapped" (1882); "Judith" (1883); "A Gallant Fight" (1886), and "His Great Self" (1892). Besides these volumes she has published countless



CELIA LAIGHTON THAXTER.

essays on topics connected with home management. To thousands of women throughout the civilized world she is known through her cookbooks and other household productions, and every-

where she is known to readers as one of the most polished and successful novelists of the century. She is a member of Sorosis and of several other literary and philanthropic organizations in New



EMMA HOMAN THAYER.

York City. She has done most of her book work on orders, and so many applications are made that she can accept only a small part of them. During the past few years she has been prominent in the Woman's Councils held under the auspices of a Western Chautauquan Association, lecturing on "The Kitchen as a Moral Agency," "Ourselves and Our Daughters," "Living by the Day," and "How to Grow Old Gracefully." She was the first woman to call attention to the ruinous condition of the unfinished monument over Mary Washington's grave, and the movement to complete that monument was started by her. In behalf of the movement she wrote "The Story of Mary Washington" (1892). She was selected to write "The Story of Virginia" in the series of stories of States brought out by a Boston house. Her children have inherited her literary talents. Mrs. Terhune has been a contributor to "Lippincott's Magazine," "Arena," "North American Review," "Harper's Bazaar" and "Harper's Weekly," "Once a Week," "Youth's Companion" and other publications without number. Recently she has served editorially on the "Housekeeper's Weekly," of Philadelphia, Pa. She works actively in church and Sunday-school. There are no idle moments in her life. She systematizes her work and is never hurried. The family home is in Brooklyn, and they have a summer home, "Sunnybank," in the New Jersey hills near Pompton. She is a thoroughly practical woman.

THAXTER, Mrs. Celia Laighton, poet, born in Portsmouth, N. H., 29th June, 1835. When a child, her father, Thomas B. Laighton, removed his family to the Isles of Shoals, where

he was keeping the lighthouse, which is described in her book, "Among the Isles of Shoals." All her summers were spent among those islands. In 1851 she became the wife of Levi Lincoln Thaxter, of Watertown, Mass., who died in 1884. She never sought admittance to the field of literature, but the poet James Russell Lowell, editor of the "Atlantic Monthly," happened to see some verses which she had written for her own pleasure, and without saying anything to her about it, christened them "Landlocked" and published them in the "Atlantic." Persuaded by her friends, John G. Whittier, James T. Fields and others, she wrote and published her first volume of poems in 1871, and later the prose work, "Among the Isles of Shoals," which was printed first as a series of papers in the "Atlantic Monthly." Other books have followed, "Driftweed" (1878), "Poems for Children" (1884) and "Cruise of the Mystery, and Other Poems" (1886). Among her best poems are "Courage," "A Tryst," "The Spaniards' Graves at the Isles of Shoals," "The Watch of Boon Island," "The Sandpiper" and "The Song Sparrow." Her last and most popular collection of poems was "A Island Garden," published shortly before her death, which occurred 26th August, 1894.

THAYER, Mrs. Emma Homan, author and artist, born in New York, 13th February, 1842. She was educated in Rutgers. She was married to George A. Graves, a native of western New York, in her seventeenth year. Mrs. Graves was widowed after five years, and then turned her attention to art, entering the Academy of Design, afterward becoming one of the original mem-



LIZZIE E. D. THAYER.

bers of the Art League. Many of her figure paintings have been exhibited in the National Academy of Fine Arts and in many of the large cities. One life-size piece, entitled "Only Five

Cents!" won her two gold medals. In 1877 she became the wife of Elmer A. Thayer, of Worcester, Mass. They lived in Chicago, Ill., for the following six years, and she devoted her entire time to



FANNIE EDGAR THOMAS.

her art. In 1882 they moved to Salida, Colorado. Her first book, "Wild Flowers of Colorado," was published in 1883 (New York). Two years later "Wild Flowers of the Pacific Coast" was published, and proved even more beautiful than its predecessor. Her talent as a writer of fiction is shown in her novel, "An English-American," published in 1890.

THAYER, Miss Lizzie E. D., train-dispatcher, born in Ware, Mass., 5th October, 1857. Her family removed to New London, Conn., in 1871. She was educated thoroughly, and is a graduate of the young ladies' high school in New London. She has been a telegraph operator since 1878, and was employed in various New England offices. In 1889 she entered the service of the New London Northern Railroad, which extends a distance of one-hundred-twenty-one miles. Not a mile of the road is double-tracked. It does a large freight business and runs forty-eight regular trains besides many extra ones. Over all the immense business of the line she exercises supervision. She had been the train-dispatcher's assistant for nearly a year, when he resigned, and Miss Thayer was put in charge temporarily. The officials of the road looked in vain for a man to fill the bill, and finding that Miss Thayer's work had been satisfactory, she was made the official train-dispatcher. At first she held the place without assistance of any kind, and was on duty daily from 7 a. m. until 9 p. m. During the years of her service there has not been a single accident for which she was in any way to blame. She is the first and only woman in the world to hold the important position of train-dispatcher.

THOMAS, Miss Edith Matilda, poet, born in Chatham, Ohio, 12th August, 1854. While she was yet student at Geneva, Ohio, several of her poems were published in Ohio newspapers, and they were widely quoted. Mrs. Helen Hunt Jackson introduced Miss Thomas to the editors of the "Atlantic Monthly" and the "Century," and she became a contributor to those and other magazines. In 1885 she published her first volume of verse, entitled a "New Year's Masque, and Other Poems." In 1886 she published in a volume a series of prose papers, entitled "The Round Year." In 1887 she published her second volume of verse, "Lyrics and Sonnets," and still later, "The Inverted Torch." In 1888 she went to New York, and her home is now in that city. She is one of the most popular of American poets.

THOMAS, Miss Fanny Edgar, author, was born in Chicago, Ill. She became a book-keeper in a publishing house, and worked hard and faithfully. As a diversion she wrote a small book during her leisure hours, which she published clandestinely by the aid of a printer. All the work was done outside of business hours. She signed the volume with the cabalistic pen-name "6-5-20," and the venture was successful, clearing her a comfortable sum of money. The small edition was soon exhausted. The book attracted the attention of Mrs. Ella Wheeler Wilcox, who invited the author to New York City and took her into her home. She soon became a contributor of taking sketches and essays, and the identity of "6-5-20," was established.

THOMAS, Mrs. Mary Ann, journalist, born near Lavergne, Tenn., 10th January, 1841. Her maiden name was Mary Ann Lane, and her father's family, the Lanes, were of English extraction.



MARY ANN THOMAS.

Her grandfather went from North Carolina to Tennessee in 1812 and settled in Davidson county. Her mother was descended from old Dutch and Irish stock, and was a native of New Jersey. Her



SARAH TRUAX.
From Photo by Baker, Columbus.

LULU TABOR.
From Photo by B. J. Falk, New York.

MARIE SHOTWELL.
From Photo by Aime Dupont, New York.

MARIE STUDHOLM.
From Photo Copyrighted, 1896, by Morrison, Chicago.

ELLEN BEACH YAW.
From Photo by B. J. Falk, New York.

father was nineteen and her mother sixteen years old when they were married in Nashville, Tenn., in August, 1839. Mary is the oldest of their family of seven children. During her youth the family lived in various places in Illinois, Kentucky and Tennessee. She was an intelligent child and was carefully educated. After leaving school, she became a teacher and taught until her marriage, 31st July, 1872, to Archie Thomas, part proprietor of the Springfield, Tenn., "Record." In 1883 Mr. Thomas sold that journal and moved to Sumter, Fla. They returned to Tennessee in 1884, and he repurchased the "Record," which he edited until his death, 20th October, 1888. After his death, Mrs. Thomas bought the "Record" and became both editor and publisher. She entered the journalistic field with diffidence, but she has made her journal very successful. She wrote for the press from youth, and was made an honorary member of the Tennessee Press Association in 1870. In 1873 she read a poem in the fall meeting of that body in Pulaski. She has written both poems and stories. Since her marriage she has done but little purely literary work, as her time was employed in the care of her daughter and several children of her husband by a former marriage. She has reared her family while working as proprietor, publisher, editor, clerk and proof-reader.

THOMPSON, Mrs. Adaline Emerson, educational worker and reformer, born in Rockford,

Adaline entered Wellesley College in 1877 and was graduated with honor in 1880. The thesis which she presented on that occasion showed that she possessed literary ability. After graduating she returned to her home in Rockford, Ill., and in 1883 became the wife of Norman Frederick Thompson. The first five years after her marriage were uneventful. Two children and the details of her home occupied her attention. Upon the removal of her household to New York, in 1888, her days of mental activity began. As president of the Woman's Club, of Orange, and also of the New York Associated Alumnae, she has won recognition as a leader and presiding officer, but in the College Settlements' Association her organizing force has been most largely expended. Believing that the true way to reach and help the poor in the large cities is through the intimate personal contact which comes from living among them, and further, that the only way to solve the sociological problems pressing so heavily upon us is through knowledge gained at first-hand by thinking men and women, she has thrown her energy and enthusiasm into this home extension movement. As its president she has carried the association successfully through all the trials and difficulties which beset any new organization. She now lives in East Orange, N. J.

THOMPSON, Mrs. Elizabeth Rowell, philanthropist and temperance reformer, born in Lyndon, Vt., 21st February, 1821. Her maiden name was Rowell. Her childhood was full of the hardships of pioneer life, and she began, at the age of nine years, to earn money by serving as maid-of-all-work in a neighboring family, receiving a salary of twenty-five cents a week. Her early education was naturally neglected, but in later years she made up for the want of training that marked her childhood. She grew to womanhood, and in 1843 visited Boston, Mass. There she met Thomas Thompson, a millionaire, a man of refinement and culture. He was captivated by her remarkable beauty. The attraction was mutual, and they were married. With great wealth at her command, she was able to carry out her wishes to do good. She engaged in charitable work on a large scale, and her methods include the removal of the causes of misery, quite as much as the relief of misery after it is caused. Her expenditures to aid worthy men and women in getting education amount to over one-hundred-thousand dollars, and her other benevolent enterprises represent an outlay of over six-hundred-thousand dollars. She has regularly expended her income in benevolence. She has aided actively in the temperance reform movement, and her aid has often taken the form of large sums of money when needed to carry on some particular work. One of her contributions to the literature of temperance is a statistical work entitled "The Figures of Hell." Her husband co-operated with her until his death on 28th March, 1869. He left her the entire income of his great estate. Being childless, she was free to give full play to her generous impulses. She purchased Carpenter's painting of the signing of the emancipation proclamation by Lincoln in the presence of his Cabinet, paying twenty-five thousand dollars for it, and presented it to Congress. She paid ten-thousand dollars for the expenses of the Congressional committee appointed to study the yellow-fever plague in the South. She gave liberally to support the Women's Free Medical College in New York City. She founded Longmont, in the Rocky Mountains. In Salina county, Kansas, she gave six-hundred-forty acres of land and three-hundred dollars to each colonist settled on it. She spent a large sum in bringing out a "Song Service" for the poor.



ADALINE EMERSON THOMPSON.

Ill., 13th August, 1859. Her father was Ralph Emerson, a son of Prof. Ralph Emerson, of Andover, Mass., who was a cousin of Ralph Waldo Emerson. He was a man of singularly strong character. With discernment he read the signs of the times, and, before it was a usual thing for girls to go to college, when most men were still questioning their fitness for training, either mentally or physically, he decided that his daughters should have the most liberal education that could be obtained.

THOMPSON, Mrs. Eliza J., temperance reformer and original crusader, born in Hillsborough, Ohio, in 1813. She is the wife of Judge Thompson, of Hillsborough. She was early led

called upon to make addresses. At the inauguration of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union movement in Indiana county, she was appointed organizer, a position she still holds. As State superintendent of franchise in the Pennsylvania Woman's Christian Temperance Union she is doing an aggressive work. As editor and proprietor of the "News," Indiana, Pa., she wields her pen in behalf of temperance and reform. The paper endorses the People's Party. Mrs. Thompson is active and earnest in her work.

THOMPSON, Miss Mary Sophia, Delsartean instructor and elocutionist, born in Princeton, Ill., in 1859. Her father was a native of London, Eng. Her mother, a descendant of the Puritans, came from central Massachusetts. From her earliest childhood Mary possessed a wonderfully sweet voice and an equally wonderful aptitude in using it to the very best effect in childish exercises of recitation, dramatization and even weird improvisation. When she grew to womanhood, her talents attracted such attention that the usual inducements looking to a public use of her gifts were not wanting, but so long as the family circle, whose pride she was, continued intact, she preferred her life there. She varied the monotony of country-town existence by accepting an offer to teach in the high school in which she was graduated. Then her father died suddenly, and the daughter was left helpless by a bereavement so terrible as to plunge her into the profoundest dejection and to deprive her of all capacity for ordinary vocations. Feeling assured that then her only refuge lay in unceasing productive activity, she went to Chicago, Ill., and, after some preliminary training under the mastership of Mrs. Abby Sage Richardson, went, by that lady's



ELIZA J. THOMPSON.

into temperance work, both by her own inclinations and by the influence of her father, the late Governor Trimble, of Ohio. In her youth she accompanied her father to Saratoga Springs, N. Y., to attend a national temperance convention, and was the only woman in that meeting. On 23rd December, 1873, in Hillsborough, she opened the temperance movement that in a few weeks culminated in the Woman's Temperance Crusade. She was, by common consent of all the churches in her town, chosen the leader of the first band of women who set out to visit the saloons. That movement was a success in many ways, and much of its success is to be credited to Mrs. Thompson. She is now living in Hillsborough. She has one son, a distinguished clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

THOMPSON, Mrs. Eva Griffith, editor, born near Jennerville, Somerset county, Pa., 30th June, 1842. Her father, Abner Griffith, a Quaker, died at the age of seventy-two. Her mother Eliza Cooper Griffith, Scotch-Irish, an octogenarian, still survives. Miss Griffith was married at the beginning of the Civil War, and her husband joined the Union army. In six months she was a widow, at the age of twenty. School duties, never given up, were continued, and in 1865 she was graduated from the female seminary in Steubenville, Ohio. S. J. Craighead, county superintendent of common schools of Indiana county, Pa., appointed her deputy superintendent. That is said to be the first time such an honor was conferred upon a woman. For years she has held the office of president of the Presbyterian Home Missionary Society. The Grand Army of the Republic men claim her as a comrade, and in many of their meetings she has been



EVA GRIFFITH THOMPSON.

advice, to Boston, Mass., where she was placed in the classes of the school of oratory of the Boston University, presided over by Louis B. Monroe. There she remained six or seven years as pupil,

instructor, and eventually as chief instructor of that institution, where she had for professors and, in time, for colleagues, Alexander Graham Bell, Charles A. Guimette, Robert Raymond and Prof.



MARY SOPHIA THOMPSON.

Hudson. At that time the doctrines and principles of François Delsarte were beginning to attract considerable notice, and Miss Thompson promptly threw herself into that art, in all its applications, with a zeal and an aptitude that insured success. Forming a partnership with Miss Genevieve Stebbins, who was at that time Mr. Mackaye's pupil, she went to New York, and they soon founded the first school of Delsarte in that city. From that time onward Miss Thompson's career has been successful. Hitherto the teachings of Delsarte had been regarded with suspicion, ridiculed by actors and doubted by the press, but in the famous Delsarte matinées, given by the women in the Madison Square Theater, the narrow provincialism which came to scoff found such genuine merit and sincere artistic enthusiasm and, above all, such exquisite performances, that its opposition was silenced, petty pique gave way to generous admiration, and now Delsarte is the fashion. Miss Thompson has taught in the schools of Mrs. Sylvanus Reed and of the Misses Graham. She is no specialist, in the narrower sense of the word, her achievements and performance ranging from the celebrated "bird notes," for which she has a national renown, to the delivery of a monologue, in which she is extremely successful. She has for some years contributed to various periodicals, mainly upon subjects to which she devotes her talents, and has recently published, in book form, "Rhythmic Gymnastics, Vocal and Physical."

THORP, Mrs. Mandana Coleman, patriot and public official, born in Karr Valley, Allegany county, N. Y., 25th January, 1843. She is the daughter of Colonel John Major. By her mother she is a descendant of Major Moses Van Campen,

a Revolutionary patriot. She was brought up under the training of the most devoted mother and received a liberal education in Alfred University. The stirring events before and during the Civil War called out the sentiment of every patriotic person. The musical talents of Miss Major were actively enlisted from the echo of the first gun fired upon the national flag. The national airs and the stirring battle hymns were sung by her at nearly all of the meetings held in that part of the State. At the close of the first peninsula campaign, in the summer of 1862, President Lincoln requested the Governor of the State of New York to raise and equip two regiments at once for service in front of General Lee, whose forces were invading Pennsylvania. It was during the organization of those two regiments the patriotism of Allegany, Livingston and Wyoming counties was brought into activity. During the months of July and August, 1862, the loyal people of those communities filled the ranks of the 130th and 136th regiments, and after attending scores of war meetings, urging with song every stalwart yeoman to rally round the flag, Miss Major, on 6th September, 1862, at the military rendezvous on the banks of the Genesee in Portage, N. Y., was married in the hollow square of the 130th regiment by the Rev. Dr. Joel Wakeman, then a captain in the regiment in which her husband, Thomas J. Thorp, was lieutenant colonel, who had up to that time participated in every battle of the Potomac Army, and, although severely wounded at Fair Oaks and Malvern Hill, had refused to stay in the hospital. By permission of the Secretary of War, Col. Thorp was assigned to the new regiment, which became the famous First New York Dragoons, by an order of the War Department, after



MANDANA COLEMAN THORP.

the battle of Gettysburg. During the years of the war Mrs. Thorp rendered devoted service in the ranks, with other noble women of that period, in their efforts, in gathering and distributing every

needed comfort for the wounded and sick in camp and in hospital. She joined the regiment of her adoption and remained with it during the siege of Suffolk, Va. She rode with her full eagle at the head of the regiment in the grand review in Washington at the close of the war in 1865. She never once suggested to her husband that, as he had been several times wounded and made a prisoner of war, he could consistently leave the service, but she cheered him in the camp and field and, finally, with the star above the eagle, they rode side by side in the Second Brigade, First Division of the Cavalry Corps of the Army of the Potomac. Since the war she has raised a family and cheerfully aided her husband in all his various enterprises. In Northern Michigan, where they were pioneers, she was made deputy clerk and register of deeds. In the later years, in Arizona Territory, she assisted her husband in the sheep and wool industry, often guarding the camp located in the valley of the Little Colorado river, adjacent to the reservation of the Navajo Indian Nation, while her husband was absent on business. During all her life she has been a quiet but earnest worker in all progressive temperance movements. Her home is now in Forest Grove, Ore.

THORPE, Mrs. Rose Hartwick, poet, born in Mishawaka, Ind., 18th July, 1850. Her family moved to Litchfield, Mich., in 1861, and in that town Rose grew to womanhood and received her education. In 1871 she became the wife of Edmund C. Thorpe. She was introduced to the public by her famous poem, "Curfew Must Not Ring To-Night," which appeared in 1870 in the Detroit, Mich., "Commercial Advertiser." That poem has made the circuit of the earth. It was written when

exercises in Hillsdale College, Mich., the president and faculty unanimously voted to confer upon her the honorary degree of Master of Arts. Among her earlier literary productions was a



EMMA CECILIA THURSBY.



ROSE HARTWICK THORPE.

the author was a school-girl, and she kept it in her desk for more than a year, never dreaming that it was destined to make her name known throughout the civilized world. In 1883, at the commencement

prose sketch, which she published in 1868. Her extreme diffidence and want of confidence in herself led her to keep her work in her desk. Her awakening came with "Curfew." Other well-known poems followed, among them being "The Station Agent's Story," "Red Cross," and "In a Mining Town." Although evidently busy and prolific author, she has been in ill health for some years. In 1888 she and her family removed to San Diego, Cal., where they are pleasantly domiciled in Rosemere, Pacific Beach. There, in the eternal summer, beneath the blue sky, surrounded by ever-blooming gardens of flowers, each member of the family has recovered health and strength, and there Mrs. Thorpe finds abundant inspiration and leisure. Her father's family were artists, but she has inherited none of their artistic talent. The fondness for the brush and pencil passed over her and reappears in her daughter, now coming into womanhood.

THURSBY, Miss Emma Cecilia, singer, born in Brooklyn, N. Y., 21st February, 1857. She was educated in the public schools of the city, and early showed her musical tastes. Her fine voice attracted the attention of musical people and they advised her to prepare for a professional career. She learned the rudiments of music with Julius Meyer, and, studied later with Achille Errani and Erminia Rudersdorff. In 1873 she went to Italy and took a short course with San Giovanni and Francesco Lamperti. Returning to New York, she sang in the Broadway Tabernacle for a time. In 1876 she made a concert tour with Gilmore's Orchestra. In 1877 she traveled with Theodore Thomas. In that year she signed an engagement for six years with Maurice Strakosch,

under whose management she made a number of very successful tours in the United States and Europe. She has appeared only in concerts and oratorios, and has declined many tempting offers to go upon the operatic stage in Europe. Her specialty is sacred music, and she is the leading oratorio singer of her day. She is a woman of commanding presence. Her voice is a soprano of great volume and purity, and her singing is characterized by dramatic intensity and thorough refinement in method.

THURSTON, Mrs. Martha L. Poland, social leader and philanthropist, born in Morrisville, Vt., 12th May, 1849. Her father, Col. Luther Poland, was one of three brothers distinguished for

of remarkable precocity, died in the late fall of 1880, and her family now consists of one son, twelve years of age, and two daughters, aged nine and seven. She has educated her children at home, personally arranging and supervising their studies, until the fall of 1892, when her son was admitted to the high school. She is known as a great traveler. She has visited all of the States and Territories in the Union but two, and is familiar with all American cities and points of interest. She has at times been a valued contributor to the press, her articles on Alaska and what she saw there having been copied throughout the United States. She has participated in several newspaper controversies on important public questions, always under a pen-name, and her authorship has been known only to a very few of her most intimate friends. For many years she has been identified with charity, having attended as a delegate all of the conventions of the National Board of Charities and Corrections since 1885. In the last one, in Denver, Col., July, 1892, she held prominent positions on committees and contributed by her efficient assistance to the success of the convention. She is the constant traveling companion of her husband, and has aided him in his public efforts and addresses. Her home is a model of modest elegance.

TILTON, Mrs. Lydia H., journalist and temperance worker, born in Tuftonborough, N. H., 10th July, 1839. She is a daughter of Abel Heath a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church. She inherited a love of literature that has made her a life long student. She was educated in the public schools of Manchester, N. H., and in the New Hampshire Conference Seminary. In the latter school she taught and in Henniker Academy,



MARTHA L. POLAND THURSTON.

public service and ability. The family were among the original and uncompromising abolitionists. Her mother, whose maiden name was Clara M. Bennett, was of sturdy New England stock, her ancestors having been among the first settlers of Vermont. Her parents removed to Madison, Wis., in 1854, and later to Viroqua, in the same State. In 1867 they returned to Madison, where Martha completed her education in the University of Wisconsin. After leaving college, her parents removed to Omaha, Neb., where she has since lived. Her school-life did not commence until she was twelve years of age, and was completed just after her twentieth birthday. During that time she taught several country and city schools, and showed a marked talent and brilliant and thorough scholarship. Her essays were characterized by literary ability. On Christmas, 1872, she became the wife of John M. Thurston, then a young attorney, of Omaha. He is at present the general solicitor of the Union Pacific Railway system. He is a leading Republican and a noted orator. After her marriage, Mrs. Thurston devoted herself almost exclusively to her home. She is noted as an exemplary wife and mother. Her two older sons, both



LYDIA H. TILTON.

In 1866 she became the wife of R. N. Tilton, and has since resided in Washington, D. C. As a newspaper correspondent and as a writer of occasional poems she has won a large circle of literary

friends. Though the center of a united home circle she finds time for much outside work. She is the national legislative secretary of the Non-partisan Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and is active in its work.

TODD, Miss Adah J., author and educator, was born in Redding, Fairfield county, Conn.



ADAH J. TODD.

Descended on her father's side from Christopher Todd, one of the pioneer settlers of New Haven Colony, and on her mother's side from Jehue Burre, of Fairfield, she inherits sterling character from a double line of Puritan ancestry. As her father had a large family and little wealth, he could give his daughter only the advantages of the common schools and a preparatory school. Her thirst for knowledge was insatiable, and by teaching in summer and writing throughout the year she succeeded in paying her expense in college and received from Syracuse University the degree of A.B., in 1880. By her own efforts and in opposition to the wishes of her friends, she continued her studies in Greek and philosophy and won the degree of A.M., in Syracuse, in 1883. In 1886 Boston University conferred upon her the degree of Ph. D. for work in languages and literature. She was valedictorian of one of her classes and salutatorian of another. With the tastes of a student she combined practical and executive ability. In 1880-81 she was teacher of languages and lady principal in Xenia College, Ohio. She resigned to continue her studies. In 1883 she accepted the position of science teacher in the Bridgeport, Conn., high school, and was the first to introduce the full laboratory method into the public schools of Connecticut. Her work in that department was very successful and she received for it about half the salary a man would have received. At a later period she took charge of Greek in the same school, fitting pupils for Yale, Harvard and women's colleges, and having many private pupils in both Greek and Latin. In the

summer of 1887 she had care of the department of physiology in the summer school for teachers in Martha's Vineyard. She always had a strong inclination for literary work, and her first published articles appeared when she was sixteen. During the last ten years she has written for various papers and magazines, made translations, assisted in the revision of Shepard's "Elements of Chemistry," and furnished weekly papers on natural history for the "Living Church" of Chicago, in 1891. In the summer of 1892 her first book was published under the title, "The Vacation Club." She is a member of several literary, philanthropic and social clubs. Her home is in Redding.

TODD, Mrs. Letitia Willey, poet, born in Tolland, Conn., in February, 1835. Her father, Calvin Willey, was a lawyer of marked ability. In the early part of this century he took an active part in public life, filling with efficiency many prominent positions. In 1823 he was a member of the United States Senate. Among his colleagues were Henry Clay, Daniel Webster and John Randolph. At that time Mr. Willey formed many friendships, which extended through his long and honorable life. Letitia was his amanuensis for several years, and as her father continued his correspondence with the friends of earlier days, she derived no little benefit, as well as pleasure, from the opportunity thus afforded her. From childhood she spent much time with him in his library, and she never tired of hearing him relate incidents connected with his life in Washington. At an early age she showed literary tastes. In 1847 her first published poem was printed in the Hartford "Times." Subsequently, in periodicals then in circulation, poems and short stories from her pen appeared under the pen-name



LETITIA WILLEY TODD.

"Alice Afton," and still later "Enola." Under the latter a poem, "Lines Written on Reading the Life of Kossuth," appeared in print soon after his visit to this country. It excited considerable

comment of an encouraging nature to the author, and for a few years her pen was busy. In 1857 she became the wife of Sereno B. Todd, of North Haven, Conn. Mr. Todd is a descendant of the Yale family, of which Elihu Yale, the founder of Yale College, was a member. They have two children, a son and a daughter.

TODD, Mrs. Mabel Loomis, author, born in Cambridge, Mass., 10th November, 1858. She is

1890 she edited and arranged for publication the poems left by the late Emily Dickinson, the first volume of which passed through a dozen editions in less than a year. In 1891 she prepared a second volume of Miss Dickinson's poems, to which she contributed a preface. Recently she has given drawing-room talks on the life and literary work of that remarkable woman, as well as upon Japan and other subjects. She does a good deal of book reviewing for periodicals, as well as occasional sketches and short stories. She is interested in all work for woman. Her home is in Amherst. She has one daughter, aged ten years.

TODD, Mrs. Marion, author, lawyer and political economist, born in Plymouth, N. Y., March, 1841. Her parents were educated New Englanders. Her father died when she was ten years old, and she was compelled to earn her living. At the age of seventeen she began to teach school, and she remained in the ranks until she became the wife of Benjamin Todd. Her husband was an able speaker, and he induced her to go on the lecture platform. In 1879 she began to study law in Hastings College, San Francisco, Cal. Her husband died in 1880, leaving her with one child, a daughter. In 1881 she was admitted to the bar, and at once opened a law office. In 1882 she was nominated for attorney-general of California by the Greenback party of that State. Her nomination was the first of the kind, and she stumped the State, making speeches for the Greeback party. In 1883 she went as a delegate to the first national anti-monopoly convention, held in Chicago, Ill., and in 1884 she again attended the convention in the same city. In that year she attended the Greenback convention in Indianapolis, Ind., and served as a member of the com-



MABEL LOOMIS TODD.

the daughter of the poet and astronomer, Prof. E. J. Loomis, and his wife Mary Alden Wilder Loomis, in the seventh generation of descent from John Alden and his wife Priscilla. Mabel was a precocious child. At the age of five she was laboriously printing her first blood-curdling novel, and singing airs. Her father taught her during the first ten years of her life. In 1868 the office of the "Nautical Almanac" was removed to Washington, D. C., and Professor Loomis moved his family to that city. Mabel entered the Georgetown Seminary, and studied botany and ornithology with her father, until she was seventeen. In 1875 she went to Boston to study music and painting, and became proficient in both. In 1879 she became the wife of Professor Todd, professor of astronomy and director of the observatory of Amherst, Mass., and after marriage she continued her studies in art and music. In 1882 her interest in astronomy was aroused, and she made an exhaustive study of the science. In 1887 she accompanied her husband, who had charge of the expedition to Japan to observe the total eclipse of the sun, and she gave him much valuable assistance. To her was intrusted the drawing of the filmy corona. She wrote accounts of the expedition for the New York "Nation," and contributed articles on Japan to "St. Nicholas," the "Century" and other magazines. In 1889 she rendered valuable aid in preparation for her husband's expedition to western Africa to observe a total solar eclipse. In



MARION TODD.

mittee on platform. She spoke in each campaign from 1883 to 1886. She then returned to California, to conduct a number of important law cases. She joined the Knights of Labor in Michigan, and

was sent as a delegate to the convention in Richmond, Va. She was a delegate to the labor conference in Indianapolis in 1886, and in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1887, where she made brilliant addresses. She has abandoned the practice of law and devotes her time to lecturing. In 1886 she wrote a small volume on "Protective Tariff Delusion." In 1890 she published a volume entitled "Professor Goldwin Smith and his Satellites in Congress," in answer to Professor Smith's article on "Woman's Place in the State." She did much editorial work on the Chicago "Express" several years ago. She has recently completed another book, entitled "Pizarro and John Sherman." After living for some time in Chicago, she removed to Eaton Rapids, Mich., where she now makes her home.

TODD, Mrs. Minnie J. Terrell. woman suffragist, born in Lewiston, N. Y., 26th November, 1844. Her father, a member of the Stacy family, of Somersetshire, England, removed to New York in 1841, and was married to an American woman of good family. Both parents were interested in the fugitive slave question and gave protection to and fed day or night the fleeing slaves. Born under these influences, at a time of great agitation, she inherited a strong love and sympathy for the unfortunate. She began early in life to show marked interest in the distressed, a quality that has remained with her and influenced to a great extent her life and the lives of others. On 14th September, 1865, she became the wife of Davison Todd, of Toronto, Canada. For some years after marriage she was fascinated with housekeeping and devoted to the duties of wife and mother, but she found she could respond to the needs of others without neglecting home, and many a life was made happier by her help. She is

literary and art clubs and in every reformatory and progressive movement.

TOURILLLOTTE, Miss Lillian Adele, author, born in Maxfield, Penobscot county, Me.,



LILLIAN ADELE TOURILLLOTTE.

28th April, 1870. She is the youngest of three daughters of Franklin and Mary Bryant Tourillotte. The Tourillottes are of French descent, and the family is first mentioned in this country in 1682, when Gabriel Tourillotte came from Bordeaux and settled in Rhode Island. Miss Tourillotte's maternal ancestors were English. Her mother is a relative of the family to which William Cullen Bryant belonged. The daughter's schooling was obtained at home and in Foxcroft, Me. Her talent for poetical composition showed itself very early, in the singing of improvised songs to her dolls and the production of poems before she could write. Her first published attempt in verse appeared in 1885, since when she has written both poetry and prose. In 1887 she taught school, but recently, having learned the art preservative of all arts, she has been doing editorial and other work in a printing-office. Her home is now in Boston, Mass.

TOUSSAINT, Miss Emma, author and translator, born in Boston, Mass., 13th July, 1862. Her mother was German and her father Belgian, although the family are purely and anciently French, with Austrian intermarriages. The lineage entitled them to entertain royalty. When she was seven years old, her parents removed to Brookline, Mass., which place is now her home. Through the panic of 1874 her father lost his fortune. Miss Toussaint is a fluent linguist, an able scholar and a ready thinker, as well as writer. Her short stories have been published over the pen-name "Portia." Her most important work has been the translation of the volume entitled "A Parisian in Brazil," by Madame Toussaint-Samson, which was published over her own name, and which received very favorable notices. She has also translated and



MINNIE J. TERRELL TODD.

one of Nebraska's stanchest woman suffragists, and was at one time president of the sixth district. She is a member of the State Board of Charities, and in her own town is an enthusiastic leader in

adapted a number of plays. She possesses histrionic talent, and, had it not been for family reasons, she probably would have gone on the stage. She is a public-spirited woman, as is shown



EMMA TOUSSAINT.

in her active membership in six clubs, the New England Woman's Club, The New England Woman's Press Association, the Castilian Club, the Ladies' Aid Association, the Woman's Charity Club and the Guild of the Church of our Savior, for she is an Episcopalian. Her life has been spent in attendance on an invalid mother, whose death occurred five years ago. It was mainly through her efforts the English actor, Henry Neville, was the first member of his profession who was invited to give a paper on the drama before the New England Woman's Club.

TOWNE, Mrs. Belle Kellogg, author and journalist, born in Sylvania, Racine county, Wis., 1st June, 1844. She is the daughter of the late Seth H. and Electa S. Kellogg. She began at an early age to display literary talent, but it was not until her marriage with Prof. T. Martin Towne, of Chicago, Ill., the well-known musical composer, that she was induced to embrace pen-work as a vocation. Ten years ago she was asked to take charge of the various young people's papers published by the David C. Cook Publishing Company, of Chicago. There she has found a wide field, not only for her literary gift, but executive ability. The "Young People's Weekly," the most noted of the periodicals published by that firm, is ranked among the foremost of religious papers for the young. Mrs. Towne reads the numerous manuscripts contributed for all the papers in her hands, and, although charitable to the young or obscure author, she has no sympathy with a writer who has no talent, or with one who has talent, but uses it unworthily or in a slipshod manner. All her business correspondence and original composition she dictates to a stenographer, and recently she has

made large use of the phonograph in her literary work. She has written much and well. She is one of the rare examples of a successful author who is an equally successful editor.

TOWNSEND, Mrs. Mary Ashley Van Voorhis, poet, born in Lyons, N.Y., in 1836. She moved to New Orleans, La., in early girlhood and has lived there ever since, save for a short time, when she lived in the West. Her husband, Gideon Townsend, is a wealthy banker, prominently identified with the business interests of New Orleans. Mrs. Townsend is the mother of three daughters. She has been writing since she was a young girl. Her first efforts were short stories, so popular that they went the "rounds of the press." Her first book was a novel, "The Brother Clerks: A Tale of New Orleans" (New York, 1859). In 1870 she published the well-known poem, "A Georgia Volunteer." Next came "Xariffa's Poems" (Philadelphia, 1870). This was followed by a fine dramatic poem of some length, "The Captain's Story" (Philadelphia, 1874). In 1881 she brought out "Down the Bayou and Other Poems" (Boston). Her most important single poem, "Creed," appeared first in the New Orleans "Picayune," in 1869, and at once went ringing round the land, crossed the Atlantic, made itself famous in England and has never lost the hold upon the hearts of the people which it so speedily gained. She was selected as the writer of the poem for the New Orleans Cotton Exposition. She has made several visits to Mexico, and is a member of the Liceo Hidalgo, the foremost literary club in the city of Mexico, numbering among its members the most brilliant literary men of that country. At the time of her election she was the only American woman



BELLE KELLOGG TOWNE.

so honored. Her latest works are a book on Mexico and a volume of sonnets. Mrs. Townsend's life has been devoted to the highest and purest aims in literature, and her work has all been broad and

uplifting. Her home-life is exceptionally happy and congenial. One of her daughters was married to a son of Edwin M. Stanton. Mrs. Townsend's intellect is stamped on her strong face.



MARY ASHLEY VAN VOORHIS TOWNSEND.

TOWNSLEY, Miss Frances Eleanor, Baptist minister, born in Albany, N. Y., 13th September, 1850. Her parents were Gad Townsley, a commission merchant, large-hearted, free-handed and a strong abolitionist, and Charlotte Davis Townsley, of whom Frances says: "Of my mother there are no 'first memories.' She was always there. She always will be. A tiny, heroic, devoted woman, my saint. In her early widowhood she toiled for her children till midnight, and then eased her grief-smitten spirit by writing choice bits of prose and verse, which she modestly hid in her portfolio." Frances' "call to preach" was sudden, positive, undoubted. Once, when asked where she was educated, she said: "Partly in a village academy, partly in Wheaton College, partly in the studies of individual pastors, mainly in the University of Sorrow." Truly, from time to time one afflictive blow after another has fallen upon her heart, but she is known as "the happy woman." She spoke her first piece when five years old, the twenty-third psalm. To the faithful teaching of her mother she owes much of her training for a public speaker. Among the things committed to memory the first ten years of her life were Willis' "Sacred Poems," parts of "Paradise Lost," Pollock's "Course of Time," "The Miracles and Parables of Christ," His "Sermon on the Mount," the choicest portions of Hebrew poetry and prophecy, and many patriotic selections. She became a professing Christian before she was eighteen years old, after most turbulent struggles, mental and spiritual. She became a preacher against her previous ideas of woman's sphere, but has never held her work more holy than the ministry of home-life, considering that woman's first and best kingdom.

She was licensed by the Shelburne Falls, Mass., Baptist Church in 1874, after preaching a year, and after twelve years of work as an evangelist in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, New York, Ohio, Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota, South Dakota and Nebraska, she was ordained by a council of Baptist Churches, after an examination spoken of as "most searching and satisfactory," which lasted three hours, on 2nd April, 1885, in Fairfield, Neb. Her pastorate was greatly blessed in the upbuilding of the church in spirituality and members. She is a woman of rare consecration, of spotless character, especially remarkable for intensity, keen perceptions, tender sympathy, ready wit and broad love for all mankind, with strong common-sense, tact, eloquence and a great command of language. In addition to her special calling, she has been State evangelist for the Nebraska Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and a lecturer and a writer in prose and verse. Her present home is Ashland, Neb., where she is now pastor of the Immanuel Baptist Church.

TRAIL, Miss Florence, author, born in Frederick, Md., 1st September, 1854. She is the second daughter of Charles E. Trail and Ariana McElfresh. Always of a buoyant disposition, a severe illness at ten years of age did not check her exuberant spirits, though it left her with impaired hearing. That would have been a great obstacle to her contact with the world, but her wonderful quickness of perception and heroic efforts to divine what others meant to say caused them to forget, or not to realize, that her hearing was not equal to their own. She graduated first in her class in the Frederick Female Seminary, in 1872, and the following year she graduated with highest honors in



*Yours - for Two Worlds,
Frances E. Townsley.*

FRANCES ELEANOR TOWNSLEY.

Mt. Vernon Institute, Baltimore, Md. Blessed in an unusual degree with the gift for imparting knowledge and inspiring others to study, she took classes in the Frederick Female Seminary in mental

and moral philosophy, evidences of Christianity, modern history, mythology, rhetoric and composition, and achieved marked success. After teaching there four years, she announced her intention of



FLORENCE TRAIL.

leaving home for a position in Daughters College, Harrodsburgh, Ky., where she afterwards taught Latin, French, art and music. In Harrodsburg, as well as in Tarboro, N. C., where she taught music in 1887 and 1888, and in Miss Hogarth's school, Goshen, N. Y., where she acted as substitute for some weeks in January, 1890, she made many devoted friends and did superior work as a teacher. In 1883 she visited Europe, and afterwards published an account of her travels under the title "My Journal in Foreign Lands" (New York, 1885), a bright and instructive little volume, which passed through two editions and has been of great service as a guide-book. Miss Trail has been a member of the Society to Encourage Studies at Home for fourteen years, five as a student of modern history, French literature, Shakespeare and art, and nine as a teacher of ancient history. Her essay on "Prehistoric Greece as we find it in the Poems of Homer" was read before that society at the annual reunion at Miss Ticknor's, in Boston, Mass., in June, 1883. Miss Trail is a brilliant musician, having studied music in the seminary in Frederick, in the Peabody Conservatory in Baltimore, and in Chickering Hall, New York. She has often appeared in concerts with success. Though gifted in many ways, she will be best known as a writer. Her crowning work, so far, is her last production, "Studies in Criticism" (New York, 1888). She has published over one-hundred articles in prose and verse, many without signature, in newspapers and magazines. Inheriting a taste for the languages, she is a fine translator and reads German, Italian, Latin and French.

TREAT, Mrs. Anna Elizabeth, author, born in the village of Brooklyn, Ohio, 28th February,

1843, where she was reared and still resides. She is the youngest child of Edward and Anna C. Fuller. Her father, a Harvard graduate and a minister of the Congregational Church, was a scholarly man and devoted to his books. He was a native of Connecticut. Her mother, Anna C. Greene, was also from the East. She was a woman of unusual refinement and intelligence and was highly educated. Miss Fuller was a constant reader and the well-selected volumes of her father's library proved the foundation of the liberal education which she afterwards enjoyed. Besides her childhood love for books, she showed a strong taste for music and the study of language, acquiring especial proficiency in the German tongue. Her education was acquired in the schools of her native place, and she early became the wife of her teacher, William Treat. She began her literary work by contributing to various well-known periodicals poems and articles which were favorably received. Her poems, published for the most part in eastern papers, were usually illustrated, especially those of a humorous nature. For a number of years she has been a contributor to the "Ohio Farmer," of Cleveland, many of her sketches and short stories appearing therein. She has also written much for various juvenile periodicals. Her name is upon the roll of the Ohio Woman's Press Association, and she



ANNA ELIZABETH TREAT.

takes an active interest in all local literary advancement. Two sons and two daughters, now grown, constitute her family.

TROTT, Mrs. Lois E., educator and philanthropist, was born near Oswego, N. Y. Her maiden name was Andrews. Her father was a pioneer farmer living remote from schools. At the age of three years Lois was sent to a school two miles distant. At fifteen years of age she became a teacher and earned a reputation for introducing new plans and methods of teaching. She was a pupil in the State Normal School of Albany in 1851,

and left to engage again in teaching in Oswego. In 1857 Rev. L. M. Pease, of the Five Points House of Industry, visited Oswego and lectured on the condition of the poor in New York City. His re-



LOIS E. TROTT.

citals of the ignorance and sufferings of the poor children so affected Miss Andrews that she immediately volunteered to leave her work in Oswego and give her services to the instruction of the little children. Her offer was accepted, and she became principal of the school in the Five Points House of Industry. Again she became a student and was graduated with the New York City teachers. After some years of usefulness in her sphere of home missionary work, she became the wife of Eli Trott, who was employed in the same field. The darkness had become less dense, when Mr. and Mrs. Trott were called to labor in the interests of the Children's Aid Society. A lodging-house was to be opened for homeless girls, the first of the kind in America, and Mrs. Trott, without remuneration, took charge of the work. From one-thousand to one-thousand-two-hundred passed through the Home annually, and many of those girls are now filling places of trust and usefulness. Mrs. Trott left that work in 1872, that she might devote more time to her home and the education of her son and daughter. She retired to private life in Mt. Vernon, near New York City. Her husband still remains locating agent of the Children's Aid Society, finding homes for many thousands of poor children with the farmers of the West. In her early childhood the Washingtonian temperance movement originated, and her mother impressed its lessons on her heart. When the order of Daughters of Temperance was formed, she united with the organization and filled all of its honorary offices. As a child she was anxious to be a missionary in foreign lands. She became a church member when very young and has always been a Christian. When the Woman's Christian Temperance Union was

organized, she at once entered the work. Having her summer home in Chautauqua, of which university she is now an alumnus, she became acquainted with many of the leaders in that movement. She has attended nearly all of its national conventions. She is deeply interested in all Chautauqua movements, and her last venture is a reading class for the domestics of her village. This is the largest and most important field which she has ever entered. It is exclusively for the kitchen-girl. In her home in Mt. Vernon she has been for many years president of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and has been largely instrumental in erecting a building as headquarters of the Union, named Willard Hall in honor of the national president.

TROTT, Miss Novella Jewell, author and editor, born in Woolwich, Me., 16th November, 1846. She traces her ancestry back to the Puritan emigrant, Thomas Trott, who came from England to Dorchester, Mass., in 1635, and to Ralph Farnham, who, in the same year, settled in Andover, Mass. Benjamin Trott and Joshua Farnham, descendants of the above, both removed to Woolwich about 1750, and there founded families whose children, from generation to generation, have been noted for their intelligence, integrity and public spirit. The parents of Novella Trott were worthy representatives of those two old families. Her mother was a woman of superior mental qualities and remarkable strength of character, and her father was a man of marked mental ability and moral worth. The daughter soon outgrew the educational advantages of her native town, and, at the age of thirteen, entered the public schools of Bath, afterward taking a special course of study in



NOVELLA JEWELL TROTT.

the State Normal School in Farmington. Although she early showed decided literary tastes, she had intended to make teaching her profession. During a visit to Boston she was invited to take a position

as proof-reader in a prominent publishing house. There she had her introduction to the work which she was afterwards to adopt as a profession. A sudden illness compelled her to give up her position and, upon her recovery, she resumed her original plans and taught successfully for several years. The five following years were devoted to the care of her invalid mother, after which circumstances opened the way for her return to literary life. In 1881 she entered the publishing establishment of E. C. Allen, in Augusta, Me., where she soon worked her way to a position upon the editorial staff. She became sole editor of the "Practical Housekeeper" and "Daughters of America." During the past ten years she has performed all branches of editorial work, selecting, compiling, condensing, revising, writing from month to month editorial, critical and literary articles, reading a large number of manuscripts and conducting the extensive correspondence of her office. In her private life she is much admired, and she is a bright and entertaining conversationalist. She was appointed one of seven women of national reputation to represent the press department of the Queen Isabella Association in the World's Fair, in Chicago, in 1893.

TRUITT, Mrs. Anna Augusta, philanthropist and temperance reformer, was born in Canaan, N. H., in 1837. Her father was Daniel G. Patton. Her mother, Ruth Chase Whittier, was

soon passed away. She afterward became the wife of Joshua Truitt, an energetic business man of Muncie, Ind., where she has since lived, actively engaged in benevolent and philanthropic work. During the Civil War she labored constantly, preparing things useful and needful to the soldiers. She marched, sang and prayed with the crusaders. For the last sixteen years she has been a faithful worker in the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. She has been president of the Delaware county Woman's Christian Temperance Union for several years, and has often been selected by the Union to represent them in State and district meetings, as well as in the national convention in Tennessee. She was the temperance delegate to the international Sunday-school convention in Pittsburgh, Pa. Her essays, addresses and reports show her to be a writer of no mean talent. She is well fitted for convention work. She has been an unfaltering worker in the temperance cause, earnestly seeking to bring all available forces against it. She is an advocate of woman suffrage, believing that woman's vote will go far towards removing the curse of intemperance. In the Woman's Christian Temperance Union she adheres to the principle of non-partisan, non-sectarian work. In a blue-ribbon club she has been an untiring worker and has spared neither time, effort nor means in advancing its interests. In the humbler fields of labor she has been equally active and successful. For years she has been identified with the industrial school of Muncie, not only as an officer and worker in its stated meetings, but her presence is familiar in the homes of the poor, carrying sympathy, counsel and needed food and raiment. She had no children of her own, but her mother-love has been filled, for the four children of her deceased brother were received into her family, and she has discharged a mother's duty to them. Deeply sensitive, she has suffered keenly from various hostile attacks, but has not allowed criticism and persecution to turn her from the path of duty.

TRYON, Mrs. Kate, journalist, artist and lecturer, born in the village of Naples, Me., 18th March, 1865. She is the daughter of Charles A. Allen, of Portland, Me. In school in Portland she met James Libbey Tryon, and became his wife in Massena Springs, N. Y. Each was then but twenty years old. For three years Mr. Tryon was local editor of Portland and Bangor newspapers, and Mrs. Tryon, as his associate, gained a wide experience in journalism. In the fall of 1889 Mr. Tryon was able to fulfill his long-cherished plan of studying in Harvard University, and he is now working for his degree and enjoying the best literary courses the college affords. In the four-years of residence in Cambridge, Mass., Mrs. Tryon has not neglected her opportunities. As member of the staff of the Boston "Advertiser" and its allied evening paper, the "Record," her name has become well-known to the newspaper-readers of New England. In 1891 she lectured upon the subject of New England's wild song-birds, her field being mostly in the scores of literary and educational clubs which abound in Massachusetts. She supplemented her lectures by illustrations in the shape of water-color drawings of each bird made by Lewelf, showing its characteristic attitude and background. When actively engaged in newspaper work in Boston, she was especially happy as an interviewer.

TUCKER, Mrs. Mary Frances, poet, born in the town of York, Washtenaw county, Mich., 16th May, 1837. Her maiden name was Mary Frances Tyler. In 1849 her family removed to Fulton, N. Y., where she was reared and carefully



ANNA AUGUSTA TRUITT.

related to Governor Chase and the poet Whittier. At an early age her father emigrated to northern New York, where she was educated by private teachers. She subsequently spent two years in College Hills Seminary. After her first marriage she and her husband settled in the South, where they remained until the Rebellion, when they were forced to leave. Sacrificing valuable property and business interests, they returned to the North to begin again the battle of life. Her husband

educated. In her early years she was inclined to poetical composition, and in her seventeenth year



KATE TRYON.



MARY FRANCES TUCKER.

she published her two poems, "Going Up and Coming Down" and "Cometh a Blessing Down,"

which have gone round the world. In 1856 she became the wife of Dr. E. L. Tucker, of Fulton, N.Y., a rising physician of cultured tastes. They removed to Michigan, where they lived until 1863, when Dr. Tucker recruited a cavalry company for a Michigan regiment, and went with them into active service as first lieutenant. He died in camp in Chattanooga, Tenn. Soon after his death Mrs. Tucker and her two daughters and son removed to Omro, Wis., where they now reside. The older daughter, Ada, died several years ago. The youngest daughter, Grace, and the son, Frank, are successful teachers, and the son has added law to his work. Since her daughter's death, Mrs. Tucker has been an invalid, writing only occasionally for publication, and living in close retirement. As a journalist she achieved considerable distinction, but it is through her poems that she is best known to the literary world. She has contributed to the "Magazine of Poetry," the "Home Journal" and other prominent periodicals. Her work is in the moral vein.

TUCKER, Miss Rosa Lee, State Librarian of Mississippi, born in Houston, Miss., 1st Septem-



ROSA LEE TUCKER.

ber, 1868. She is a daughter of the late General W. F. Tucker, who served in the Confederate army during the Civil War. After the war, General Tucker, like most of the southern men, impoverished by the long struggle, resumed the practice of his profession, that of law, and became one of the most successful lawyers in Mississippi. Like the majority of the men of the South, he lived beyond his means. Consequently, when he died, in 1881, his family was left in straitened circumstances. Rosa Lee, who was then thirteen years old, remained in school until she was sixteen. After her graduation she taught school for one year. In 1886 she became the manager of the post-office in Okolona, Miss., where her mother was postmaster. She managed the office acceptably for two years. In 1888 she

was elected State Librarian of Mississippi, and has filled the position satisfactorily. As she was less than twenty years old when elected to that responsible position, she can doubtless claim to be the youngest woman ever chosen to fill an office of so high a grade. She is in every essential a southern woman, and in her career she has shown a wonderful degree of the energy and progressiveness which have enabled the women of the South to adjust themselves so readily to the new conditions following the overthrow of the social structure of the South.

TUPPER, Mrs. Ellen Smith, apiarist, born in Providence, R. I., 9th April, 1822. Her father,

non-resident lecturer on bee culture before the State Agricultural College of Iowa. A teacher she always was, although her actual employment in that capacity was for only a few months during the war, when she used to ride to school with one child on her lap and another behind her saddle. When, in the early Iowa days, she had to teach her own little ones, the children of the neighbors were invited to join. She was completely democratic in her spirit; indeed, it would be difficult to find one who had more absolutely escaped the consciousness of social lines. Born of a family running back into the New England stock on all lines, surrounded by refinement and luxury during her early life, she entered into the spirit of her pioneer life in both Iowa and Dakota, never recognizing hardships when they came, and entering into hearty comradeship with every neighbor. Mrs. Tupper was a scientist, a business woman, a lecturer, teacher, neighborhood nurse, citizen and mother, and above all a lover of her kind.

TUPPER, Miss Mila Frances, Unitarian minister, born on a farm near Brighton, Iowa, 26th January, 1864. Her mother was Mrs. Ellen Tupper, famous as the bee-culturist of Iowa. Miss Tupper's childhood was unusually free. She was very fond of outdoor sports, which have left their mark in her physical strength. She was particularly thoughtful as a child and studious, without much school discipline or incentive. During her years of residence in Des Moines, Iowa, she had the advantage of a public school, but when she was twelve years old, the family removed to the wild prairies of Dakota. There she found plenty of time and opportunity for continued physical culture, riding a great deal, chiefly to and from the post-office,



ELLEN SMITH TUPPER.

Noah Smith, removed to Calais, Me., in 1828. Her mother died early and left a family of children, for whom Ellen cared. She studied diligently and followed the course of study of Brown University with her brother, Rev. James Wheaton Smith. She became the wife of Mr. Tupper, a man of great spirituality. Her ill-health made it necessary for them to move west soon after their marriage. They settled in Washington county, Iowa. In 1876 she again took up pioneer life in Lincoln county, Dak. She died very suddenly in 1888, in El Paso, Tex., of heart trouble, while visiting a daughter. Three of the women whose names appear elsewhere in this volume are her daughters. They are Mrs. Wilkes, Mrs. Galpin and Miss Tupper. Another daughter, Margaret Tupper True, is a leader in educational and philanthropic work in her home in El Paso, Tex. One son, Homer Tupper, lives in Rock Valley, Iowa. Mrs. Tupper was for many years known as the "Queen Bee," because of her prominence as an authority in the culture of bees. For ten years prior to 1876 she was constantly writing on the subject, addressing conventions and caring for her fine apiary of Italian bees. During much of that time she was editor of the "Bee-Keepers' Journal." For several years she was a



MILA FRANCES TUPPER.

which was three miles from her home. She had much time for reading, but, excepting two terms in a winter school taught by an older sister, there was no opportunity for mental culture outside of her

home. In that home, where both parents were of intellectual tastes, there was less need of outside influences for culture. Evidence of that fact is shown in the mental life of all the daughters, who have become well known in their chosen professions. After three years spent in teaching in Sioux Falls, at the age of twenty-one, she entered the Whitewater Normal School, and had one year in preparation for college. She won a scholarship in mathematics on her entrance to Cornell University, where she was graduated in 1889. She at once entered the Unitarian ministry. Her first charge was in La Porte, Ind., where she remained one-and-a-half years. She was called from that place to minister to a fast-growing society in Grand Rapids, Mich., in which place she is now working successfully. The bent of her mind was always towards theological subjects. She united with the Baptist Church when she was nine years of age, but gradually drew away from that, until she took her place with the Unitarians. Her main characteristics are candor, generosity, conscientiousness, and notably the power of adapting herself to the minds of all ages and modes of thought. She has the happy faculty of meeting the young, the old and middle-aged on their own ground. Her discourses fulfill the promise of her early thoughtfulness, in their clear, logical and simple, yet forceful, presentation of the subject in hand, and her quiet dignity of manner gives added strength to the words that fall from her lips.

TURNER, Mrs. Alice Bellvadore Sams, physician, born near Greencastle, Iowa, 13th March, 1859. She was the second of a family of four children. She attended country schools and assisted in household duties until 1873, when she

a like struggle for education. The first year after their marriage they were engaged in teaching, and the next year they entered school. Her husband gave instruction in penmanship and drawing, which



EMMA ROOD TUTTLE.



ALICE BELLVADORE SAMS TURNER.

entered college in Indianola, Iowa. From that time until 1878 she was alternately engaged as teacher and pupil. On 21st October, 1878, she became the wife of Lewis C. Turner, who was making

paid for their books and tuition. Mrs. Turner, besides her school work, superintended and did a great portion of the work herself for boarders among their classmates, thus helping further to defray expenses. In 1880, in their last year's work, the school building where they were studying, in Mitchellville, Iowa, was sold for a State industrial institution, and they had to relinquish the goal so nearly won. They at once entered the medical school in Keokuk, Iowa. There, in addition to their school work, they held the positions of steward and matron of the hospital for one year. In October, 1881, a daughter was born to them. Dr. Turner entered her class when her babe was a month old, and was graduated in February, 1884, with high rating. They went to Colfax, Iowa, where they located for the practice of their profession, in their native county, and where they enjoy a large and lucrative practice. Besides their general practice, they have established an infirmary for the cure of inebriety. Dr. Turner is a student, a conscientious physician, a frequent contributor to the public press, and a prime mover in every cause for the betterment of humanity.

TUTTLE, Mrs. Emma Rood, author, born in Braceville, Ohio, 21st July, 1839. Her father was John Rood, jr., a native of Connecticut. Her mother was Jane A. Miller. The ancestry is French and Welsh. The father was an advanced thinker, and the mother was a refined person of sensitive temperament. Emma was educated in the Western Reserve University, Farmington, Ohio, and in Hiram College, of which institution the late President James A. Garfield was then the head. In her school-days she wrote verse. At the age of eighteen years she became the wife of

Hudson Tuttle, of Berlin Heights, Ohio, where she has passed her life. Her husband is also an author. Their family consists of three children. Their son, Dr. Carl Tuttle, is a well-known ornithologist. Their daughter, Miss Clair Tuttle, is a successful actor. After her marriage Mrs. Tuttle began the exercise of her dramatic power, which is second only to that of her gift of song. A part of her repertory was her own lyrical compositions. Her earliest publication was "Blossoms of Our Spring" (Boston, 1864), which was followed by "Gazelle," a tale of the rebellion, (Boston, 1866), "Stories for Our Children" and a joint work with others, "The Lyceum Guide" (1870). Her last volume is entitled "From Soul to Soul" (New York, 1890). She varies her domestic and literary work with the recreations of painting and elocution.

TUTWILER, Miss Julia Strudwick, educator, is a native of Alabama. She is the daughter of Dr. Henry and Julia Ashe Tutwiler. Henry Tutwiler, LL. D., was the first A. M. of the University of Virginia, having entered that institution in the first year of its existence, when Thomas Jefferson was chancellor. Through her mother Miss Tutwiler is descended from those well-known families of North Carolina, the Shepperds, Strudwicks and Ashes. In very nearly every Congress convened there has been a representative of the Ashe family. She was educated with great care. She was first instructed by her learned father and then spent some time in a French boarding-school of high repute in Philadelphia, Pa. She spent some time in Vassar College. Afterwards she passed three years of study in Germany. One year of that time she spent with the deaconesses of Kaiserwerth. In 1878 she was selected over many

Minn., which brought forth much comment from the press of the United States. In August, 1891, she read by appointment a paper on "A German Normal School" before the International Educa-



SARAH L. TWIGGS.



JULIA STRUDWICK TUTWILER.

applicants to represent the "International Journal of Education" in the Paris Exposition. In 1890 she was appointed to read a paper before the National Educational Association in Minneapolis,

tional Association in Toronto, Ont., and in that meeting was chosen president for the next year of one of the departments of the association. Not only is she known as one of the leading teachers of the United States, but her poems, essays, stories and sketches have won her a reputation in the literary world. Her song, "Alabama," is sung in many of the schools of that State, and her sketches of people and scenes written during her stay in Europe for some of the leading magazines were widely copied. Alabama is the only State where the horrors of the lease-system of convict-government have been ameliorated by the establishment of prison-missions, in the form of night schools in the convict-camps. She has always taken a leading part in the establishment of these schools and in the accomplishment of other measures for improving the condition of the criminal administration of the State. Several measures conducive to this end have been passed through the legislature by her exertions. She has received from the State appointment as superintendent of prison schools and missions. She is State superintendent of two departments of work under the Woman's Christian Temperance Union organization, the department of prison and jail work and work among miners. She is preëminently a teacher, and is at present principal of the Alabama Normal School.

TWIGGS, Mrs. Sarah L., poet, born in Barnwell county, S. C., 29th March, 1839. Her life from earliest infancy to womanhood was passed in one of the beautiful southern homesteads that lie along the Savannah river border, near Augusta, Ga. Her great-grandfather, Gen. John Twiggs, figured as one of the Revolutionary heroes. Her ancestors were Swedish Norsemen. The first of the name

came to this country in company with Gen. Oglethorpe, bearing a large grant of land from George III. Gen. David E. Twiggs, of Mexican War fame, was her great-uncle, and she is a sister of Judge H. D. D. Twiggs, the distinguished Georgia barrister. Her father was a successful southern planter, who cared more for blooded horses and well-trained pointers than for literary pursuits. Her literary tastes were inherited from her mother, who was a woman of ability and culture. She is the only daughter in a family of five children. From a life of southern ease and affluence, on which were built the airy castles of a poetic temperament, she was awakened by the rude shock of war, in which her fortunes sank. Then followed the sorrow of an unhappy marriage and a succession of sad family bereavements. In 1885 she found herself, with two small children, in the national capital. There she succeeded in achieving a comfortable independence. The sterner phases of her altered life closed for her, in a measure, the literary avenues which were more in accordance with her taste, yet out of the shadow she occasionally sent flashes of a lamp not wholly extinguished. One of her poems, "Nostri Mortui," and several idyls, which appeared in southern journals, elicited flattering mention. She is now writing a book, which will be published in the near future.

TYLER, Mrs. Julia Gardiner, wife of John Tyler, tenth President of the United States, born on Gardiner's Island, near Easthampton, N. Y., in 1820. She was the oldest daughter of David Gardiner, a man of wealth. She was educated by private teachers at home until she was sixteen years old, when she was sent to Chegiry Institute, in New York City, where she was graduated. After leaving school, she traveled with her father in Europe. Returning to the United States, she visited Washington, D. C., in 1844. She and her father went with President Tyler on a steamboat excursion to Alexandria, and on the return trip the gun "Peacemaker" exploded while being fired, and Mr. Gardiner and several others were killed, and many others were injured. The body of Mr. Gardiner was taken to the White House, and President Tyler, then a widower, was thrown in the company of the grief-stricken daughter. They became engaged, and on 26th June, 1844, they were married in New York City. For the remaining eight months of President Tyler's term of office she presided in the White House with grace, dignity and success. Leaving Washington, they retired to Mr. Tyler's home, "Sherwood Forest," in Virginia. They remained there until Mr. Tyler died, 17th January, 1862, in Richmond. Since the Civil War she has lived in her mother's home on Castleton Hill, Staten Island, N. Y. She has several children. She is a convert to Roman Catholicism and is active in the charities of that church.

ULMAR, Mrs. Geraldine, singer, was born in Charlestown, a suburb of Boston, Mass. In her eleventh year she made her début as "The Child Soprano" in three juvenile concerts in Worcester, Mass. She was trained for the stage, and in November, 1879, she joined the Boston ideals, singing first with that company in "Fatinitza." She then appeared in "The Sorcerer," "Boccacio," "Pinafore," "The Chimes of Normandy," "The Bohemian Girl," and all the Sullivan operas except "Princess Ida." When the English "Mikado" company came to the United States, in 1885, Sir Arthur Sullivan, who heard her sing the part of Yum Yum, insisted that she should be engaged permanently to sing in that rôle. She went to England and there scored a brilliant success, both artistically and socially. She has since remained in

London, where, on 30th March, 1891, she became the wife of an American musician, Felix Tilkin, known to the musical world as Ivan Caryll. One of her greatest triumphs in London was won by her



GERALDINE ULMAR.

performance of "La Cigale." Her acquaintances in London include many persons prominent in society.

VALESH, Mrs. Eva McDonald, labor agitator, born in the village of Orono, Me., 9th September, 1866. The McDonald family is Scotch-Irish. Mrs. Valesh's father is a carpenter in Minneapolis. Her mother, from whom she inherits whatever of poetry there is in her nature, is at the age of fifty years a remarkably handsome woman. Mrs. Valesh is the oldest of a family of seven children. Her schooling developed no great promise. She was a bright child, but full of mischief, and she had an annoying habit of saying unpleasant truths in a blunt fashion without respect to the feelings of her teachers. In 1877 she moved with her family to Minneapolis, and so close was her application to her books that in four years, at the age of fifteen, she was graduated from the high school, to embark upon a career of many experiences. After leaving school she learned the printer's trade, and she began to take object-lessons to prepare her for the work before her. She was employed on the "Spectator." In due time she became a member of the Typographical Union and still holds a card from the Minneapolis Union. Her father had built a house in what was then a well out-of-town section, and Eva was put in charge of a little grocery store, which occupied the front of the building. The young girl harnessed up the delivery horse, delivered the goods to customers and brought to the store the supplies for the day. She grew fond of the horse and big black dog that always followed her. She also worked in stores and several factories until the age of twenty, when she attended the Minneapolis teachers' training-school for a year

and was graduated. She had set her mind upon teaching, but by a chance recommendation of Timothy W. Brosnan, then district master-workman of the Knights of Labor of Minnesota, she began



EVA MCDONALD VALESH.

newspaper work, and printer's ink has clung to her fingers ever since. A shop-girls' strike had been in progress. Many of the girls, who were engaged in making overalls, coarse shirts and similar articles, belonged to the Ladies' Protective Assembly, Knights of Labor, into which Eva had been initiated but a short time before. She was not personally interested in the strike, but she attended all the meetings of the strikers and repeatedly addressed them, urging the girls to stand firm for wages which would enable them to live decently. The strike was only partially successful, but it opened an avenue for the talent of the young agitator. In March, 1887, she began a series of letters on "Working Women" for the St. Paul "Globe." These were continued for nearly a year and attracted wide attention. She began to make public speeches on the labor question about that time, making her maiden effort in Duluth in June, 1887, when not quite twenty-one years of age. After the articles on the workwomen of Minneapolis and St. Paul ceased, she conducted the labor department of the St. Paul "Globe," besides doing other special newspaper work. She continued her public addresses in Minneapolis and in St. Paul, and she was a member of the executive committee that conducted the street-car strike in Minneapolis and St. Paul in 1888, and subsequently wrote the history of the strike, publishing it under the title of "A Tale of Twin Cities." During the political campaign of 1890 she lectured to the farmers under the auspices of the Minnesota Farmers' Alliance. She was elected State lecturer of the Minnesota Farmers' Alliance on 1st January, 1891, and on the 28th of the same month, in Omaha, she was elected

assistant national lecturer of the National Farmers' Alliance. Miss McDonald became Mrs. Frank Valesh on 2nd June, 1891. Mr. Valesh, like his wife, is a labor leader. He has been a prominent member of the St. Paul Trades and Labor Assembly for years and is president of the Minnesota State Federation of Labor. During the last year Mrs. Valesh has turned her attention more especially to the educational side of the industrial question, lecturing throughout the country for the principles of the Farmers' Alliance and in the cities for the trade-unions. By invitation of president Samuel Gompers she read a paper on "Woman's Work" in the national convention of the American Federation of Labor in Birmingham, Ala., 12th December, 1891, and was strongly recommended for the position of general organizer among working women. Home duties prevented her from accepting the position, though she still manages an industrial department for the Minneapolis "Tribune" and contributes an occasional magazine article on industrial or political matters.

VAN BENSCHOTEN, MRS. MARY CROWELL, author, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y. She was educated in Brooklyn and New York City. In youth she displayed dramatic and elocutionary talents, and gave many entertainments in aid of charities. Her maiden name was Crowell. At an early age she became the wife of Samuel Van Benschoten, of New York City, and they removed to Evanston, Ill., where they now live. Their family consists of a son and a daughter. She began to publish poems and short stories in her early years, and she has contributed to the Chicago "Times" "Tribune," "Inter-Ocean" and other journals. She was one of the charter members of the Illinois



MARY CROWELL VAN BENSCHOTEN.

Social Science Association, and one of the first secretaries of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. She is a member of the Illinois Press Association and of the Chicago Woman's Club. She is

one of the managers of the Chicago Woman's Exchange. She is interested in the Illinois Industrial School for Girls, and for eight years she edited the organ of that school, "The Record and Appeal." She is a busy woman at home, in society and in literature.

VAN BUREN, Mrs. Angelica Singleton, daughter-in-law of Martin Van Buren, the eighth President of the United States, and mistress of the

During her last years the family spent the winters in South Carolina, on a plantation inherited by Mrs. Van Buren. Her life was singularly pure and sweet, and in her last years she did much charitable work.

VAN DEUSEN, Mrs. Mary Westbrook, author and poet, born in Fishkill, N. Y., 13th February, 1829, where her father, Rev. Dr. Cornelius de Puy Westbrook, was pastor of the Dutch Church for a quarter of a century. Four years later Dr. Westbrook assumed charge of the Dutch Church in Peekskill, N. Y., where her girlhood days were passed. In 1865 she became the wife of James Lansing Van Deusen, of Rondout, N. Y., where she has ever since lived, sacrificing very largely the pleasures of "dream-life" that she might minister more constantly to husband and children. She has published much in prose and verse, pamphlet and book form, mostly through the Freeman Company, of Kingston, N. Y. Her "Rachel Du Mont" was published in 1883, and went through three editions in one year. Her "Christmas Rosary," "Dawn," "Easter tide," and "Merrie Christmas," all in verse, were published in 1884. Her "Mary Magdalene," in verse, and "Easter Joy" were issued in 1886, and a third edition of "Dawn," a second one having been published in 1885. Her "Colonial Dames of America," "Voices of My Heart," a book of poems, and a novel called "Gertrude Willoughby" are her most recent works. The fourth edition of "Rachel Du Mont," with illustrations, was published in Albany, N. Y., in 1890.

VAN FLEET, Mrs. Ellen Oliver, poet, born in the town of Troy, Bradford county, Pa., 2nd March, 1842. She is of English parentage.



MARY WESTBROOK VAN DEUSEN.

White House during his term of office, was born in Sumter District, S. C., in 1820, and died in New York, N. Y., 29th December, 1878. She was the daughter of Richard Singleton, a planter, and a cousin to President Madison's wife. Her grandfather Singleton and her great-grandfather, General Richardson, served in the Revolutionary War. Miss Singleton received a liberal education, and finished her school course with several years of training in Madame Grelard's seminary in Philadelphia, Pa. In 1837 she spent the winter season in Washington, D. C. There she was presented to President Van Buren by her cousin, Mrs. Madison. In November, 1838, she became the wife of the President's son, Major Abraham Van Buren, and on New Year's Day, 1839, she made her appearance as mistress of the White House. President Van Buren was a widower, and his brilliant and beautiful daughter-in-law rendered him no small service in presiding over the White House during his eventful term of office. In the spring of 1839 Mrs. Van Buren and her husband visited Europe, where they were pleasantly received, especially in England. She showed great tact in her management of social affairs in the President's home. After leaving the White House, she and her husband made their home with the ex-President on his beautiful "Lindenwald" estate. In 1848 they settled in New York City, where she spent the remainder of her life. She was a devoted mother to her children, two of whom died in infancy.



ELLEN OLIVER VAN FLEET.

From her mother she inherited faithful domestic tendencies, together with an unswerving regard for duty. From her father she inherited a strong literary taste. Miss Oliver was educated by private

teachers at home, in the public schools and private schools of her native town, in the Troy Academy, and in Mrs. Life's seminary for young women, then in Muncy, Pa., now in Rye, N. Y. She never aspired to literary fame, and she has always written for a purpose. While her contributions to various periodicals and magazines are numerous, her choicest works are still in manuscript. Her lesson hymns are many and beautiful. She wrote a large number during a period of eight years, which were used by David C. Cook, publisher, of Chicago, Ill. Among her hymns of note is the "Prayer of the Wanderer," which has been extensively sung in this country and in Europe. Her later writings bear the impress of mature thought toned by contact with the world. In September, 1887, Miss Oliver became the wife of Charles G. Van Fleet, a lawyer and a man of literary tastes. Her home is in Troy, Pa.

VAN HOOK, Mrs. Loretta C., missionary and educator in Persia, born in Shopiere, Wis., 4th July, 1852. Her maiden name was Turner.



LORETTA C. VAN HOOK.

Her ancestors were New Englanders and Hollanders. Her father was a millwright, a native of New York, and her mother belonged to one of the old Dutch families of the same State. From her mother Loretta inherited a fine artistic taste and talent. She was a precocious child, and she generally led her classes. She acquired a varied education, and when fourteen years old she became a teacher. As a child she was deeply religious. She became the wife of Mr. Van Hook in 1870, and they moved to western Iowa. Her husband and her only child died in 1871, and Mrs. Van Hook consecrated her life to the service of others. She went to Rockford, Ill., and took a course in the seminary there, graduating in 1875. She sailed for Persia in 1876. During that and the two succeeding years she spent her time in missionary work and in the acquisition of the language of the

country, having in view the delivery of Persian women from the degradation in which they live. She went out under the auspices of the Presbyterian Board of Missions. She settled in Tabriz, a city of 200,000 people, where women were taught to believe that they have no souls, and where no woman had ever been taught to read. After learning the language of the people, in 1879 Mrs. Van Hook established a school for girls in a quarter of the city where no other foreigner resided. Prejudices and suspicions met her, but she conquered them, and now her school is a flourishing seminary, with large buildings in the heart of Tabriz. She has students from Erinam, Russia, Kars, Turkey, and Zenjan, Persia. Her graduates are holding influential positions from the Caspian Sea to the borders of Turkey and Kurdistan. She is assisted in her work by the bands of King's Daughters, and her Persian, Turkish and Armenian graduates scattered over the land are changing harems into homes and doing much to dispel the utter darkness in which the women of that country have for ages been kept. She is a quiet, sad-faced, delicate woman, but her work and accomplishments are those of a mental, moral and physical giant.

VAN ZANDT, Miss Marie, opera singer, born in Texas, 8th October, 1861. She is the daughter of the well-known singer, Mrs. Jennie Van Zandt, who was the daughter of Signor Antonio Blitz. Family reverses compelled Mrs. Van Zandt to use her musical talents in earning a livelihood. Marie early displayed strong musical tendencies, and her voice, even in childhood, was remarkable for range and quality. She was trained by her mother and other teachers, and in 1873 she went with her mother to London, Eng., where she



MARIE VAN ZANDT.

studied in a convent school. There she sang before Adelina Patti, who advised her to train for an operatic career. She was associated with Patti for some time and learned much from that queen of

the operatic stage. She went to Milan, Italy, and studied with Lamperti, and in 1879 she made her operatic débüt in Turin as Zerlina, winning a triumph from the first. She sang there in "La Sennambula." In 1880 she appeared in London, in Her Majesty's Opera Company, repeating her success before the cold and unmusical English public. In 1881 she made her débüt in Paris, in the Opera Comique, in Mignon, and she sang there during four seasons. Her repertory is extensive. Her voice is a pure soprano, of remarkable volume and sweetness, and of great compass. She has sung in the principal music centers of Europe, and she is ranked among the foremost sopranos of the time.

VEEDER, Mrs. Emily Elizabeth, author, was born in the valley of Lake Champlain, N. Y. On one side she is the granddaughter of Judge McOmber. Her paternal grandmother was a poet of no mean order. The late Bishop Daniel Goodsell was her cousin. She was a student in Packer Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y. She wrote verses at the age of nine, but it was the direct influence of her brother-in-law, Professor Stearns, a professor of law, and of the notable people who gathered about him and her sister, which elevated her taste for literature and rendered it absorbing. Her culture has been increased by travel and by contact with many minds. Her first book, "Her Brother Donnard" (Philadelphia, 1891), was followed by "Entranced, and Other Verses" (1892). She has arranged several of her poems to music of her own composition. The world would hear more frequently from Mrs. Veeder, were she not much of the time prohibited from free expression by the exhaustion of invalidism. In her hours of pain she rises above

conversation and her literary work. In anecdote is she especially fortunate. In private life she is eminently practical. Her home is in Pittsburgh, Pa.

VERY, Miss Lydia Louisa Anna, author, educator and artist, born in Salem, Mass., 2nd November, 1823. At the age of eighteen she be-



LYDIA LOUISA ANNA VERY.



EMILY ELIZABETH VEEDER.

physical suffering, and her habitual temper is buoyant and helpful. She possesses originality and piquancy. A keen observation of human nature and a nice discrimination of character give point to her

came a teacher, and continued in that profession for thirty-four years, for the greater part of the time in the public schools of her native city, and the last two years in the private school of her sister, Miss Frances E. Very. She has been noted for her independence of character, her contempt for fashionable foibles, her advocacy of all good causes, even when they were unpopular, and her love for and defense of dumb animals. She is also well known as a friend of horses. She is an artist, painting in oils and modeling in clay. Some of her statuettes are very artistic. Her artistic taste and fancy were displayed in her "Red Riding Hood," published some years ago. It was the first book ever made in the shape of a child or an animal, and wholly original in design and illustration. It had a large sale in this country and in Germany. The author was unable to get a patent for it, and she received but small compensation. Her next books were "Robinson Crusoe," "Goody Two Shoes," "Cinderella" and others. Poor imitations of these were soon in the market, and the original design was followed in late years by a multitude of booklets cut in various shapes. She has been a frequent contributor to the magazines and papers of the day. Two of her poems, "England's Demand for Slidell and Mason" and the "Grecian Bend," are widely known. The first volume of her poems was published in 1856, the last volume, "Poems and Prose Writings," in 1890. She has translated poems from the French and German. She is now living with her sister on the old homestead, in Salem, Mass.

VICTOR, Mrs. Frances Fuller, author, born in Rome, N. Y., 23rd May, 1826. Her maiden name was Fuller. Her father was of an old Colonial family, some of whom were among the



FRANCES FULLER VICTOR.

founders of Plymouth. She has on her mother's side a long line of titled and distinguished ancestry, descending through thirty-nine generations from Egbert, the first king of all England. The last titled representative of this line was Lady Susan Clinton, the wife of General John Humfrey, deputy-governor of the Massachusetts Bay Company, chartered in 1628 by Charles I. Lady Susan's granddaughter married Captain Samuel Avery, of New London, Conn., and their daughter, Mary, married William Walworth, of Groton, who was a descendant of the William Walworth, Lord Mayor of London, who was knighted by Richard II for slaying Wat Tyler in defense of the king. This English ancestry became mixed with the sturdy Welsh blood of the Williamses, the founders of liberty on this continent. Mrs. Victor's mother was Lucy Williams, her grandmother a Mary Stark, of the race of General Stark, and her great-grandmother, Lucy Walworth, a granddaughter of William Walworth and a cousin of Chancellor Walworth, the last chancellor of New York. When Frances was nine years of age, she wrote verses on her slate in school, and arranged plays from her imagination, assigning the parts to her mates, to whom she explained the signification. At the age of fourteen she published verses which received favorable comment, and at the age of eighteen some of her poems were copied in English journals. At that time the family were living in Ohio, to which State her parents had removed, and it was a familiar boast of the Ohio press that the State had two pairs of poet sisters, the Carys and the Fullers. Frances and her sister Metta married brothers. The younger sister remained in the East, settling in the vicinity of New York City, and Frances followed

her husband, then an officer in the naval service of the United States, to California. At the close of the Civil War he resigned and went to settle in Oregon. In that new world she began to study with enthusiasm the country and its history from every point of view. She wrote stories, poems and essays for California publications, which, if collected, would make several volumes. After the death of her husband, in 1875, she returned to California and assisted Mr. H. H. Bancroft on his series of Pacific histories, writing in all six volumes of that work, on which she was engaged for about eleven years. Subsequently she resumed book-making on her own account. Besides the great amount of literary work done by Mrs. Victor which has never been collected, she has published "Poems of Sentiment and Imagination" (New York, 1851); "The River of the West" (Hartford, 1870); "The New Penelope, and other Stories and Poems" (San Francisco, 1876); "All Over Oregon and Washington" (San Francisco, 1872), and "Atlantes Arisen" (Philadelphia, 1891), all of which, excepting the first volume of poems, deal with the history and the romance of the Northwest. Her home is in Portland, Ore.

VICTOR, Mrs. Metta Victoria Fuller, author, born near Erie, Pa., 2nd March, 1851. Her maiden name was Fuller. She was the third of a family of five children. From early childhood she showed literary tastes and inclinations. At the age of ten she was dreaming of poets and poetry and essaying rhymed composition. Her parents, fully appreciating the promise of their daughters, removed to Wooster, Ohio, in 1839, and there gave them the advantages of excellent schools for several years. Metta's literary career commenced at thir-



METTA VICTORIA FULLER VICTOR.

teen years of age, for she was then writing for the local press in prose and verse, winning a reputation which soon made her more than a local celebrity. Her "Silver Lute," written in 1840, was an

extraordinary production for a girl of her age and was reprinted in most of the papers of the West and South. That success was followed by great activity in verse and story, and she and her sister, Frances A., became widely known as "The Sisters of the West." At fifteen years of age she produced the romance, "Last Days of Tul" (Boston, 1846), and it had a quick and extensive sale. In 1846, over the pen-name "Singing Sybil," she began to write for the New York "Home Journal," then edited by N. P. Willis and George P. Morris. The serial, "The Tempter," a sequel to "The Wandering Jew," published in the "Home Journal," created a decided literary sensation, and the identity of the writer was then first established. Numerous prize stories were produced by her for the "Saturday Evening Post" and "Saturday Evening Bulletin," of Philadelphia, all of which were afterwards published in book-form. The first volume of poems by the Fuller sisters, under the editorship of Rufus Wilmot Griswold, was published in New York City, in 1850. The same year a Buffalo, N. Y., firm issued the volume, "Fresh Leaves from Western Woods." Her novel, "The Senator's Son: A Plea for the Maine Law," followed in 1851. It was issued by a Cleveland, Ohio, publishing house. It had an enormous circulation, and was reprinted in London, whence the acknowledgment came of a sale of thirty-thousand copies. These successes made her work in great demand, and she produced in the succeeding five years a great deal of miscellany in the fields of criticism, essays, letters on popular or special themes, and numerous poems. In 1856 Miss Fuller became the wife of Orville J. Victor, then editing the Sandusky, Ohio, "Daily Register," and for two years thereafter she did a great deal of admirable pen-work for that paper. In 1858 Mr. Victor, having taken editorial charge of the "Cosmopolitan Art Journal," they removed to New York City, and from that date up to her death, in June, 1885, Mrs. Victor was a constant and successful writer, chiefly in the field of fiction. One engagement may be instanced, that with the "New York Weekly," which paid her twenty-five-thousand dollars for a five-year exclusive serial story service for its pages. Her published volumes, besides those already indicated, number over twenty, all in the fields of fiction and humor. The novel, "Too True," written for "Putnam's Magazine" (1860), was reissued in two forms in New York City. The romance, "The Dead Letter" (1863) was printed in four separate book-forms in New York City, and three times serially. It was also reproduced in "Cassell's Magazine," London. Her "Maum Guinea: A Romance of Plantation and Slave Life" (New York, 1862), had an enormous sale in this country and Great Britain. The humorous "Miss Slimmen's Window" (New York, 1858), and "Miss Slimmen's Boarding House" (New York, 1859), were from Mrs. Victor's pen, as also was the "Bad Boy's Diary" (New York, 1874). "The Blunders of a Bashful Man" (New York, 1875) was first contributed by her to the "New York Weekly" as a serial. Personally, Mrs. Victor was a beautiful and lovable woman. Her fine home, "The Terraces," in Bergen county, N. J., was the Mecca of a wide circle of friends and literary people.

VON TEUFFEL, Mrs. Blanche Willis Howard, author, born in Bangor, Me., in 1851. She is widely known by her maiden name Blanche Willis Howard, which has been signed to all of her work. She received a liberal education and is a graduate of the high school in Bangor. She showed her literary bent at an early age, and quietly, and without other attempts or disheartening

failures, she published her novel, "One Summer" (Boston, 1875), and took her place among the foremost novelists of the day. Desiring to enlarge her world, she determined to go abroad for travel, study and observation. With a commission as correspondent of the Boston "Transcript" she went to Stuttgart, Germany, where she has since made her home. In that city she occupied a high social position and received and chaperoned young American women, who were studying art, music and languages. She there became the wife, in 1890, of Dr. Von Teuffel, a physician of the German court, a man of wealth and social standing. Her life since marriage has been a busy one. She is a model housekeeper, and she is at once employed in writing a novel, keeping house for a large family of nephews and nieces, and supervising the translation of one of her books into French, German and Italian, besides a number of other mental and physical activities. In 1877 she



BLANCHE WILLIS HOWARD VON TEUFFEL.

published her book of travel, "One Year Abroad." Her other books are "Aunt Serena" (Boston, 1881), "Guenn" (1883), "Aulnay Tower" (1885), "The Open Door" (1889), and "A Fellow and His Wife" (1891). All her books have passed through large editions in the United States, and most of them have been published in the various European languages. Mrs. Von Teuffel is a woman of cheerful and charitable disposition, and her life is full of good deeds. Her generosity and self-sacrifice are immeasurable, and only her strong physical powers enable her to keep up her numerous occupations. She is fond of dress and society, and in the high social circles in which she moves in Stuttgart she is a woman of note. Her husband encourages her in her literary work and is proud of the position she holds in the literary world. Their union is one of the idyllic kind, and her happy life and pleasant surroundings since marriage have done much to stimulate her literary activity.

WAIT, Mrs. Anna C., woman suffragist, born in Medina county, Ohio, 26th March, 1837. Her parents were natives of Connecticut. Her maiden name was Anna A. Churchill. Her spirit of inde-

She secured employment in the Salina public school that year, and then returned to her home in Lincoln, where she continued to teach until 1885, when the breaking down of her husband's health compelled her to abandon teaching and assume a part of his duties in the publication of the Lincoln "Beacon," a reform paper started by them in 1880, devoted to prohibition, woman suffrage and anti-monopoly, in which her special department was woman's enfranchisement. To her more than to any other person does that cause owe its planting and growth in Kansas. The first work done in the suffrage line in Kansas since the campaign of 1867 was the organization of a local woman suffrage association in Lincoln, Kan., 11th November, 1879, by Mrs. Anna C. Wait, Mrs. Emily J. Biggs and Mrs. Sarah E. Lutes. It began with three members, but increased in numbers and influence. The suffrage sentiment and work it brought out spread throughout the county, overflowed into other counties and eventually crystallized into the State Equal Suffrage Association, which was organized 26th June, 1884. Mrs. Wait was the first vice-president and second president, and since that time, except one year, has occupied an official position in it. During the first winter of its existence the State association held a convention in Topeka, during a sitting of the Kansas legislature, and caused the municipal suffrage bill to be brought before that body. After running the gauntlet of three winters before that law-making body, it became a law, bestowing municipal suffrage upon the women of Kansas. Mrs. Wait is admirably endowed to be one of the leaders in the work.

WAIT, Mrs. Phoebe Jane Babcock, physician, born in Westerly, R. I., 30th September,



ANNA C. WAIT.

pendence and self-helpfulness manifested itself very early. Her first ambition was "To be big enough to earn her own living," which was gratified when she was eleven years old through the need felt by a near neighbor of "a little girl to do chores." The only achievements in which she seems to take pride are that she has been entirely self-supporting since eleven years of age, and that she assisted in organizing the first permanent woman suffrage association in Kansas. Her second ambition was to go to Western Reserve College. When she learned that girls were debarred from that privilege, her indignation knew no bounds. At the age of sixteen she commenced to teach school, and continued to teach for thirty-two years. She became the wife of Walter S. Wait, of Summit county, Ohio, 13th December, 1857, and moved to Missouri in the spring of 1858, and resided there until the breaking out of the Civil War. Their son, Alfred Hovey Wait, was born there. The fact that he was less than a year old when his father enlisted was all that kept Mrs. Wait from going to the front. She returned to Ohio and filled those dreadful years by teaching to support herself and baby. Her husband rejoined her after three years of faithful service to his country, which had recognized his ability by promoting him to the captaincy of Company H, Fiftieth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. The hardships and severe exposure during the siege of Fort Donelson had undermined his health. The family removed to Indiana in 1869, and in 1871 they went to Salina, Kas. In the spring of 1872 they located in Lincoln county. There Mrs. Wait helped to organize the school district in Lincoln, the county seat, and taught school there two years. Then came the "grasshopper year."



PHOEBE JANE BABCOCK WAIT.

1838. She is one of a large family of children of whom there were eight daughters and three sons. Her early education was acquired in the district school, and she afterward taught in district schools

for two years, then graduated from Alfred University, Alfred Center, N. Y. In 1863 she became the wife of William B. Wait, the superintendent of the institute for the blind in New York City where

famous book, "The Mormon Prophet and His Harem," an authority on the Mormon question from the social standpoint. She suggested the statue to Isabella for the Columbian Exposition. She was one of the original woman suffragists in Illinois, and for many years she served as State lecturer. She has, in addition to her legal, literary and reformatory work, been successful financier, and has carried on extensive real-estate and building operations. Her home is in Hyde Park, a suburb of Chicago.

WAKEFIELD, Mrs. Emily Watkins, singer, educator and lecturer, was born in London, England. Her father, Henry George Watkins, was an artist of great ability, being one of the old line engravers for Landseer, Herring and other celebrated painters. She was educated in Queen's College, London. Her first field of work was in St. Johns, N. B., where her artistic ability was soon recognized, and she received for an original painting the highest award from the Dominion Exhibition. In 1873 she removed to Halifax, N. S., where her soirees, her musicals, her examination days, and her school exhibitions were of great renown. After two years of successful administration in Patapsco Seminary, Maryland, she was invited to Titusville, Pa., in which place she has been since 1882. Mrs. Wakefield has been a teacher, a singer and a musical director, and a lecturer on the Chautauqua platform in 1892.

WAKEMAN, Mrs. Antoinette Van Hoesen, journalist, was born in a beautiful valley in Cortland county, N. Y. When Antoinette was little more than an infant her father went to Minnesota. At that time the Sioux Indians,



CATHERINE VAN VALKENBURG WAITE.

she was teaching. In 1868 she entered the New York Medical College and Hospital for Women, in New York City, and in 1871 received the degree of M. D. In 1869 Alfred University conferred upon her the degree of A. M. In 1879 she received the diploma of the New York Ophthalmic Hospital and College. In 1880 she was elected to the chair of obstetrics in the New York Medical College and Hospital for Women, which position she now fills. In 1883 she was made chairman of the hospital staff, which position she has held uninterruptedly. Upon the death of Dr. Clemence Sophia Lozier, the founder and dean of the college, Dr. Wait was elected by the faculty to the vacant office. She is secretary of the Society for Promoting the Welfare of the Insane, and is also a member of the consulting staff of the Brooklyn Woman's Homeopathic Hospital.

WAITE, Mrs. Catherine Van Valkenburg, lawyer and author, born in Dumfries, Canada West, in 1829. Her maiden name was Van Valkenburg. She was educated in Oberlin College and was graduated in 1853. In 1854 she became the wife of Judge C. B. Waite. In 1859 she established in Chicago, Ill., the Hyde Park Seminary for young women. She became interested in law and took the course in the Union College of Law, graduating in 1886. She then started the Chicago "Law Times," which she has made a recognized authority in this country, Canada, England, Scotland and France. In 1888 she was elected president of the Woman's International Bar Association. While living in Utah with her husband, who held a commission in that Territory under President Lincoln, she wrote her



EMILY WATKINS WAKEFIELD.

while no longer legally in possession of the lands of the State, still lingered there, and as a child she was familiar with them and also very fond of them. When she was ten years of age she

returned to her birthplace with her father. She was sent to a boarding-school, first to the female college in Evanston, Ill., and later to Jennings' Institute in Aurora, Ill., then called



ANTOINETTE VAN HOESEN WAKEMAN.

Clark Seminary, and graduated from the latter school with honors. In a few months she was married. She became bread-winner as well as bread-maker. About that time her brother, F. B. Van Hoesen, was in the Minnesota State Senate, and while in St. Paul with him she made the acquaintance of F. A. Carle, editor of the St. Paul "Pioneer-Press." He encouraged her to send letters of correspondence from Chicago to his paper. Later she corresponded for various papers throughout the country, in each case being paid for her work. During the time she was engaged in general newspaper correspondence she was also doing special writing for the Chicago "Times." For two years she edited and published the "Journal of Industrial Education," and also attended to its business conduct. Receiving what seemed to be a very flattering offer from a New York pattern company to go there and establish a fashion magazine, she went to New York and established the publication. The work and the situation proved most uncongenial, and she resigned and returned to Chicago. She then was employed on the regular staff of the "Evening Journal," and she also edited "American Housekeeping." When the Chicago "Evening Post" was established, she became one of the staff. She has been a regular contributor of the American Press Association and the Bok Syndicate. She has written for the "Chautauquan" and other kindred publications, and also for the New York "Sun." The first story she ever wrote was widely copied both in this country and abroad, as also was a series of articles called "Dickens, the Teacher." A sonnet called "Nay," a poem entitled "The Angel's

Prayer," and another "Decoration Day," which she wrote some years ago, still continue to be published. She is a member of the Chicago Woman's Club and is one of the founders of the Press League.

WALKER, Mrs. Harriet G., reformer and philanthropist, born in Brunswick, Ohio, 10th September, 1841. She is the youngest daughter of Hon. Fletcher and Fannie Hulet, who were natives of Berkshire county, Mass. In her sixth year the family removed to Berea, Ohio, for educational advantages. Before her school days were ended she was a regular contributor to several publications, and the dream of her life was to write a book. On 19th December, 1863, she became the wife of Thomas B. Walker, her schoolmate and companion since their sixteenth year. They moved to Minneapolis, Minn. Eight children were born to them. For many years Mrs. Walker has been secretary of the reformatory for women called the Bethany Home in Minneapolis. Mrs. Walker organized the Northwestern Hospital for Women and Children, at the head of which as president she stood. With a strong board of women directors, a training school for nurses, with women physicians, and women and children as patients, the history of that institution has been one of continued success and prosperity. The society owns one of the finest hospital buildings in the Northwest, which is valued, with the other property in their possession, at not less than \$60,000. Mrs. Walker has always been strongly devoted to temperance principles, and she was one of the first to take up the work of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. Minneapolis is indebted to her for the introduction of police matronship. She will never look upon this branch of work as



HARRIET G. WALKER.

complete until she sees a separate woman's prison under the care of a board of women, including reformatory features and indeterminate sentence for all women who come under the restraining or



MAUD ELLYSON SHAW.
From Photo by Morrison, Chicago

FLORA WRIGHT.
From Photo by Morrison, Chicago.

THERESA VAUGHN.
From Photo Copyrighted, 1895, by Morrison, Chicago.

FLORENCE LILLIAN WICKES.
From Photo Copyrighted, 1895, by Morrison, Chicago.

corrective hand of the law, and for that object she is now laboring. In 1892 she was elected to the presidency of a new organization, called the Woman's Council, which is a delegate association representing all the organized woman's work of Minneapolis. Fifty associations are included, each sending two delegates, who thus represent a constituency of over two-thousand women from all fields of organized woman's work. This council has been thus far a great success and furnishes a fine field for the exercises of the peculiar abilities which have made a success of Mrs. Walker's public efforts.

WALKER, Miss Mary E., physician, army surgeon, lecturer and dress-reformer, was born in Oswego, N. Y. She belongs to a family of marked mental traits, and was, as a child, distinguished for her strength of mind and her decision of character. She received a miscellaneous education and grew up an independent young woman. She attended medical colleges in Syracuse, N. Y., and New York City. She always had an inclination to be useful in the world. When the Civil War broke out, she left her practice, went to the front and served the Union army in a way that, in any other country, would have caused her to be recognized as a heroine of the nation. Of all the women who participated in the scenes of the war, Dr. Walker was certainly among the most conspicuous for bravery and for self-forgetfulness. She often spent her own money. She often went where shot and shell were flying to aid the wounded soldiers. While engaged on the battlefields of the South, she continued to wear the American reform costume, as she had done many years previous to the war, but eventually dressed in full male attire, discarding all

pension of her rank, in spite of the fact that she really deserves the highest recognition of the government and the public for her patriotic and self-sacrificing services in the army. Her career



MINERVA WALKER.



MARY E. WALKER.

the uncomfortable articles of female apparel. Her bravery and services in the field were rewarded by a medal of honor, and she draws a pension from the government of only \$8.50 a month, a half

has been an eventful one, and she has been a pioneer woman in many fields. She is the only woman in the world who was an assistant army surgeon. She was the first woman officer ever exchanged as a prisoner of war for a man of her rank. She is the only woman who has received the Medal of Honor from Congress and a testimonial from the President of the United States. She has been prominent and active in the woman suffrage and other reform movements. She was among the first women who attempted to vote and did vote, who went to Congress in behalf of woman suffrage, and who made franchise speeches in Washington, D. C. She is the author of a constitutional argument on the right of women to vote. In Washington, D. C., when the patent office was converted into a hospital, she served as assistant surgeon and worked without pay. In 1864 she was in the service as a regular A. A. surgeon. Many stories are told by generals, other officers and soldiers of her bravery under fire. In 1866 and 1867 she was in Europe, and directed and influenced ten-thousand women to vote in the fall of 1869. Because of her determination to wear male attire, Dr. Walker has been made the subject of abuse and ridicule by persons of narrow minds. The fact that she persists in wearing the attire in which she did a man's service in the army blinds the thoughtless to her great achievements and to her right to justice from our government. No whisper against her character as a woman and a professional has ever been heard. During the past three years she has suffered severely from an injury caused by slipping and falling which has left her lame for the remainder of her life. She is now living on the old homestead, in Oswego county, N. Y.

WALKER, Mrs. Minerva, physician, born in Clintondale, N. Y., 12th May, 1853. Her maiden name was Palmer. Her parents and grandfather were born in the same State and were Quakers. Minerva lived in Clinton county, Iowa, from the age of two years to that of sixteen, on a farm. Her father was a farmer, nurseryman and fruit-grower. She was educated in a preparatory course for college in the Nurserymen's Academy and in the union school of Geneva, N. Y. She took a three-year course in the department of letters in Cornell University. She left that school on account of a change in pecuniary circumstances, and taught a year in a private school. The next year she began the study of medicine in a doctor's office and in the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania. She was graduated there in 1880. She spent the next year in the New England Hospital for Women and Children, in Boston Highlands, and in the dispensary connected with it. Her time since has been occupied in general and sanitarium practice, with a few months of study in the hospitals of Paris, France. She was one of the resident physicians for over five years in the Elmira Water Cure, and during the four years after she had some patient living with her in her home, in Rochester, N. Y. She is a member of the Monroe County Medical Society, of the Western New York State Medical Society, of the Practitioner's Society of the City of Rochester, N. Y., and of the Provident Dispensary of the same place. She was one of two women physicians appointed on the board of city physicians, in the spring of 1890. On 12th May, 1892, she became the wife of C. S. Walker, of Charleston, W. Va., where she now lives.

WALKER, Mrs. Rose Kershaw, author and journalist, born on a plantation in Mississippi,



ROSE KERSHAW WALKER.

in 1847. She is descended from an old Charleston family and was reared in a cultured and refined home. The Civil War stripped her family of

fortune, and she utilized her liberal education and her literary talent. She studied in youth at home, near Pass Christian, Miss., and later attended a seminary in New York City. After leaving school, she traveled three years in Europe, where she learned several modern languages. Going to St. Louis, Mo., she joined the staff of the "Globe-Democrat," after working for a time on the "Post-Dispatch." She still writes on society for the former journal, and she owns and edits "Fashion and Fancy," a magazine of fashion and society, which is very successful. She contributed a series of sketches to "Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper." While she was in Europe, in 1876, she corresponded for a number of newspapers, and her European letters were widely copied. She is a leader in society and interested in various charities.

WALL, Mrs. Annie, author, born in Crawford county, Wis., 19th September, 1859. Her



ANNIE WALL.

father, J. B. Carpenter, died when Annie was three years old. After his death she lived for about three years with her maternal grandmother in Richmond county. Mrs. Carpenter was married again, and little Annie went home to live in Crawford county, until she was twelve years old. Then she went to live in Grant county. Her first poem was published when she was fourteen years old. She wrote regularly for a few years for "Farm and Fireside." She has written for many other papers, and most regularly for the Chicago "Sun" and Milwaukee "Sentinel." She wrote for the Pueblo, Col., "Press" for nearly a year, until failing health prevented regular literary work. She became the wife, 12th June, 1878, of B. T. Wall, of Marion, Ind. Two of their children died in infancy, and one child is living. Mr. Wall removed to Pueblo, for the benefit of his wife's health. There they have a pleasant home.

WALLACE, Mrs. M. R. M., philanthropist, born in Lamoille, Ill., 2nd September, 1841. Her

maiden name was Emma R. Gilson. She received a careful education, and was at an early age interested in reform and charitable movements. She became the wife of Col. M. R. M. Wallace, 2nd



MRS. M. R. M. WALLACE.

September, 1863, and their wedding tour took them to the South, where Colonel Wallace was stationed. They remained in the South until the war ended, and then went to Chicago, Ill., where they have since lived. They are members of St. Paul's Universalist Church, in that city, and Mrs. Wallace has been prominently identified with its interests. She has been for years president of the Women's Universalist Association of Illinois, and the work accomplished under her leadership has been of great importance to the denomination at large. She has successfully managed church and charitable associations without number. She is a member of the Chicago Press Club, the Chicago Woman's Club, the Woman's Relief Corps, the Woman's Exchange, the Home of the Friendless and many other similar organizations. She was among the first to interest the public in a woman's department for the World's Columbian Exposition for 1893, and she is one of the lady managers of the exposition. She is now president of the Illinois Industrial School for Girls, in Evanston, and that institution owes much of its success to her.

WALLACE, Mrs. Susan Arnold Elston, author, born in Crawfordsville, Ind., 25th December, 1830. Her maiden name was Susan Arnold Elston. She was an active, intelligent girl, and received a good education in the schools of her native town and New York. In 1852 she became the wife of Gen. Lewis Wallace, now famous as the author of "Ben Hur." During the Civil War she saw much of camp-life and war in general. They made their home in Crawfordsville, where General Wallace practiced law after the war. From 1878 to 1881 he was governor of New Mexico, and Mrs. Wallace passed those years in that Territory. From

1881 to 1885 she was with him in Turkey, where he was serving as United States minister. They were popular in that oriental land, and Mrs. Wallace was permitted to see more of the life of oriental women than any other woman before her had seen. General Wallace was the intimate friend of the Sultan. During their residence in the orient they gathered from travel and observation much of the material for their books. In 1885 they returned to their home in Crawfordsville, where General Wallace resumed the practice of law and wrote his famous books. Mrs. Wallace has been a frequent contributor to newspapers and magazines for many years, contributing stories and poems. Her most widely known poem is "The Patter of Little Feet." Her published books are "The Storied Sea" (Boston, 1884); "Giñevra, or the Old Oak Chest" (New York, 1887); "The Land of the Pueblos," with other papers, (1888), and "The Repose in Egypt" (1888). She gives a good deal of attention to charitable movements, and her home is a literary and social center.

WALLACE, Mrs. Zerelda Gray, reformer, born in Millerburg, Bourbon county, Ky., 6th August, 1817. She is the daughter of Dr. John H. Sanders and Mrs. Polly C. Gray Sanders. Her father was of South Carolina descent, and her mother a member of the Singleton family. Zerelda was the oldest of five daughters. She received as good an education as could be had in the Blue Grass Region schools of those early days. When she was ten years old, she attended a grammar-school taught by Miss Childs, a Massachusetts woman. In 1828 she entered a boarding-school in Versailles, Ky., where she remained two years, studying science and history, mythology and composition.



ZERELDA GRAY WALLACE.

In 1830 her father removed to New Castle, Ky. At a sale of public lands in Indianapolis he purchased his homestead, and removed to Indiana and built up a large practice. After leaving Kentucky,

Zerelda had only limited opportunities for education, only enjoying six months of study with a cultured Baptist clergyman. She assisted her father in his practice and became interested in medicine. She read works on hygiene, mental philosophy and other elevating subjects, and was acquainted with many prominent men. In 1836, in December, she became the wife of Hon. David Wallace, soldier and jurist, and then Lieutenant-Governor of Indiana. He was a widower of thirty-seven, with a family of three sons. In 1837 he was elected Governor of the State, and in 1840 he went to Congress as a Whig. During his term Mrs. Wallace spent some time in Washington, D. C., with him. She urged him to vote against the Fugitive Slave Law, and she shared all his reading in law, politics and literature. Six children were born to them. They reared their family carefully, cultivating their particular talents, and developing all their powers in every way. Mr. Wallace died in 1857, and he left his family no estate beyond their homes. Not wishing to accept assistance from her relatives, who tendered it freely and in full measure for all her needs, Mrs. Wallace opened her home to boarders and supported the family until they were able to care for themselves. Two of her daughters died, one in youth, the other after marriage. All her living children have succeeded in life. Her husband's children by his first wife included General Lewis Wallace, the soldier, jurist, scholar, statesman and author of the immortal "Ben Hur." General Wallace never refers to her as "stepmother," but always as "mother." She is a member of the Christian Church and has often spoken in its mission meetings. She was one of the crusaders and joined the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, in which she has done a good deal of valuable service. She spoke before the Indiana legislature in advocacy of temperance, and was soon after a pronounced woman suffragist. As a delegate to temperance conventions she has addressed large audiences in Boston, Mass., Saratoga Springs, N. Y.; St. Louis, Mo., Detroit, Mich., Washington, D. C., Philadelphia, Pa., and other cities. Her physical and intellectual powers are yet full. Her mental characteristics are of the stripe usually labeled "masculine." She is living in Indianapolis, surrounded by her children and grandchildren.

WALLING, Mrs. Mary Cole, patriot, born in Pike county, Pa., 19th June, 1838. She is a lineal descendant of the patrician families of Stephen Cole, of Scotland, and Hannah Chase, of England. She was known during the Civil War as "The Banished Heroine of the South." Her parents moved to Cass county, Ill., in 1850, where, in the same year, she became the wife of Captain F. C. Brookman, of St. Louis, Mo., who shortly after fell a victim to yellow-fever. The young widow went to Texas, where she became the wife of C. A. Walling. She was the mother of four children, in a happy and luxurious home, when the alarm of war was sounded, and her husband joined the Confederate army. The wife's patriotism and love for the Union was so pronounced that, in 1863, she was warned by the vigilance committee to "leave the country within a few hours." The heroic woman, with four little children, the oldest a mere baby, ordered the family carriage, and, with a brother eleven years of age for a driver, started through the wilds of Texas for the Union lines, with no chart or compass for her guide save the north star. The brave woman engineered her precious load for twenty-three days, and her joy at the first sight of the flag she loved so well repaid her for her trials. Upon

learning that seven of her brothers were in the Union army, where they all fought and died, she determined to lecture in defense of the Stars and Stripes, and was so cordially received that, upon being introduced to a large audience in Cooper Institute by Horace Greeley, he declared her "The greatest female speaker of the age." She delivered speeches in nearly all the large cities of the North. On 10th May, 1866, the United States Senate passed a resolution according to her the privilege of addressing that honorable body, which distinction was unprecedented in the history of our country. Before that distinguished body she delivered her famous argument on reconstruction. Surrounded by her children in



MARY COLE WALLING.

her Texas home, as a last literary task, she is writing an autobiography of her ante-bellum days and of her subsequent trials and successes.

WALSWORTH, Mrs. Minnie Gow, poet, born in Dixon, Ill., 25th July, 1859. Her family has given many persons to literary and professional pursuits. Her grandfather, John L. Gow, of Washington, Pa., was a man of fine literary tastes and a writer both of poetry and prose. Her father, Alex M. Gow, was well known as a prominent educator and editor in Pennsylvania and Indiana. He was the author of "Good Morals and Gentle Manners," a book used in the public schools of the country. Before Minnie Gow was ten years of age, her poetic productions were numerous and showed a precocious imagination and unusual grace of expression. She is a graduate of Washington Female Seminary. On 4th December, 1891, she became the wife of Edgar Douglas Walsworth, of Fontanelle, Iowa, and their home is in that town. She has been a contributor to the New York "Independent," "Interior," "St. Nicholas," "Wide Awake," "Literary Life" and other periodicals.

WALTER, Mrs. Carrie Stevens, educator and poet, born in Savannah, Mo., 27th April, 1846.

She went to the Pacific coast with her parents ten years later, and has since lived in California. She inherited her poetic talent from her father, the late Josiah E. Stevens, a man of gentle, imaginative

to the doctrines of Unitarianism. During the ministrations of Rev. J. T. Sargent and under the impulse occasioned by the preaching of Rev. Theodore Parker, she devoted herself to religious work. Her first and principal teacher was her father. In her seventeenth year she entered the State Normal School in Lexington, Mass., and was graduated. She was immediately elected assistant in the Franklin school, Boston. After teaching there a few weeks, she was appointed assistant in her alma mater, to which she returned and taught successively under Mr. May, Mr. Peirce and Mr. Eben S. Stearns. In the interregnum between the resignation of Mr. Peirce and the accession of Mr. Stearns, she served as principal of the school. It was the expressed wish of Mr. Peirce that Miss Lincoln should be his successor, but such a radical innovation was not entertained with favor by the authorities, and she continued as assistant until she became the wife of George A. Walton, of Lawrence, Mass., in August, 1850. She has had five children, of whom three are living, Harriet Peirce, wife of Judge James R. Dunbar, of the Massachusetts superior court, Dr. George L. Walton, neurologist, Boston, and Alice Walton, Ph.D., at present, 1892, a student in Germany. After her marriage Mrs. Walton devoted her spare time to benevolent and philanthropic enterprises, and was always a leader in church and charitable work. She defended the Sanitary Commission when it was aspersed, turning the sympathies of the Lawrence people towards it and organizing the whole community into a body of co-laborers with the army in the field. She received thorough instruction in vocal culture from Professor James E. Murdoch and William Russell. She was employed



CARRIE STEVENS WALTER.

temperament, who was at one time a leading Mason and prominent politician of California. Carrie is the oldest of six children, and at an early age showed her leaning toward literary pursuits. She was carefully educated in the Oakland Seminary, and at eighteen years of age was the valedictorian of the first graduating class of that institution. Many of her verses had already found their way into leading periodicals of the coast. She soon achieved a popularity that was unique, even in that period of exaggerated personality in California's social circles. Some years ago she entered the communion of the Roman Catholic Church. Her maternal love has found expression in numerous poems of exquisite tenderness. It is this sympathetic appreciation of children that has made Mrs. Walter one of California's most successful teachers. Several years ago she laid aside her school-work, in which she had labored for twenty years, and has since devoted to literature all the time and strength she could spare from the care of her four children. In 1886 her "Santa Barbara Idyl" was published in book form. She has done and is now doing much newspaper and magazine work. In her prose productions her descriptions of California scenery are inimitable. Her present home is in Santa Clara county.

WALTON, Mrs. Electa Noble Lincoln, educator, lecturer and woman suffragist, born in Watertown, N. Y., 12th May, 1824. She was the youngest daughter of Martin and Susan Freeman Lincoln, with whom at the age of two she removed to Lancaster, Mass. She resided afterwards in Roxbury, and later in Boston. Under the pastoral care of Dr. Nathaniel Thayer, of Lancaster, and Dr. George Putnam, of Roxbury, she early assented



ELECTA NOBLE LINCOLN WALTON.

for years as a teacher of reading and vocal training in the teachers' institutes of Massachusetts. She has taught in the State Normal Institute of Virginia, and for five successive years, by invitation

of Gen. Armstrong, conducted a teachers' institute of the graduating class in Hampton. She was co-author with her husband of a series of arithmetics. Her belief in the equal right of woman with man to be rated at her worth and to be credited with her work was intensified by the decision of the publishers, that her name should be withheld as co-author of the arithmetics. From being simply a believer in the right of woman suffrage, she became an earnest advocate for the complete enfranchisement of woman. She was always a zealous advocate of temperance and during a residence in Westfield held the office of president of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of that town. Since her removal to West Newton, Mass., where she now resides, she has been most actively interested in promoting woman suffrage, believing that through woman suffrage the cause of temperance and kindred reforms may be best advanced. She is an officer of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association, an active member and director in the New England Women's Educational Club of Boston, and has been president of the West Newton Woman's Educational Club since its organization in 1880. Though not a prolific writer, she sometimes contributes to the press. She is an interesting speaker and an occasional lecturer upon literary and philanthropic subjects.

WALTON, Mrs. Sarah Stokes, poet and artist, born in Philadelphia, Pa., 12th February,

Englishman, who came to this country with the first Lord Calvert. On her mother's side Mrs. Walton is of Scotch descent. Her mother was the daughter of the late John Struthers, of Edinburgh, Scotland, more recently one of Philadelphia's successful business men. From her sixth to her tenth year Sarah attended a private school kept by Miss Sarah James. In the spring of 1854 her father purchased a farm on the Delaware river, where he built their beautiful home, "Magnolia Hall." Her studies were continued in the Farnum preparatory school, Beverly, N. J. She was exceedingly fond of books, and remained in that school until 1858, when, at the age of fourteen years, her school days were brought to a close, as the duties of her home called on her with a strength that was irresistible. About the close of the Civil War some business affairs of importance required her father's presence in Washington, D. C., for an indefinite time. From "Magnolia Hall" her family moved to Philadelphia, where she remained until October, 1866, when she became the wife of Louis N. Walton, a gentleman of good family, a Philadelphian by birth, but at that time doing business in Lexington, Ky., to which place the newly wedded couple went. From that union there are two living children, a daughter and a son. Her husband's business affairs called him to Philadelphia in the course of three years, and there the family remained short time. From that city she moved to Beverly, N. J., where they settled permanently. From her youth Mrs. Walton has been a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and she is prominent in everything that will advance the interests of the church and its people.

WALWORTH, Mrs. Ellen Hardin, author, educator and poet, born in Jacksonville, Ill., 20th October, 1832. She is the daughter of John J. Hardin, a well-known lawyer, politician and soldier. He was the friend of Lincoln, Logan, Baker, Douglas and other renowned men of that time. He was in the Black Hawk War. He led the first Illinois regiment to the Mexican War, and was killed in the battle of Buena Vista. His strong character and intellectual qualities were transmitted to his oldest child, Mrs. Walworth. In 1851 her mother became the wife of Chancellor Reuben H. Walworth, of New York. When Chancellor Walworth went west to marry the mother, he took with him his gifted young son, Mansfield Tracy, afterwards known as the author of many novels of the romantic school. The son captivated the fancy of Miss Hardin, a courtship followed, and they were married 29th July, 1852, in Saratoga Springs, N. Y., after he had finished his law studies in Cambridge. The young couple continued to reside in the family homestead, in Saratoga Springs, with the father and mother. Sons and daughters were born to them, and to the outside world no lives could seem more fair and smooth; but storms were gathering, which culminated with the disasters of the Civil War. Trouble and tragedy filled the life of Mrs. Walworth for many years, in which she held her children closely around her, carrying forward their education under the greatest difficulties. The older children were sent to college and the younger ones taught at home. In 1871 she established a boarding and day school in the homestead, and, with one interruption only, continued it until 1887. At that time the death of her oldest son and a temporary failure of her own health caused her to close the school. During those years she had been elected a member of the board of education in Saratoga, being one of the very first women for whom the school franchise was exercised. She served for three years, and by her energy and ability introduced many improvements in the public school system of the place.



SARAH STOKES WALTON.

1844. She is the third living child of Charles Crawford Dunn, sr., and Helen Struthers, his wife. Her ancestors on the male side originally were from the south of England. Her father's father, James Lorraine Dunn, a prominent lawyer of central Pennsylvania, was born in 1783, on the old homestead, located on the Chester river, Kent county, Md., where the family had lived for nearly one-hundred-fifty years prior to his birth. Mr. Dunn was the descendant in direct line from Sir Michael Dunn, an

She was elected a trustee of the Saratoga Monument Association, and is chairman of important committees in that organization. By her personal exertions she has had erected many historical tablets on the battlefields of Saratoga. She has published numerous historical articles in the leading magazines, and has read papers before the Society for the Advancement of Natural Science, of which she is a member. In the interest of natural science she was largely instrumental in the founding of the Art and Science Field Club in Saratoga, which did much active service. She was vice-president of the Society of Decorative Art of New York City, and she succeeded in taking artists of the first order from Boston and other cities to Saratoga, and thus promoted the advancement of art in northern New York. She was for twelve years president of the Shakespeare Society of Saratoga, which is, with one exception, believed to be the oldest society devoted exclusively to Shakespeare in this country. In 1889 she went to Washington, D. C., to make a winter home in a milder climate, and there she pursues her literary work. She has compiled a "History of the Saratoga Monument Association," which is published with other original material that shows historical Saratoga in an instructive and attractive form. She is engaged on a biography of Robert R. Livingston, first chancellor of the State of New York. She is the author of many fugitive poems, soon to be collected and published in a volume. She is a life member of the American Historical Association, and is actively concerned in its work. She is one of the founders and active officers of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and she is editor of the "American Monthly Magazine," a successful pub-

WALWORTH, Mrs. Jeannette Ritchie Hadermann, author, born in Philadelphia, Pa., 22nd February, 1835. Her father was Charles Julius Hadermann, a German baron, who was a



JEANNETTE RITCHIE WALWORTH.



ELLEN HARDIN WALWORTH.

lication of that society. Her time and labor are given to historical subjects, which may be pursued with unusual facility in the national capital. Her summer home is still in Saratoga Springs.

president of Jefferson College. He removed his family to Natchez, Miss., where he died. The family then moved to Louisiana, and Jeannette, who had been carefully educated, became a governess at the age of sixteen years. At an early age she became the wife of Major Douglas Walworth, of Natchez. They lived for a time on his plantation in southern Kansas, and thence moved to Memphis, Tenn. They next removed to New York City, where she now lives. She has contributed many stories to newspapers and periodicals. Her published works are: "Forgiven at Last" (1870), "The Silent Witness" (1871), "Dead Men's Shoes" (1872), "Heavy Yokes" (1874), "Nobody's Business" (1878), "The Bar Sinister" (1885), "Without Blemish" (1885), "Scrapes" (1886), "At Bay" (1887), "The New Man at Rossmere" (1887), "Southern Silhouettes" (1887), "True to Herself" (1888), "That Girl from Texas" (1888), "Splendid Egotist" (1889) and "The Little Radical" (1890).

WARD, Mrs. Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, author, born in Boston, Mass., 31st August, 1844. Her father was Rev. Austin Phelps, professor of sacred rhetoric in Andover Theological Seminary. The family removed from Boston to Andover in 1848, and lived there until 1850. Professor Phelps was elected president of the seminary in 1869, and in 1879 he became professor emeritus. Elizabeth was a precocious, imaginative child, and her education was liberal and thorough. Her mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, was an author of note. After the death of her mother, in 1852, Miss Phelps, who had been christened with another name, took her mother's name in full. She began to publish sketches and stories in her thirteenth year, and her literary work in Andover was mingled

with charitable, temperance and general reform work. In 1876 she delivered a course of lectures in the Boston University. Her published works are: "Ellen's Idol" (1864); "Up Hill" (1865); "The Tiny Series" (4 volumes, 1866 to 1869); "The Gypsy Series" (4 volumes, 1866 to 1869); "Mercy Gliddon's Work" (1866); "I Don't Know How" (1867); "The Gates Ajar," twenty editions in the first year (1868); "Men, Women and Ghosts" (1869); "Hedged In" (1870); "The Silent Partner" (1870); "The Trotty Book" (1870); "Trotty's Wedding Tour" (1873); "What to Wear" (1873); "Poetic Studies" (1875); "The Story of Avis" (1877); "My Cousin and I" (1879); "Old Maids' Paradise" (1879); "Sealed Orders" (1879); "Friends, a Duet" (1881); "Beyond the Gates" (1883); "Dr. Zay" (1884); "The Gates Between" (1887); "Jack the Fisherman" (1887); "The Struggle for Immortality," essays; "Poetic Studies," and "Songs of the Silent World." Besides her books, she has written many sketches, stories and poems for "Harper's Magazine," "Atlantic Monthly," "Youth's Companion" and other periodicals. Her most famous work is "The Gates Ajar," which has passed through many large editions in the United States and Great Britain, and was translated into several European languages. In October, 1888, she became the wife of Rev. Herbert D. Ward. Since then she has published "Fourteen to One," a volume of stories, and, in collaboration with her husband, "The Master of the Magicians" and "Come Forth." In the summer she and her husband live in East Gloucester, Mass., and in the winter their home is in Newton Highlands. Her productions throughout are marked by elevated spirit and thoughtfulness. She is in-

WARD, Mrs. Genevieve, singer and actor, born in New York, N. Y., 27th March, 1833. She is a granddaughter of Gideon Lee. Her full maiden name was Lucia Genoveva Teresa, and the name



GENEVIEVE WARD.



ELIZABETH STUART PHELPS WARD.

terested in all philanthropic work, and she gives much time, labor and money for benevolent interests. Her circle of readers is a large one and is constantly growing.

by which she is known is only her stage-name. In childhood she lived in France and Italy. In 1848 her fine voice attracted the attention of Rossini, who trained her in music. She sang in "Lucrezia Borgia," in La Scala, Milan, and afterward in Bergamo and Paris. In London, Eng., she sang in English opera. In December, 1851, she sang in "Messiah," in London. She became the wife of Count Constantine Guerbel, a Russian officer, before she went upon the operatic stage, and for a time she used the name Madame Guerbellia on the bills. In 1862 she gave Italian operas in London, and in that year she came to the United States. She sang in New York, Philadelphia and Havana, Cuba. She was ill with diphtheria and lost her singing voice. She then gave vocal lessons in New York for several years and prepared for the dramatic stage. She was coldly received in New York City. In 1873 she went to England, and on 1st October made her début as Lady Macbeth in Manchester. She succeeded and added other standard tragedies to her list, and played successfully in all the larger English and Irish towns. In 1877 she went to Paris to study with François Joseph Regnier, and there she played a French version of Macbeth so successfully that she was invited to join the Comédie Française. She then repeated her success in London, and in 1878 she appeared in New York City. In 1879 she returned to London, and since then she has played in England and the United States with great success. In 1882 she started on a tour of the world, which was ended in November, 1885. She then became the manager of the Lyceum Theater in London. In 1888 she retired from the stage.

WARD, Miss Mary E., poet, born in North Danville, Vt., 2nd May, 1843. The farm which has

always been her home is the one to which her grandfather removed, when her father, now a man of eighty-one, was a boy less than three years of age. Her mother was Amanda Willard, a grand-

and a course of lectures on the early life and literature of New England is of yet more recent preparation. During her residence in Cleveland, she was a member of the Ohio Woman's Press Association, and was made president of the East End Conversational Club. Her home is now in Franklin, Mass., where she is in touch with many of the literary circles of the East, while prosecuting her chosen work.

WARE, Mrs. Mary, poet, born in Monroe county, Tenn., 11th April, 1828. Her maiden name was Mary Harris, a name that has long been prominent in southern literature. Her early youth was spent amid the beautiful scenery of east Tennessee, and to the charm of her surroundings was added the intellectual companionship of a brother, Edmund K. Harris, whose poetic gifts were of an order that gave promise of a brilliant future, and the loving instruction of a father, who was not only eminent as a lawyer, but possessed discriminating literary taste. Just as she reached womanhood, her parents moved to Shelby county, Ala., to which State her brother had preceded them, and he had already begun a successful literary career, when his sudden death in Mobile threw a shadow across the life of the sister. Her verses have more than sustained the merit they early promised. They have been published by all the leading magazines and periodicals of the South, many of which belonged to ante-bellum days. "The South" published in New York City contained her contributions for twenty years. In 1863 she became the wife of Horace Ware, who was born in Lynn, Mass., but reared in the South and widely known as a pioneer in the development of the iron industries of Alabama. Mr. Ware died in July,



MARY EASTMAN WARD.

daughter of Rev. Elijah Willard, of Dublin, N. H., a "minute man" and chaplain in the Revolution. Her mother was Mary's first and best teacher. The love of poetry was a birthright. She could recite many hymns before she could read. She wrote her first poem in the summer following her thirteenth birthday, and since then she has written much. She has poems in "Poets and Poetry of Vermont," and has contributed to the "Vermont Chronicle" and other State papers, the "Golden Rule," "Union Signal" and others. She has a poem in "Woman in Sacred Song." She is now living in North Danville, Vt.

WARD, Mrs. May Alden, author, born in Mechanicsburg, Ohio, 1st March, 1853. She is in the sixth generation from John and Priscilla Alden. As a school-girl her favorite studies were literature and the languages. At the age of nineteen she was graduated from the Ohio Wesleyan University, and one year later, in 1873, she became the wife of Rev. William G. Ward. Numerous translations and newspaper and magazine articles gave early evidence of Mrs. Ward's versatility. Her special liking for studies in Italian, French and German literature was strengthened by two years of travel in Europe, and in 1887 she published a comprehensive and attractive life of Dante, which at once won for her high rank as a thorough scholar and discriminating and graphic biographer. She issued in 1891 a life of Petrarch, no less fascinating than its predecessor. She has achieved popularity as a parlor lecturer. Her series of lectures on French and German literature was one of the most entertaining literary features of the season before her departure from her home in Cleveland, Ohio. A volume of essays on those subjects is to be issued,



MAY ALDEN WARD.

1890, and Mrs. Ware has since resided in Birmingham, Ala., where her home circle is brightened by the presence of four nieces, children of a surviving brother. Besides poetry she has written some

interesting Indian legends, and a few romances further show her varied gift.

WARNER, Mrs. Marion E. Knowlton, poet and story writer, born in Geneva, Ohio, 15th June, 1839. She is a lifelong resident of the West-



MARY WARE.

ern Reserve of Ohio, near Lake Erie. Her home is in Unionville, Lake county. A lineal descendant of the original Dutch of New York and of those who bore honorable part in the nation's struggle for liberty and independence, she inherits many strong traits of character. She in early life gave evidence of the literary instinct, and she was not long in developing a taste for standard literature that has been abundantly gratified. At the age of eighteen her first story was published in the Cleveland "Gleaner," followed by others at frequent intervals. Her stories appeared in the local papers, giving evidence of more than average ability and attracting attention. About the same time she began to write poetry. Though afflicted with oft-recurring and severe illness, and though since the demise of her husband some years ago she has been occupied with the care of a large portion of his estate and with the guardianship of her young daughter, still she has found time for literary pursuits, and has contributed a collection of poems, published from time to time, generally over the signature "M. E. W."

WARNEN, Mrs. Mary Evalin, author and lecturer, born in Galway, N. Y., 14th March, 1829. On 26th April, 1847, she became the wife of George Warren, in the town of Balston. They moved to Wisconsin and settled on a farm purchased directly from the government, where they now reside. The farm is situated near the village of Fox Lake. Mrs. Warren and her husband united with the Baptist Church in Fox Lake in 1859, and have had a continuous membership since that time. She has been for many years a faithful worker in the church,

especially prominent in connection with the cause of home and foreign missions. She has taken great interest in Wayland University, the Baptist College in Beaver Dam, Wis., and has furnished money to erect a dormitory for girls, which is called "Warren Cottage." Three sons were born to this couple, and one girl who died in infancy. Not satisfied with severe toil incident to "getting on in the world" in a new country, her kindly heart warmed to the needs of those less fortunate. She reared and cared for six motherless girls, at different periods, until most of them have found homes of their own. She has been for many years prominent in temperance reform. She joined the Good Templar Order in 1878. She has filled all subordinate lodge offices, is prominent to this day in district lodges, has filled all the offices in the grand lodge to which women usually aspire, and as grand vice-templar several terms has lectured to large audiences in nearly all parts of the State. She has attended several sessions of the right worthy grand lodge and filled several important offices of honor and trust therein. Wherever Good Templary is known in all the civilized world, she is honored because of her work for the good of mankind. She has been a member of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union ever since it was organized, and takes a deep interest in its success. She is a prominent member of the State Agricultural Society, and on invitation has furnished several papers at the annual meetings of the society. She has written and had published three books, two in pamphlet form, entitled "Our Laurels" and "Little Jakie, the Boot-Black," and a large volume in cloth entitled "Compensation," which has been



MARION E. KNOWLTON WARNER.

widely read. Politically she was a radical Republican until long after the war, but for the past few years she has been identified with the Prohibition party. She is a woman suffragist. She is equally

prominent as author, lecturer, church member, representative and officer in societies, home-keeper, neighbor and friend.

WASHINGTON, Mrs. Lucy H., poet and temperance reformer, born in Whiting, Vt., 4th Jan-



MARY EVALIN WARREN.

uary, 1835. Her maiden name was Lucy Hall Walker. She is descended from New England ancestry running back to 1642. Her paternal lineage is traced to Deacon Philip Walker, of Rehoboth, Mass., one of the founders of the commonwealth and also one of the principal characters in the bloody drama of King Philip's War. On her maternal side her descent is from Samuel Gile, one of the eleven first settlers of Haverhill, Mass., in 1640. From her mother she inherited a love for the beautiful in nature and an ear and soul attuned to song. Her early educational advantages were such as the common school, select school and academy of her native State afforded. Her first printed verses appeared at the age of fourteen. With active intellect and strong ambitions, she resolved to enter upon a wider course of study, and became a pupil in Clover Street Seminary, Rochester, N. Y., where she was graduated with honors in 1856. In the seminary her talent met cordial recognition, and the aid of her muse was often invoked for special occasions. From that time her verses have frequently appeared, with occasional prose sketches. After graduation she devoted three years to teaching and was at the time of her marriage preceptress of the Collegiate Institute in Brockport, N. Y. Her husband, Rev. S. Washington, a graduate of Rochester University and of Rochester Theological Seminary, has during his professional life served prominent churches in both eastern and western States, and is now pastor of the Baptist Church in Port Jervis, N. Y. In Jacksonville, Ill., in 1874, Mrs. Washington was made a leader in the crusade movement, and in response to the needs of the hour was brought into public speaking. Her persuasive methods, Christian spirit and eloquent

language made her at once an effective speaker, acceptable to all classes. Her first address in temperance work, outside of her own city, was given in the Hall of Representatives in Springfield, Ill. Commendatory press reports brought her to extended public notice, led to repeated and urgent calls and opened a door to service which has never been closed. During the succeeding years she has in various official capacities been largely engaged in Woman's Christian Temperance Union work, having given addresses in twenty-four States and extended her labors from the Atlantic to the Pacific. In the great campaigns for constitutional prohibition in Iowa, Kansas, Maine and other States, she has borne a helpful part. In difficult emergencies her electric utterance has been decisive of interests great and imperiled. With equally vigorous body and mind she has yet much history to make. She is the mother of four children, a son and three daughters, all finely educated and worthy of the parents who have so planned for their care as to enable their mother to devote much time to public work. In 1887 she published "Echoes of Song," a volume containing numerous selections from her poetical writings from early girlhood. She has subsequently added many contributions of merit, which, with selections from her first volume, were published under the title of "Memory's Casket" (Buffalo, 1891). She has contributed to the "Magazine of Poetry," and many other periodicals, and some of her hymns have been sung throughout the country.

WASHINGTON, Mrs. Martha, wife of George Washington, first President of the United States, born in New Kent county, Va., in May, 1732, and died in Mt. Vernon, Va., 22nd May, 1802. She was a daughter of Colonel John Dandridge,



LUCY H. WASHINGTON.

a wealthy planter. She was educated by private teachers. She was an accomplished performer on the spinet, and her education covered all the branches usually learned by the young women.

of her day. In 1747 she was introduced to the vice-regal court, during the administration of Sir William Gooch. In June, 1749, she became the wife of Daniel Parke Custis, a wealthy planter. They settled in Mr. Custis' home, the "White House," on Pamunkey river, where they lived a life of refinement in the Virginia fashion. Four children were born to them, two of whom died in infancy. Mr. Custis died in 1757, leaving his widow one of the wealthiest women in Virginia. In the following year Mrs. Custis met George Washington, then a colonel, and in May, 1758, they became engaged. They were married in January, 1759, after Colonel Washington returned from his northern campaign. After their brilliant wedding, they settled in Mount Vernon, and for seventeen years they lived in the style of aristocratic English people, entertaining much and taking the lead in all social affairs. Mrs. Washington sympathized with her husband in his patriotic resistance

term they lived in Philadelphia. She disliked official life and was pleased when, in 1796, President Washington refused a third election to the presidency. They retired to Mount Vernon, where they lived the rest of their days. Before her death she destroyed her entire correspondence with her husband, not wishing that their confidences should be seen by other eyes.

WASHINGTON, Mrs. Mary, mother of George Washington, the first President of the United States, born in Westmoreland county, Va., about 1713, and died in 1789. Her maiden name was Mary Ball, and her descent was English. On 6th March, 1730, she became the wife of Augustine Washington, the second son of Lawrence Washington and the grandson of John Washington, the first of the family to come from England to the Colonies. He purchased lands in Westmoreland county, became a wealthy planter, and was successively a county magistrate, a member of the house of burgesses, and colonel of the Virginia forces that drove away the invading Seneca Indians. In honor of his public services and private character, the parish in which he lived was named Washington. There his son, Lawrence, and his grandson, Augustine, were born. Augustine Washington was married twice. By his first wife he had four children, two of whom, Lawrence and Augustine, outlived their mother, who died in 1728. By his second wife, Mary Ball, he was the father of the immortal George Washington, who was the first child of his second marriage. Mrs. Mary Washington was a devoted mother, and her son George was a most faithful and affectionate son. He was born 22nd February, 1732, and his father died in 1743, leaving a family of five children for his widow to rear. She took the management of her estate into her own hands, and supervised the education of her children. To her George Washington owed as much as any other great man of history ever owed to a woman. While he was absent in the army, for nearly seven years, she managed the home and kept up the estate, and when the victory was won and Cornwallis had surrendered, he visited his aged mother. She consented to appear in a ball given in Fredericksburg in honor of her son, and she surprised the foreigners by her simple dress and quiet dignity. One of her most earnest commendations of her illustrious son was that "George had always been a good son." She lived to see him reach the proudest position in the newborn nation. He bade her farewell for the last time in the home of her childhood, in Stafford county, across the Rappahannock from Fredericksburg, where his father had purchased an estate several years before his death. The parting was affectionate, and the venerable woman died shortly afterward, too suddenly to make it possible for her son to reach her. Mary Washington, more than any other one woman, is to be remembered for having given to the world one of the greatest men of history. Her simple virtues were reflected in her glorious son, and the name of George Washington will never be mentioned without calling up pleasant thoughts of the noble, simple mother who gave him birth—Mary Washington.



MARTHA WASHINGTON.

to British oppression and injustice. After he was made commander-in-chief, her life was full of care. In 1775 she joined him in Cambridge, Mass., and afterward accompanied him to New York and Philadelphia, and joined him in camp wherever it was possible. During the severe winter in Valley Forge she shared the privations of the soldiers and worked daily from morning till night, providing comforts for the sick soldiers. During the war she discarded her rich dresses and wore only garments spun and woven by her servants in Mount Vernon. At a ball in New Jersey, given in her honor, she wore a homespun suit. She left the camp for the last time when General Washington was stationed in Newburg, N. Y., in 1782. When she became mistress of the executive mansion in New York City, she was fifty-seven years old, and was still a beautiful woman of dignity and saunter of manner. Her social régime was brilliant in the extreme. During President Washington's second

WATERS, Mrs. Clara Erskine Clement, author, born in St. Louis, Mo., 28th August, 1834. She is the daughter of John Erskine. Her first attempt at writing was made in a description of travel in 1868, and was called "A Simple Story of the Orient." It was printed for private circulation only. Mrs. Clement Waters has traveled extensively, and mostly from her own note books compiled "Legendary and Mythological Art" (Boston, 1870). That was followed by "Painters, Sculptors, Architects,

Engravers and Their Works" (1873). These books were written while she was an invalid, and but for the voluminous notes that she had made, could not have been done at that time. Subsequently, with Lawrence Hutton, she prepared "Artists of the Nineteenth Century" (1879). Her other works are: "A History of Egypt" (1880); "Eleanor Maitland," a novel, (1881); "Life of Charlotte Cushman" (1882); "Painting for Beginners and Students" (New York, 1883); "Sculpture for Beginners and Students" (1885), and "Architecture," belonging to same series, (1886); "Christian Symbols and Stories of the Saints," prepared for Roman Catholics, edited by Katherine E. Conway and dedicated by permission to the Very Reverend Archbishop Williams (Boston, 1886), and "Stories of Art and Artists" (1887). She has also written occasionally for magazines and newspapers; has translated "Dosia's Daughter," by Henry Greenle, and the "English Conferences" by Renan.



ANNAH ROBINSON WATSON.

For the benefit of various charities, societies and clubs, she has given lectures upon "Women Artists," "The History and Symbolism of the Cross," "Travel in the Holy Land," "Parsifal," "The Passion Play at Ober Ammergau" and "Dravidian Architecture." In 1852 Miss Erskine became the wife of James Hazen Clement, who died, leaving four sons and one daughter. Her second husband is Edwin Forbes Waters, for many years publisher of the Boston "Advertiser," with whom, in 1883-84, she visited Japan, China and India for the first time, and, after an interval of eighteen years, made for the second time the journey across the Holy Land and ascended the Great Pyramid. She has lived twice in Italy for lengthy periods, and has visited all the countries of Europe, except Russia, again and again. Her home for many years has been in Boston, and is well known for its generous hospitality to friends and acquaintances from near and far.

WATSON, Mrs. Anna Robinson, author, was born in the Taylor homestead, near Louisville, Ky. She was the daughter of Mrs. Louise Taylor Robinson and the grand-daughter of Hancock Taylor, a brother of President Zachariah Taylor. The two brothers spent their boyhood in the old house which was built by their father, Col. Richard Taylor, who moved with his family from Virginia to Kentucky while the future president was a child. Anna was a romantic, poetic, imaginative child. After some years of quiet life in the old homestead, her family moved to Louisville, and in that city and Chicago she was educated. Her studies covered a wide range, and, after completing her course, she entered society in Louisville. Her poetic bent became very strong, and she did much literary work. In 1870 she became the wife of James H. Watson, a son of Judge J. W. C. Watson, of Mississippi. In spite of domestic cares that have taken most of her time, she has continued to write, and her productions in both verse and prose have been widely copied. Her poem, "Baby's Mission," has gone over the earth and was included in the London, Eng., "Chatterbox." Several years ago, when the New York "Churchman" opened a contest for the best lullaby, she sent one, which was one of the five selected from the many hundreds that were sent. Besides the poems and stories which she has published over her own name, she has done much important work unsigned, including reviews and editorials. Her earliest married life was spent in Mississippi, but several years ago the family removed to Tennessee and settled in Memphis, where Mr. Watson is practicing law. She has been recently elected president of the Nineteenth Century Club, the largest woman's club in the South. She is a member of the Episcopal Church and an earnest worker in the charitable institutions of the city.

WATSON, Mrs. Ellen Maria, church worker, born near Fayetteville, Washington county, Ark., 31st December, 1842. She is a daughter of W. T. and Maria Anderson. Her parents went to Arkansas from Virginia. Her father was a Methodist minister, and in the lap of Methodism she and her two sisters were reared. Early in life she showed fondness for the reading and study of the Bible. She became a member of the Methodist Church at twelve years of age. At fifteen she became a teacher in the Sunday-school. Her father's income being meager, she turned her attention to music as a means of self-maintenance and help to her family. At sixteen years of age she was able to draw a comfortable income from her class in vocal and instrumental music. In 1861 she became the wife of B. F. Perkins, a native of North Carolina, whose death eight months after, in the Confederate Army, and the exigencies of war, left her a widow and penniless. She put aside her own fate in administering to the sorrows of others. She nursed the sick and the dying in hospitals and visited the prisoners. Firm in her convictions of the justice of the southern cause, she rendered aid wherever she could. The war over, having lost both father and husband, she accepted a situation as governess in the family of the Rev. L. D. Mullins, a Methodist minister, near Memphis, Tenn., where she remained two years. In 1867 she became the wife of Rev. Samuel Watson, D.D., a man of great prominence in the Methodist Episcopal Church South. By this marriage she had two daughters and three sons, one daughter and two sons are living. During those years the most important work of her life was done. Her first effort in charitable lines was sewing, making and supervising the making of garments for the poor. Her

first contributions were devoted to the employing of a Bible-reader to the poor and ignorant of the city, and clothing and food to the destitute. She has been prominent in the Woman's Christian

the audiences, and usually the subject of her lecture was chosen by a committee. In 1861 she became the wife of Jonathan Watson, one of the oil kings of Titusville, Pa. She was a devoted wife and the mother of four children, only one of whom is living. For some years after her marriage she discontinued her public work, except to officiate at funerals. Recently she has resumed her ministry of love, and, removing to California, for seven or eight years she lectured nearly every Sunday in San Francisco, for much of the time as the regular pastor of the Religious and Philosophical Society of that city. She lectured in 1882 through Australia, attracting large audiences. Her recent lectures in Chicago and other parts of the East were successful. Her work is principally devoted to the elevation of mankind morally and spiritually, to moral, social and religious reform, including the advancement of woman in all proper directions. After meeting many reverses and bereavements, she finds herself now possessed of a productive fruit farm, "Sunny Brae," in Santa Clara county, Cal., which brings



ELLEN MARIA WATSON.

Association, visiting cities, attending conventions, acquainting herself with methods and plans of work corresponding to that which engaged her mind, and in which she has occupied the highest official position for ten years successively. A home for self-supporting and unprotected young women is a monument to her as its inaugurator. The Woman's Christian Temperance Union has in her a most devoted adherent and strong advocate, so far as the Christian basis of organization and of total abstinence extends. The Woman's Foreign Missionary movement of the Methodist Episcopal Church South feels her power in her consecration to the work. She has been the conference president twelve years in succession.

WATSON, Mrs. Elizabeth Lowe, lecturer, born in Solon, Ohio, 6th October, 1812. Her maiden name was Low, which was changed to Lowe by the younger members of the family. Her father was of Teutonic descent, born in New York, and her grandfather, of the Knickerbocker type, had large landed possessions in "Old Manhattan Town." Her mother was of Scotch stock. Her grandmother, Mary Daniels, was a remarkably intelligent woman, with a poetic, religious temperament possessed of psychic gifts, the nature of which was then a profound mystery. Mrs. Watson was the ninth child in a family of thirteen, ten of whom are living. At the age of eight, remarkable psychic phenomena, of a physical nature, were manifested through her, and a few years later she became developed as an "inspirational" speaker, so-called. At fourteen her public ministry began, attracting great crowds of people to hear her discussion upon religion and social ethics. She then, as in later years, often answered all kinds of questions from



*Very truly yours
Elizabeth Watson*

ELIZABETH LOWE WATSON.

an annual income of between four-thousand and five-thousand dollars. She superintends the entire business.

WATTS, Mrs. Margaret Anderson, temperance worker, born in a country place near Danville, Ky., 3rd September, 1832. She is the daughter of Hon. S. H. Anderson, a lawyer and orator of distinction, who died while he was a member of the House of Representatives in Washington, D. C. On the maternal side she is a granddaughter of Judge William Owsley, who was the fourteenth governor of Kentucky and a man of the highest order of legal ability. Her ancestors run back to the Rev. John Owsley, who in 1660 was made rector of the Established Church in Glouston, England, in which place he served sixty years. His son, Thomas Owsley, came to the Colony of Virginia, in America, in 1694, and settled

in Fairfax county. From his line came Amelia G. Owsley, the mother of Mrs. Watts. Both the Owsleys and Andersons were talented, educated people, and from them Margaret Anderson inherited her talents. She is the sixth child of her



MARGARET ANDERSON WATTS.

family, and ample means gave her fine educational advantages, her studies including classical learning and all the "accomplishments" of the day. She became the wife of Robert Augustine Watts in 1851. She has three children grown to maturity. The oldest daughter is the wife of Commander H. W. Mead, of the United States Navy, the second daughter is the wife of a Florida orange-grower, and the son is a successful engineer. She has always been a deep thinker on the most advanced social and religious topics, and she has occasionally published her views on woman in her political and civil relations. She was the first Kentucky woman who wrote and advocated the equal rights of woman before the law, and who argued for the higher education of woman. During the recent revision of the constitution of Kentucky, she was chosen one of six women to visit the capital and secure a hearing before the committees on education and municipalities, and on the woman's property rights bill, which was under discussion. She is a successful adult bible-class teacher. She says that she regards the bible as "the Magna Charta of a true Republic." She felt a strong interest in the Chautauqua movement instituted by Rev. John H. Vincent. In the second year of that movement she became a student of the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle. She caught the true Chautauqua idea and has formed several successful circles in her own State. When the Woman's Crusade movement was initiated, she was living in Colorado, where business affairs called her husband for several years, but her hearty sympathies were with the women of Ohio and with those who formed the Woman's Christian Temperance Union,

which she joined as soon as she returned to Louisville. She has worked actively in various departments of that organization, but her special work has been given to scientific temperance instruction in the public schools. Her work has attracted much attention and resulted in much positive good. She has recently assumed the national superintendency of police matrons. In the autumn of 1875 she, in connection with some other efficient women of the Woman's Christian Association of Louisville, established a Home for Friendless Women. She was the first secretary of the board of managers and its president for eight years. The work was begun with a few thousand dollars and has been sustained and carried on by gratuitous contributions from the Christian people of the city. Hundreds of outcast women have slept beneath its roof since its doors were opened. A new and spacious building has recently been erected. Mrs. Watts, in the fall of 1887, gave a course of lectures, treating woman from a stand-point of culture, affection, industry and philanthropy, before the Woman's Ethical Symposium of Louisville. Of late years she has given much study to metaphysics and scientific subjects, and is a member of the Metaphysical Association of Boston, Mass. She now has enjoyment in the consciousness of having made a happy home for her husband and children. Music is one of her accomplishments, and it has formed a part of her home life. Her home, her neighbors, her State and her country have been the recipients of her thought, her loving heart and generous hand.

WEATHERBY, Mrs. Delia L., temperance reformer and author, born in Copely, Ohio, 7th



DELLA L. WEATHERBY.

June, 1843. Her father, Col. John C. Stearns, was a stanch, old-time abolitionist and temperance worker. She received an academic education and afterward taught school in her native town. In 1868 she became the wife of Rev. S. S. Weatherby,

then a member of the North Ohio Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In 1870 they removed to Baldwin, Kans., where for nine years he served as professor of languages in Baker University. She was at one time called to the

is the mother of three children. Notwithstanding her household duties pressing for attention, she has for four years edited a temperance department in one of the country papers, and she frequently contributes to the press articles of prose and poetry, chiefly on the subject of temperance reformation.

WEBB, Miss Bertha, violinist, was born in North Bridgeton, Maine. She comes from a musical family on both sides. From her earliest infancy she gave evidence of extraordinary talent and ability for music. It is related of her that she could hum a tune before she could enunciate a single word. Through her earlier years her musical training was fraught with difficulty. She lived in Portland, Maine, with no teacher of the violin nearer than Boston. Once or twice a week, when only a child, she made her trips to that city, where Prof. Julius Eichberg gave her her first instruction. She was often called upon to play before audiences in Maine, and on one of these occasions her uncle, Dr. Hawkes, of New York City, was so impressed with her talent that he proposed that she should go to the metropolis, where she could pursue her literary and musical studies without interruption. She went and was at once placed under the care of the late Dr. Damrosch. After his death she studied with Prof. Listemann, Prof. Dannreuter, Prof. Bonis and Camilla Urso. For ten years she studied earnestly, and she is to-day an example of what a woman may accomplish by determined effort. She is well known in musical circles as one of the most conscientious and painstaking musicians in the country. She has played in nearly every city in the United States. During the past season she played two-



BERTHA WEBB.

chair of mathematics in that university, but declined. In 1880 Mr. Weatherby entered the ministry again, and for seven years she shared with her husband the toils and duties of an itinerant life, until failing health compelled him to retire from active work, and she now lives in their country home, near LeRoy, Kans. Inheriting the same disposition which made her father an abolitionist, she early became an active worker in the order of Good Templars. She could endure no compromise with intemperance, and wherever she has lived she has been distinguished as an advanced thinker and a pronounced prohibitionist. She was a candidate on the prohibition ticket in 1886 for county superintendent of public instruction in Coffey county. She was elected a lay delegate to the quadrennial meeting of the South Kansas Lay Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1888. In 1890 she was placed in nomination for the office of State superintendent of public instruction on the prohibition ticket. She has always taken a great interest in the cause of education. In 1890 she was unanimously elected clerk of the school board in her home district. She was an alternate delegate from the fourth congressional district of Kansas to the National Prohibition Convention in 1892, and also secured, the same year, for the second time by the same party, the nomination for the office of superintendent of public instruction in her own county. She belongs to the white ribbon army and has been the president of the Coffey County Woman's Christian Temperance Union for several years. She is superintendent of the press department of the Kansas Woman's Christian Temperance Union and State reporter for the "Union Signal." She



ELLA STURTEVANT WEBB.

hundred-fifty nights in succession, and more than a quarter of a million people listened to her playing. She now makes her home in New York City.

WEBB, Mrs. Ella Sturtevant, author, born in Cleveland, Ohio, 15th December, 1856. Her

early years were spent in the country home of her grandparents, her father, Ezra Sturtevant, having died shortly after the birth of his only child. Her first story was written under a pen-name for a Chicago child's magazine, but most of her work has been upon domestic topics, in the treatment of which she is particularly successful. Her bright handling of commonplace themes has made her a welcome contributor to the "Homemaker" and "Good Housekeeping," and other household journals. She has been for two years upon the regular staff of "Leisure Hours." She is a member of the Ohio Woman's Press Club. She is the wife of Chandler L. Webb, of Cleveland, Ohio, and the mother of one daughter.

WEBSTER, Miss Helen L., professor of comparative philology in Wellesley College, was born in Boston, Mass. In her childhood her family removed to Salem, Mass., where she was educated in the public schools; graduated in the normal

February, 1835, on a plantation. Her maiden name was Talley. The family moved to Richmond, Va., when she was eight years old. When she was ten years old, she developed a remarkable talent for drawing, which her father took pains to cultivate. She manifested equal skill in water-colors and oil paintings. She became interested in the work of her cousin, the young sculptor, Alexander Galt, and spent many hours in his studio. One day he gave her a small block of plaster, out of which, without assistance or model, she cut with a pen-knife a female head so plainly the work of genius that Mr. Galt took it with him to Italy, where it was seen by Crawford and Greeough, who were enthusiastic in their desire that she should devote herself to sculpture, but her father's death hindered her from doing so. She was but eleven years of age when, by accident, some of her little verses fell under the observation of her father. He showed them to Benjamin B. Minor, editor of the "Southern Literary Messenger," who published them in his magazine, where in a few years her contributions attracted much attention. During the war she became the wife of Colonel Weiss, of the Union army, with whom she for some years resided in New York City. The marriage proved an unhappy one, and Mrs. Weiss obtained divorce and bent her energies to support herself and child. She contributed to New York newspapers, to "Harper's," "Scribner's" and other magazines, until incessant application to writing brought on painful affection of the eyes, which for some years incapacitated her for the use of her pen. Of late years she has published little. She now resides with her son, in Richmond.

WELBORN, Mrs. May Eddins, journalist, born near Demopolis, Ala., 25th February, 1860. She is the youngest child of a family of eight children. She was educated in the Judson Female Institute, Marion, Ala., where she was graduated in 1876. Her first literary work was done a year before graduation, when she began to write for the children's department of the Louisville "Courier-Journal." The first work of Miss Eddins that attracted much attention were papers in the "Home and Farm." Those papers attracted the attention of one of the most noted agricultural editors and writers of the South, Col. Jeff Welborn, who, learning after much effort the writer's name, for Miss Eddins had written over a pen-name, went from Texas to Alabama to see the writer whose work had so pleased him. The writer herself pleased him even more than her work, and they were married 23rd October, 1890. Her suburban home, an experimental farm in New Boston, Texas, is an ideal one for an agricultural writer and scientific farmer and his wife.

WELBY, Mrs. Amelia B. Coppuck, author, born in St. Michaels, Md., 3rd February, 1819, and died in Louisville, Ky., 3rd May, 1852. She removed with her family to Louisville in 1835. She received a careful education, and in 1838 she became the wife of George B. Welby, a merchant of Louisville. In 1837, under the pen-name "Amelia," she contributed a number of striking poems to the Louisville "Journal," and she soon acquired a reputation as a poet of high powers. She published in 1844 a small volume of poems, which quickly passed through several editions. It was republished in 1850, in New York, in enlarged form, with illustrations by Robert W. Weir. Mrs. Welby was a petite, slender woman, dark-eyed and brown-haired. Her work was notable for its delicacy of diction, its elevation of sentiment and its fineness of finish, and was widely copied by many leading journals.



HELEN L. WEBSTER.

school. After graduation she taught for several years in the high school in Lynn, Mass. Afterwards she went to Zurich, where she entered the university. She studied there over three years, when she passed with the highest credit the examinations for the degree of Ph. D. She handed in to the faculty a dissertation entitled "Zur Gutturalfrage im Gotischen," which attracted general comment by its wide research and scholarly handling. After receiving her degree, she traveled in Europe for a time. In 1889 she returned to the United States, and in the winter of that year she lectured in Barnard College, in New York City. During the last half of that college year she taught in Vassar College. In 1890 the chair of comparative philology was established in Wellesley College, which position she was called to fill.

WEISS, Mrs. Susan Archer, poet, author and artist, born in Hanover county, Va., 14th



GLADYS WALLIS.
From Photo Copyright, 1897, by B. J. Falk, New York.



BERTHA WESTBROOK.
From Photo by Chickering, Boston.

BERENICE WHEELER.
From Photo by Morrison, Chicago.

WELCH, Miss Jane Meade, journalist and historical lecturer, was born in Buffalo, N. Y. She comes of New England stock. She received a good education and had the ambition to pursue a college course. In her sophomore year she was taken seriously ill, and her college course was abandoned forever. After recovering her health she entered journalism. She began with a year of service as a general writer on the Buffalo "Express." She next joined the staff of the Buffalo "Courier," as society editor and occasional writer of editorial articles. She added to her duties the preparation and conduct of a woman's work column. She served on the "Courier" for ten years, and was the first woman in Buffalo to make a profession of journalism. She kept up her studies in history, and finally prepared a series of lectures on historical subjects, which she first delivered to friends in her own home. She next presented her lectures in the Chautauqua Assem-

present increasing interest in the science of phrenology is greatly the result of their lifelong labor. Their young sister, Charlotte, most carefully studied and became deeply interested in Spurzheim's works, teaching the first class in phrenology in this country, and thenceforth her life was devoted to the love and labor for humanity through unfolding its truths. Urged by her brothers, she closed her school and joined them in New York City in the work of establishing the present Fowler & Wells Publishing House. Possessing superior executive abilities, she was the oracle and moving spirit of the undertaking. In their early days of struggle and opposition, they would at times have abandoned the field and closed the office but for the young sister's inspiring presence. Timid, yet lion-hearted, she averted calamity and achieved success, until was established at length one of the most successful publishing houses in the city. When O. S. Fowler was in the lecture field and L. N. Fowler was establishing a branch in London, Eng., she had charge of all the large and complicated business in New York. In 1844 she became the wife of Samuel R. Wells, who was in the same year made a partner in the firm. They worked happily and harmoniously together for thirty-one years. She was left at different and long periods with entire control, while husband and brother were traveling for years through this and other countries, spreading the science and collecting the treasures for their valuable cabinet. When her husband died, in 1875, she was left entirely alone, the sole proprietor and manager for nine years, when a stock company was formed, now known as the Fowler and Wells Company, of which she is president. Her little enclosure in the office is a shrine, where unknown friends come from all parts of the world to take her hand. She goes to her office from her home on the Orange Mountain. She is vice-president and one of the instructors of the American Institute of Phrenology, which was incorporated in 1866. She has been active in every great enterprise for woman's advancement. She was one of the founders in 1863, and has ever since been one of the trustees of the New York Medical College for Women. Never self-assertive, without a touch of vanity in her nature, she has declined nearly every conspicuous position, and yet has filled her life with kindly charities. Many a woman owes to her the timely aid, saving from despair, or relieving from financial disaster.



CHARLOTTE FOWLER WELLS.

bly, and her success was instant. She was at once engaged for the next year to deliver a series of lectures on American history in the university extension course. In February, 1891, she gave a series of six lectures in the Berkeley Lyceum Theater in New York City, and success crowned her venture.

WELLS, Mrs. Charlotte Fowler, phrenologist and publisher, born in Cohocton, Steuben county, N. Y., 14th August, 1814. She is the fourth in a family of eight children. Her father, Horace Fowler, was an able writer. Miss Fowler received most of her education in the district school, with only two winters, or six months, of instruction in the Franklin Academy. She is a self-taught woman, with her wide range of reading and thinking, her close observance of character, her mountain-born love of nature and her large-hearted tolerance. Her brothers, O. S. and L. N. Fowler, were among the first to examine and believe the doctrines of Gall and Spurzheim, and the

WELLS, Miss Mary Fletcher, philanthropist and educator, was born in Villenova, Chautauqua county, N. Y. Her father, Roderic McIntosh Wells, was of Scotch origin. She began to teach at fourteen years of age, still pursuing her studies. She taught successfully in high schools and seminaries in Indiana, and for several years was the associate editor of the "Indiana School Journal." Failing health obliged her to rest. When the Civil War broke out, she received the news with much seriousness. She saw, as by inspiration, that the war was to emancipate the slave, that the liberated slave must have teachers, and she must be one of those teachers. During the war she received a letter from President Lincoln, asking her to take charge of a contraband school near Washington. Her health was then insufficient, and she was obliged to decline. A few months later there came another call, to which she responded, and for nearly two years, in the hospital in Louisville, Ky., she watched beside the sick and dying soldiers. With the close of the war came a renewal of the call to teach the freedmen, and she went to Athens, Ala. She was cordially welcomed by Chaplain and Mrs. Anderson,

and she had for her assistants Mrs. Anderson and Mr. Starkweather, a Wisconsin soldier. At the hour appointed for opening there came in a multitude, three-hundred strong. Miss Wells remained at the head of Trinity School twenty-seven years. From the crude beginning in 1865 has been developed a flourishing institution, with boarding, industrial and normal departments, sending out every year many teachers, who do efficient work among their people. From that school, under the American Missionary Society, have grown a church and many auxiliary societies. Failing health has made rest and change imperative, and she is now living in her summer home in Chautauqua, where, in 1878, she was among the first to join the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle. She was

character," hence she was compelled to content herself with office work. In November, 1878, they changed their location to Ashland, Ohio. She has two living children, Shields K. and Helen M., and



MARY FLETCHER WELLS.

graduated in the class of 1882. She traveled with the Fisk Jubilee Singers the first four months of their introduction to the public.

WERTMAN, Mrs. Sarah Killgore, lawyer, born in Jefferson, Clinton county, Ind., 1st March, 1843. She received from her parents, David and Elizabeth Killgore, a liberal education. She was graduated in Ladooga Seminary in 1862. She then engaged in teaching school for a number of years. She next began the study of law, and attended the law school in Chicago, Ill., during 1869. Michigan University just then admitted women, and, on account of the greater convenience it afforded her, she went there during 1870. She was the first woman law student in Michigan University, and the first woman graduate in law of that school, in 1871. She was the first woman admitted to the supreme court of Michigan. Soon after she was taken sick and was an invalid for more than a year. Her naturally fragile body was long in recovering strength. She became the wife of J. S. Wertman, a practicing attorney, of Indianapolis, Ind., 16th June, 1875. The statutes of Indiana required for admission to the bar "male citizens of good moral



SARAH KILLGORE WERTMAN.

one baby, Clay, died in his infancy. For a number of years the higher duties of motherhood prevented her from actively engaging in her profession. As soon as practicable, she resumed her profession, and is now engaged with her husband in the practice of law and the business of abstracting in Ashland. She is a busy and successful woman, a consecrated Christian and a devoted wife and mother.

WEST, Mrs. Julia E. Houston, soprano singer, born in Ashburnham, Mass., 22nd June, 1832. She is descended from the Treadwells, of Portsmouth, and other well-known families. Taste and talent for music were her inheritance from her father, who was a good general musician and 'cello player, and her mother, who was for several years the chief singer in Dr. Buckinrasher's church, in Portsmouth. At an early age her accurate ear and fine voice began to attract notice. She sang in public at fourteen, and at eighteen took the leading part when "The Song of the Bell" was given in Fitchburg. Her singing attracted so much notice that she at once received an invitation from the organists, Bricker and Bancroft, to enter the quartet which they were directing in Boston. She sang for some years in Worcester, and in 1856 she accepted a place in Boston, in Dr. E. E. Hale's church. There she remained three years, when she accepted a call to the Old South Church. In 1867 she returned to Dr. Hale's church, where she remained until her withdrawal from church work, in 1881. The record of oratorio music in the principal cities of the country bears her name as that of one of its greatest exponents. During the war she was often heard in patriotic assemblies, and she sang in the "Ode to Saint Cecilia" at the dedication of the great organ in Music Hall, in the second Jubilee in

Boston, in the great celebration in that city of the Emancipation Proclamation, and lately in the festivities on the two-hundred-fiftieth anniversary of the foundation of Haverhill, Mass. She has sung in oratorio in New York, Chicago, Philadelphia and



JULIA E. HOUSTON WEST.

Washington. She has appeared with Parepa, Formes, Adelaide Phillips, Nilsson, Guerrabella, Rudersdorf and many others. She visited Europe, where she studied with Randegger and Madame Dolby. She sang in a reception in Rev. Newman Hall's church, in London. Her voice is an extended mezzo-soprano of even quality. She was married in 1870 to James F. West, a well-known business man of Haverhill, Mass., where she now resides.

WEST, Miss Mary Allen, journalist and temperance worker, born in Galesburg, Ill. 13th July, 1837. Her parents were among the founders of Knox College, one of the earliest collegiate institutions in the Mississippi valley. Mary was a healthy, vigorous, studious girl, maturing early, both mentally and physically. She was prepared for college before she had reached the age for admission. She was graduated in her seventeenth year and at once began to teach school, which she then believed to be her life work. She was so successful in teaching and so influential in educational circles that she was twice elected to the office of superintendent of schools in Knox, her native county, being one of the first women to fill such a position in Illinois. She served in that capacity for nine years and resigned on accepting the presidency of the Illinois Woman's Christian Temperance Union. She attended many educational conventions and was a power in them, and continually wrote for school and other journals. She thus discovered to herself and others her marvelous capacity for almost unlimited hard work. Home duties were at that time pressing heavily, including as they did the care and nursing of an invalid

mother and sister. She occupied a prominent social position, and her work included Sunday-school teaching. When the Civil War came, she worked earnestly in organizing women aid societies to assist the Sanitary Commission. Her first editorial work was at long range, as she edited in Illinois the "Home Magazine," which was published nearly one-thousand miles away, in Philadelphia. Later she left the pen and the desk for active work in the temperance cause throughout the State. When the woman's crusade sounded the call of woman, the home and God against the saloon, her whole soul echoed the cry, and after the organization of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union she became an earnest worker in its ranks. She gave efficient aid in organizing the women of Illinois, and in a short time became their State president. In that office she traveled very extensively throughout Illinois and became familiar with the homes of the people. It was that knowledge of the inner life of thousands of homes, together with her intimate studies of children in the school-room, which efficiently supplemented her natural bias for the task of writing her helpful book for mothers, "Childhood, its Care and Culture." She has written scores of leaflets and pamphlets, all strong, terse and full of meat, but that is her great work, and will long survive her. While she was State president of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, she was often called upon to "help out" in the editorial labors of Mrs. Mary B. Willard, the editor of the "Signal," published in Chicago. Later it was merged with "Our Union," becoming the "Union Signal," under the editorship of Mrs. Willard. Before Mrs.



MARY ALLEN WEST.

Willard went to Germany to reside, Miss West removed to Chicago, and accepted the position of editor-in-chief, with Mrs. Elizabeth W. Andrew as her assistant. As editor of that paper, the organ of the national and the world's Woman's Christian

Temperance Union, her responsibilities were immense, but they were always carried with a steady hand and an even head. She met the demands of her enormous constituency in a remarkable degree. A paper having a circulation of nearly one-hundred-thousand among earnest women, many of them in the front rank of intelligence and advancement of thought, and all of them on fire with an idea, needs judicious and strong, as well as thorough and comprehensive, editing. This the "Union Signal" has had, and the women of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union repeatedly, in the most emphatic manner, indorsed Miss West's policy and conduct of the paper. Soon after she went to Chicago to reside, some Chicago women, both writers and publishers, organized the Illinois Woman's Press Association, its avowed object being to provide a means of communication between woman writers, and to secure the benefits resulting from organized effort. Miss

heart was in her Galesburg home, the home of her childhood and youth, and when she allowed herself a holiday, it was to spend a few days with the home folks, who were still the center of the universe to her. Miss West, in 1892, visited California, the Sandwich Islands and Japan in the interests of temperance work. She died in Kanazawa, Japan, 1st December, 1892.

WESTLAKE, Miss Kate Eva, editor, was born in Ingersoll, Canada. Her life was spent in the adjacent city of London. She is a Canadian by birth and in sentiment, though she comes of English parentage. Her first literary work, outside of occasional sketches for local newspapers, was a serial story entitled "Stranger Than Fiction," published in a western monthly magazine. She entered active journalistic work as sub-editor of the St. Thomas "Journal," which position she held until she assumed the editorship of the "Fireside Weekly," a family story paper published in Toronto, Ont. Among the best known of her longer serial stories are "A Rolling Stone," "Eclipsed" and "A Previous Engagement." Two others of her stories have been published in book form in the United States and Canada, and it is, perhaps, in the field of fiction she does her best work, although her series of humorous sketches, written over the pen-name "Aunt Polly Wogg," is widely read and very popular. She is quiet and retiring, strongly sympathetic, with a keen sense of humor and a ready wit. In religion she is a Baptist, in politics a Liberal, and in all questions of progress and social reform she takes a warm interest.

WESTOVER, Miss Cynthia M., scientist, inventor and business woman, born in Afton, Iowa, 31st May, 1858. Her great-grandfather was Alexander Campbell, founder of the Campbellites. Her father is a descendant of the Westovers, of Virginia, who settled early in 1600 near the site where Richmond now stands, and her mother was from a well-known English family, named Lewis. Her father is a noted geologist and expert miner. From the age of four years, being a motherless girl, she accompanied him on all his prospecting tours from Mexico to British America. Naturally, from her early surroundings, she became an expert shot and horsewoman, and she also acquired an intimate knowledge of birds and flowers, the habits of wild animals and many other secrets of nature. After graduating from the State University of Colorado, she took a four-year course in a commercial college, where she was considered a skilled mathematician. In early womanhood she went to New York City to perfect her musical education, and after singing acceptably in several church choirs, she received an offer of a position in an opera. The practical side of her nature asserted itself, when she took the civil service examination for custom-house inspectors. She was promptly appointed and, with her usual force and energy, began to learn French, German and Italian, perfecting her Spanish and acquiring a general knowledge of languages, which placed her in an incredibly short space of time on speaking terms with most of the nationalities coming to our shore. Commissioner Beattie, of the street-cleaning department of New York City, appointed her his private secretary. She is the only woman who has held a position by appointment in any of the city departments. During the illness of the commissioner for several weeks, she managed successfully the affairs of the entire department. Many Italians were on the force, and for the first time in their experience they could air their grievances at headquarters. Lately she invented a cart for carrying and dumping dirt, for which the Parisian



KATE EVA WESTLAKE.

West was made president, and filled the position for several consecutive annual terms. Her work in that sphere was a unifying one. She brought into harmony many conflicting elements, and helped to carry the association through the perils which always beset the early years of an organization. She was a wise and practical leader, inaugurating effective branches of work, which have been of great value to the association. She was a member of the Chicago Woman's Club. She had no love for city life. Its rush and its roar tired her brain; its squalor, poverty, degradation and crime appalled her. She had an unusual capacity for vicarious suffering. The woes of others were her woes, the knowledge of injustice or cruelty wrung her heart. That made her an effective director of the Protective Agency for Women and Children, but the strain of that work proved too great, and she stepped outside its directorship, although remaining an ardent upholder of the agency. Her

Academy of Inventors conferred upon her the title of *Membre d' Honneur*, with a diploma and a gold medal. She is joint author of a book entitled "Manhattan, Historic and Artistic," which was so favorably received that the first edition was

several years she has been one of the conductors and editors of a woman's journal published in London, Ontario, called "Our Wives and Daughters." Her work shows, in prose, a vivid imagination, good sense, humor, clear judgment and acute powers of observation, and in poetry strong feeling, fine diction, marked creative powers, a musical ear and the true fire of the true poet. Miss Wetherald's home is in Fenwick, Ontario.

WETHERBEE, Miss Emily Greene, author, was born in Milford, N. H., 6th January, 1845. She is a descendant of Gen. Nathanael Greene, of Revolutionary fame. Her earliest years were spent in Charlestown, Mass., whence at the age of twelve she removed to Lawrence, Mass., where she has since resided, with the exception of some years spent as a teacher in the public schools of Boston. She received her education in the schools of Lawrence, and since graduation, being of decided literary tastes, has improved all opportunities afforded for self-culture. She has been for many years one of the most successful teachers in the Lawrence high school. Poems from her pen have appeared from time to time in the "Journal," "Transcript" and "Globe," newspapers published in Boston, also in the New England "Journal of Education" and the publications of the American Institute of Instruction; but, though of a poetic temperament and having a keen perception of whatever is beautiful in nature and art, poetry has occupied by no means the larger share of her time and talent. Her contributions in the form of essays and lectures before many teachers' institutes, and before the Old Residents' Association, a very popular society of which Miss Wetherbee has been president for



CYNTHIA M. WESTOVER.

exhausted in ten days. She is a newspaper writer, and secretary of the Woman's Press Club of New York City.

WETHERALD, Miss Agnes Ethelwyn, poet, novelist and journalist, was born in Rockwood, province of Ontario, Canada. Her parents were Quakers. Her ancestry is English. She received a very careful and thorough education in a Friends' boarding-school in New York State. She showed literary talent in her youth. Although a Canadian by birth and citizenship, and a bright star among the rising authors of the Dominion of Canada, she is, by training, intellectual development and literary cleavage, quite American. Some of her best work has appeared in American periodicals, such as the "Christian Union," the "Woman's Journal," the Chicago "Current," the "Magazine of Poetry" and various newspapers in the United States. Some of her stories were first published in the United States, and her novel, "An Algonquin Maiden," written conjointly with another Canadian author, was published in New York City. That novel was reprinted in England, and it has had a large sale in the United States, Canada and Great Britain. During the past few years she has devoted her time to the journals of Canada almost entirely. She has contributed largely to the "Week." Under the pen-name "Bel Thistlethwaite" she conducted for a long time a very successful woman's department in the Toronto "Globe." She contributed sketches, essays and poems to the "Canadian Monthly," while that magazine was in existence. The London, Canada, "Advertiser" and the Toronto "Saturday Night" have published a good deal of original matter from her pen. For



EMILY GREENE WETHERBEE.

ten years, have been quite numerous and valuable. For many years she has been a constant contributor to the columns of the local press, her humorous papers attracting very general commendation. She has been one of the most important factors in the

social and literary life of her city, and won fame and distinction not bounded by the limits of the commonwealth. She is an excellent reader, and has given public recitations to home audiences, and to many others in different parts of New England. Miss Wetherbee is president of the Lawrence Women's Club.

WETMORE, Mrs. Elizabeth Bisland, SEE BISLAND, MISS ELIZABETH.

WHEELER, Mrs. Cora Stuart, poet and author, born in Rockford, Ill., 6th September, 1852. Her mother, Mrs. Harriet L. Norton, from whom her poetic talent was inherited, died when Cora was two years old. Both her parents were of New England birth, her mother of Scotch extraction. She was placed in school in the Emmitsburg, Md., convent, and later in the Convent of the Visitation Nuns in Georgetown, D. C., where she passed the last years of the war, and was with her father in Ford's Theater, in Washington, when President Lincoln was shot. She witnessed the closing review of the Grand Army in Washington after the Civil War was ended. She was then sent to Howland College, Springport, N. Y., a school conducted under Quaker patronage. Eighteen months after leaving that college, she became the wife of a Moravian. Three children were born to them, one of whom, a daughter, survives. She lived among the Moravians two years, and then moved to the Southwest. Business reverses in 1882, while in Connecticut, threw her upon her own resources. She then began to give readings, and later wrote for the Hartford "Courant," in the office of Charles Dudley Warner. In 1884 she wrote her first story, "Twixt Cup and Lip," which took a prize in the

and wrote brief lives of prominent women. For one year she served as art critic on the Boston "Transcript." In November, 1885, with six other women, she formed the New England Women's Press Association. She was then, in addition to



DORA WHEELER



CORA STUART WHEELER.

Chicago "Tribune." Under the pen-name "Treb or Oh!" she contributed, the same year, regular articles to the Cleveland "Leader," the Kansas City "Journal," the Detroit "Post," "Tribune" and the "Free Press." She next took up biography,

all other work, furnishing specials to the Boston "Advertiser" and "Record" and the Providence "Journal." In 1886 she wrote a series of social, dramatic and literary sketches for a Chicago syndicate, the A. N. Kellogg Company, and short stories, sketches and specials for the Hartford "Times," the Boston "Globe," New York "Herald" and other papers, which at once found favor. She edited the "Yankee Blade" at that time, and furnished largely the humor for the "Portfolio" of the "American Magazine." She won fame also as a household writer. Those of her biographical sketches which appear in the "Daughters of America" have been collected for publication in book form, as have also her short stories, "The Fardel's Christmas," "The Bings' Baby," "The White Arrow" and others. For over ten years she wrote under her own name. Since 1882 her permanent home was with her father and daughter in Boston, Mass. Her best work, if not her most voluminous, was her poetry; but she showed a wide range of talent in all departments of prose. She was an industrious worker, and her home was the meeting-place of literary persons of Boston. She published, from time to time, lyrics and verse in "Harper's Magazine," "Century," the "Ladies' Home Journal," "Youth's Companion," "Wide-Awake" and other literary publications. She lectured on "Authors Whom I Have Known," "Moravians as I Lived Among Them," "Cervantes," "Legends and Superstitions" and "Fallacies of Family Life." In March, 1897, Mrs. Wheeler died while yet in the first prime of her literary work.

WHEELER, Miss Dora, artist, designer and decorator, born in Jamaica, Long Island, N. Y.,

12th March, 1858. She is the daughter of Mrs. Candace Wheeler, well known for her work in developing the art of needlework in the United States. Miss Wheeler early showed her fine artistic talents. After receiving a liberal general education, she took up the study of art with William M. Chase, and next she went to Paris, France, where she studied with Guillaume Adolphe Bouguereau and other eminent artists. She painted a number of fine pictures, but she has devoted herself mainly to decorative designing. Her paintings include a series of portraits of American and English authors. Her decorative designs cover a wide range, including Christmas, Easter and countless fancy cards and many contributions to periodicals that publish illustrated articles. Her work is ranked with the best in its line. Her home is in New York City.

WHEELER, Mrs. Mary Sparkes, author, poet and preacher, born near Tintern Abbey, England, 21st June, 1835. At the age of six years she came with her parents to the United States and settled in Binghamton, N. Y., where her childhood and youth were spent. Her father was a man of rare intelligence and literary ability. Her mother was a woman of clear intellect and refined sensibilities, devoted to her family and her church. In childhood Mrs. Wheeler showed great fondness for books. In composition she excelled, and began to write for the press at a very early age. In former years she wrote more poetry than prose, and is the author of a volume entitled "Poems for the Fireside" (Cincinnati, 1888). Some of those have been republished and extensively used by elocutionists, especially her "Charge of the Rum Brigade."

"Scatter Love's Beautiful Garlands Above Them." Before her marriage, 13th April, 1858, she was principal of the largest school in Binghamton, N. Y. She is the wife of Rev. Henry Wheeler, D. D., now of the Philadelphia Conference of the Methodist



MARY SPARKES WHEELER.

The lamented P. P. Bliss, Professors Sweeney, Kirkpatrick and others have set many of her poems to music. By request of Prof. Sweeney, who composed the music, she wrote the two well-known soldiers' decoration hymns, "Peacefully Rest" and

DORA V. WHEELOCK.

Episcopal Church. He is the author of "The Memory of the Just," "Methodism and the Temperance Reformation," "Rays of Light in the Valley of Sorrow," "Deaconesses: Ancient and Modern," and other works. They are united in heart, life and purpose. For many years after her marriage her life was mostly given to her children, who were in delicate health. Of the seven born to them, but three are now living. She has an innate love for the beautiful and a lover of art, spending much time with her pencil and brush. In addition to "Poems for the Fireside," she is the author of two books, "Modern Cosmogony and the Bible" (New York, 1880); "The First Decade of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society" (New York, 1884), and is a frequent contributor to periodical literature. She is president of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of Philadelphia, and national evangelist of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. She is a member of the "National Lecture Bureau" of Chicago, Ill. Her special delight is in preaching and conducting evangelistic services. She has spoken in many of the largest churches from Boston, Mass., to Lincoln, Neb. She has addressed large audiences in the open air in such summer resorts as Thousand Islands Park and Ocean Grove. She is an eloquent and forcible speaker. She was, in November, 1891, appointed superintendent of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union Mission. Her home is in Philadelphia, Pa.

WHEELOCK, Mrs. Dora V., temperance worker, born in Calais, near Montpelier, Vt., 1847. Her parents belonged to strong New England stock, with a mingling of French blood. Her

great-grandfather was a captain in the Revolutionary War. Her father, a Christian minister, died when she was but three years old, leaving a family of small children, of whom she was the youngest. Her mother, a woman of ability and force, proved equal to the charge. In 1865 Dora was graduated from the high school of Berlin, Wis., and in July, three weeks after, became the wife of Oren N. Wheelock, a merchant of that city. They lived first in Iowa, and then in Wisconsin, till 1873, when they settled in Beatrice, Neb., their present home. Mrs. Wheelock has always been interested in church, foreign missionary, and school work. Since 1885 she has been an influential worker in the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, serving for several years as local president and three years as president of Gage county. In the spring of 1889 she was elected to a position on the board of education of Beatrice, which office she still holds. She is State superintendent of press work, and reporter for the "Union Signal" for Nebraska. She has written much and might have written more, but for the many paths in which duty called her. Her articles have appeared in the "Youth's Companion," "Union Signal" and various other publications. She is a variously gifted woman, a musician, both vocal and instrumental, and an artist who might have won recognition had she chosen to make painting a specialty. She is strong in the advocacy of woman's enfranchisement, though not known as a special worker in the field. She strives to be one of the advance guard in the cause of woman's progress.

WHEELOCK, Miss Lucy, educator, lecturer and author, born in Cambridge, Vt., 1st February, 1857, in which town her father has been

an excellent classical and German scholar and a writer of both prose and verse. Towards the close of her course in that school, she was drawn towards the education of very young children according to the kindergarten system, and took a thorough course of instruction to prepare herself for that work, receiving her diploma from the hand of Miss Elizabeth Peabody. She began to teach in the kindergarten that had been recently established in the Chauncy-Hall School, which position she has held for about ten years. Her work has made her a successful exponent and advocate of the system of Fröbel, which she is often called upon to expound before educational institutes and conventions. During the last four years she has taught a training class of candidates for the kindergarten service, coming from all parts of the Union and Canada, increasing in number from year to year. In addition to preparing numerous lectures, she has translated for "Barnard's Journal of Education" several important German works, and has contributed to other educational journals many practical articles. She has also translated and published several of Madame Johanna Spyri's popular stories for children, under the title of "Red Letter Tales." Her interest in young children early led her into Sunday-school work, and she soon became superintendent of a large primary class connected with the Berkeley Temple, in Boston. Her success in that work won her a reputation, and she is now a favorite speaker in Sunday-school institutes and gatherings, as well as those for general educational purposes in New England, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, St. Louis, Chicago, Minneapolis, St. Paul and Montreal. She devotes a great part of her summer vacation to work of that sort. She also teaches a large class of adults in the Summer School of Methods in Martha's Vineyard, and gives a model lesson weekly, for eight months in the year, to a class of about two-hundred primary Sunday-school teachers. She publishes weekly in the "Congregationalist," "Hints to Primary Teachers," in the same line of work.

WHIPPLE, Miss M. Ella, physician, born in Batavia, Ill., 20th January, 1851. Her parents were both of English descent, her father being a lineal descendant of the Whipple who was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Her father was born and bred in Chautauqua county, N. Y., and her mother was born in New Jersey and bred in Orange county, N. Y. They both removed to Illinois, where they were married. In 1852 they started across the plains by ox team to Oregon, being six months on the way. Her mother was a teacher for many years and wrote for the papers of the day. Dr. Whipple's early childhood was spent on a farm. She was studious, industrious and persevering, and always at the head in school work. Her school-days were spent in Vancouver, Wash., where her parents went to educate their children. She was graduated in 1870 from Vancouver Seminary. Two years later she received the degree of B.S. from Willamette University, and had also completed the normal course in that institution. The nine years following were spent in teaching in the schools of Oregon and Washington, where she acquired the reputation of a very successful teacher. She was for two years preceptress of Baker City Academy, and later was principal of the Astoria public schools. Deciding to prepare herself for the medical profession, she gave up teaching and, after a three-year course of study, was graduated with honors from the medical department of the Willamette University in 1883. She received the advantage of special study and hospital practice in the sanitarium in Battle Creek,



LUCY WHEELOCK.

pastor for many years. She is of New England descent. Her education was begun under the care of her devoted mother, and was continued in Chauncy-Hall School, in Boston, where she became

Mich. She was an active practitioner in Vancouver, Wash., until her removal to Pasadena, Cal., in 1888, where she is now located and in active practice. She has always been identified with the religious, temperance, philanthropic and

California. In 1890 she was the nominee on the Los Angeles county prohibition ticket for superintendent of public schools. For a number of years she has been a contributor to the press along the lines of suffrage, education and temperance. Dr. Whipple is the inventor of a bath cabinet. She stands high in her chosen profession and is conscientious and successful.

WHITE, Mrs. Laura Rosamond, author, was born in Otsego county, N. Y. Her parents removed when she was one year old, and part of her childhood was passed in Pennsylvania, and the remainder and her early girlhood in New York City. Her maiden name was Harvey. She is descended from an illustrious family of Huguenots, named Hervé, who fled from France to England during a time of great persecution. One branch settled in England, one in Scotland, and from a Franco-English alliance descended Dr. Harvey, who discovered the circulation of the blood. The family name became Anglicized from Hervé to Hervey, and then to Harvey. Her ancestors were among the Puritans and pioneers of America. She early showed her fondness for intellectual pursuits, and was educated mostly in private schools and under private tutors. It was through meeting with unsought appreciation and encouragement her work became a matter of business, and for several years she has been receiving substantial recognition. Her contributions have appeared in many journals and magazines, and some of them have been widely copied. She is a versatile writer, and excels in poems that express sentiment suggested by humanity, friendship and patriotism. She is not confined to the didactic and sentimental, and most of the



M. ELLA WHIPPLE.

educational interests of every place where she has resided. For ten years before the granting of equal suffrage Dr. Whipple was a stanch worker in the suffrage field and shared largely in the honors and benefits gained by suffrage in Washington. She was twice a delegate to the Clarke county Republican convention in 1884 and 1886, and twice a delegate to the Territorial Republican convention in the same year. In the first convention she was on the committee on resolutions, and in the second convention was chairman of the committee on platform. In the Clark county convention, in 1884, she was nominated for superintendent of public schools and was elected by a large majority, although there were three tickets in the field. She discharged the duties of her office in such a way as to win the respect and confidence of political opponents as well as friends. She has at different times occupied every official position to which a layman is eligible in the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which she is an earnest member, being thrice a delegate to the lay electoral conferences of 1874 and 1878. During her term as superintendent of public schools the Clarke County Normal Institute was organized, and still exists. She has been active in temperance reform, having been a Good Templar for many years and occupied nearly all the high and responsible positions in that order. She has been active in the Woman's Christian Temperance Union since the organization of Oregon and Washington, as she now is in California. She has been called to responsible offices in the two latter States. She is now filling a county and State superintendency. She is a thorough prohibitionist and is identified with that work in



LAURA ROSAMOND WHITE.

time discards that style. Then she produces her finest poetic work. She possesses an element of the humorous, as frequently shown. As a journalist, her prose articles cover a wide range of subjects. She has been asked often to write for occasions

the most recent being the dedication of the National Woman's Relief Corps Home in Madison, Ohio. She is a prominent writer in the Woman's Relief Corps and the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. Her home is in Geneva, Ohio.

WHITE, Miss Nettie L., stenographer, was born near Syracuse, N. Y. Her great-grandfather served in the War of the Revolution with the Massachusetts troops. On her mother's side she is connected with the Morses, from whom she inherited the persistent industry and independence which moved her in young womanhood to seek some means of earning her own maintenance. After much agitation in the choice of a profession by which to accomplish that, at the suggestion of a friend, she procured Pitman's "Manual of Phonography" and went to work without a teacher. She found the study of that cabalistic art by no means an easy one, but her ambition kept her working early and late. About 1876, when her

of most difficult and rapid dictation work in the Capitol, she became ambitious to try her skill in the committees of Congress, but the conservative controlling power thought it would be most unbecoming for her to do what no woman had ever done before. So she had to wait till one day when the committees in session outnumbered the official force, and a newly-arrived authority gave her the satisfaction of choosing which committee she would undertake. She decided upon the committee of military affairs. General Rosecrans, the chairman, being such a kind and genial man, she thought he would be less likely than the others to object to the radical change in having flounces and feathers reporting the grave and weighty proceedings under his charge. And so it turned out. After a few questions he seemed resigned, and she seated herself at a long table opposite the friend she had urged to accompany her to keep her as well as the "Members" in countenance. In her choice of chairman she had neglected the selection of matter to be reported, and she was obliged to plunge into the obscurity of "heavy ordnance," just as fast as General Benet saw fit to proceed. She presented her report, it was accepted, and the bill was approved just the same as though she had been a man, except that the manuscript was first thoroughly examined. Constant application to her business finally affected her health, so that she was obliged to seek rest and relief in change of climate. She spent one winter in Los Angeles, Cal., and was greatly benefited. The year after her return, her friend, Miss Clara Barton, asked her services during the relief work of the Red Cross in Johnstown, Pa. It was while there she received her appointment, through civil service examination, from the Pension Bureau, going in as an expert workman on a salary of one-thousand-six-hundred dollars per year.

WHITING, Miss Lilian, journalist, poet and story-writer, was born in Niagara Falls, N. Y., the daughter of Hon. L. D. and Mrs. Lucretia Clement Whiting. Her ancestry runs back to Rev. William Whiting, the first Unitarian minister of Concord, Mass., in the early part of the seventeenth century. Her paternal grandmother was born Mather, and was a direct descendant of Cotton Mather. On her mother's side her ancestry is also of New England people, largely of the Episcopal clergy. While their daughter was an infant, Mr. and Mrs. Whiting removed to Illinois. For some time the young couple served as principals of the public schools in Tiskilwa, Ill., the village near which lay their farm. Subsequently Mr. Whiting became the editor of the "Bureau County Republican," published in Princeton. In that work he was assisted by his wife. Later Mr. Whiting was sent to the State legislature as representative from his district, and, after some years in the lower house, was elected State senator, in which capacity he served for eighteen consecutive years. He was one of the framers of the present constitution of Illinois. Books and periodicals abounded in their simple home. Senator Whiting was a man of ability and integrity. His death, in 1889, left to his three children little in worldly estate. Mrs. Whiting died in 1875. Their only daughter, Lilian, was educated largely under private tuition and by her parents. Both devotees of literature, they pursued a theory of their own with their daughter, and from her cradle she was fairly steeped in the best literature of the world. She inherited from her mother much of the temperament of the mystic and the visionary, and her bent was always towards books and the world of thought. This temperamental affinity led her to the choice of journalism, and, practically unaided, she



NETTIE L. WHITE.

first regular work began with Henry G. Hayes, of the corps of stenographers of the House of Representatives, in Washington, D. C., women engaged in practical stenography in Washington could be counted on the fingers of one hand, and upon them fell the burden of introducing woman into a profession hitherto occupied entirely by men. In her extended congressional work of thirteen years she deeply appreciated the responsibilities of the situation, beyond merely doing the work well, in establishing a new field of labor for women, always insisting that, while she might not go upon the public platform and plead and argue for financial independence for womankind, she could help supply the statistics of what had been successfully done for the use of those who would speak. She is a young woman of pronounced individuality. Her sympathy for those struggling for place is warm, and her practical observations are always helpful to beginners. After several years

essayed her work. In 1876 she went to St. Louis, the busiest women in Michigan. She possesses Mo., to enter upon her chosen pursuit. For three years she remained in that city. In the spring of 1879, through the acceptance of two papers on Margaret Fuller, Murat Halstead gave her a place

decision of character in a marked degree.
WHITMAN, Mrs. Sarah Helen, poet, born in Providence, R. I., in 1803, and died there 27th June, 1878. She was the daughter of Nicholas



LILIAN WHITING.

MARY COLLINS WHITING.

on his paper, the Cincinnati "Commercial." After a year in Cincinnati she went, in the summer of 1880, to Boston, Mass., where she soon began to work for the "Evening Traveller" as an art writer, and to her writing of the art exhibitions and studio work in Boston and New York she added various miscellaneous contributions. In 1885 she was made the literary editor of the "Traveller." In 1890 she resigned her place on the "Traveller," and, three days after, she took the editorship-in-chief of the Boston "Budget." In that paper she has done the editorial writing, the literary reviews and her "Beau Monde" column. For several years she has had her home in the Brunswick Hotel, in Boston. In person she is of medium height, slight, with sunny hair and blue eyes. Her hand is ever open to those who need material aid.

WHITING, Mrs. Mary Collins, lawyer and business woman, born in the township of York, Washtenaw county, Mich., 4th March, 1835. Her maiden name was Collins, and her parents, George and Phebe Collins, were New Englanders, who settled in Michigan in 1832. Her ancestry runs back to the Pilgrim Fathers. She received a liberal education in the normal school and afterwards taught for several years. In 1854 she became the wife of Ralph C. Whiting, of Hartford, Conn., and they settled on a farm near Ann Arbor, Mich. She kept up her literary work, writing for local papers, and in 1885 she began to study law, mainly for the purpose of handling her large estate, of which she took entire control. She entered the law department of Ann Arbor University and was graduated in 1887. She soon afterwards began to practice, and she now has a large and lucrative business. She is one of

Power. She became the wife of John W. Whiteman, a lawyer, of Boston, Mass., in 1828. She lived in Boston until her husband died, in 1833, when she returned to Providence. There she devoted herself to literature. In 1848 she became conditionally engaged to Edgar A. Poe, but she broke the engagement. They remained friends. She contributed essays, critical sketches and poems to magazines for many years. In 1853 she published a collection of her works, entitled "Hours of Life, and Other Poems." In 1860 she published a volume entitled "Edgar A. Poe and His Critics," in which she defended him from harsh aspersions. She was the joint author, with her sister, Miss Anna Marsh Power, of "Fairy Ballads," "The Golden Ball," "The Sleeping Beauty" and "Cinderella." After her death a complete collection of her poems was published.

WHITNEY, Mrs. Adeline Dutton Train, author, born in Boston, Mass., 15th September, 1824. She is a daughter of Enoch Train, formerly a well-known shipping merchant and founder of a packet line between Boston and Liverpool. She was educated in Boston. She became the wife of Seth D. Whitney, of Milton, Mass., in 1843. She contributed a good deal to various magazines in her early years. Her published works are "Footsteps on the Seas" (1859); "Mother Goose for Grown Folks" (1860), revised in 1870, and 1882; "Boys at Chequasset" (1862); "Faith Gartney's Girlhood" (1863); "The Gayworthys" (1865); "A Summer in Leslie Goldthwaite's Life" (1866); "Patience Strong's Outings" (1868); "Hitherto" (1869); "We Girls" (1870); "Real Folks" (1871); "Pansies," poems (1871); "The Other Girls"

(1873); "Sights and Insights" (1876); "Just How: A Key to Cook-Books" (1878); "Odd or Even" (1880); "Bonnyborough" (1885); "Homespun Yarns," "Holy-Tides" (1886); "Daffodils" and "Bird-Talk" (1887). The last three volumes

sculpture her profession, and began to work immediately. There were not a dozen persons in New England at that time working in sculpture, and there were no teachers. Her own genius and her native force were called into requisition, for she had no other resource. Her first work was portrait busts of her father and mother, which proved that she had not mistaken her vocation. Then she attempted her first ideal work, putting into marble her beautiful conception of "Lady Godiva," which was exhibited in Boston. That was followed by "Africa," a colossal statue of another type. It was a masterpiece of genius, and was received by the public in a most gratifying manner. "The Lotus-Eater," as fabled by the ancients and reproduced by Tennyson, was her next work, and then she went to Europe, where she spent five years, studying, drawing and modeling in the great art centers of the Old World. While abroad, she executed several very fine statues, "The Chaldean Astronomer" studying the stars; "Toussaint L'Overture," the St. Domingo chief, statesman and governor, and "Roma," which has been called a "thinking statue." She returned home with completer technical skill and larger conceptions of art, and has worked diligently since in her studio. The State of Massachusetts commissioned her to make a statue in marble of Samuel Adams, the Revolutionary patriot, for the national gallery in Washington, and one in bronze for Adams square, Boston. She went to Rome to execute the commission, and while abroad spent another year in Paris, where she made three heads, one of a beautiful girl, another of a roguish peasant child, and the third an old peasant woman, coiffed with the marmotte, who could not be kept awake, and so Miss Whitney modeled her asleep. The last, in bronze, is to be seen in the Art Museum, Boston. Her latest great works are a sitting statue of Harriet Martineau, the most eminent Englishwoman of the present century, which is of marble and of heroic size. It stands in Wellesley College, Massachusetts. The other is an ideal statue of "Lief Ericsson," the young Norseman, who, A. D. 1000, sailed from Norway, and, skirting Iceland and Greenland, sailed into Massachusetts Bay and discovered America. It is colossal in size and in bronze, and stands at the entrance of a park, near Commonwealth avenue, Boston. A replica of that statue stands in Milwaukee on the lake bluff. Of medallions, fountains and portrait busts Miss Whitney has made many. She has made portrait busts of President Stearns, of Amherst College; President Walker, of Harvard; Professor Pickering, of Harvard; William Lloyd Garrison, Hon. Samuel Sewall, of Boston; Mrs. Alice Freeman Palmer, ex-president of Wellesley College; Adeline Manning, Miss Whitney's inseparable friend and house-mate; Harriet Beecher Stowe, Frances E. Willard, Lucy Stone, Mary A. Livermore and others. She will exhibit several of her works in the World's Fair, in Chicago, in 1893. Her home is on the western slope of Beacon Hill, where she passes much of her diligent and devoted life, and where are clustered many of her most beautiful sketches, for her studio is peopled with "the beings of her mind."

WHITNEY, Mrs. Mary Traffarn, minister, born in Boonville, N. Y., 28th February, 1852. Her maiden name was Mary Louise Traffarn. Her father was a descendant of an old Huguenot family, and from that ancestry she inherited their love of truth and force of moral conviction. She received the rudiments of her education in the Whitesboro Seminary, the Utica Academy, and the Clinton Industrial Institute, being graduated from St. Lawrence University in 1872. Her especial



SARAH HELEN WHITMAN.

named are in verse. "Ascubney Street" and "A Golden Gossip," first issued as serials in the "Ladies' Home Journal," Philadelphia, were published in book form in 1888 and 1890.

WHITNEY, Miss Anne, sculptor, was born in Watertown, Mass., the youngest child of a large family. She is descended from the earliest New England colonists, and can trace her ancestry to an eminent English family that flourished before the colonies were founded. Her parents were of the advanced liberal thinkers of their time, and were among the earliest converts to what is called Liberal Christianity. From them she inherits a large faith in humanity, a vital belief in the possibilities of human betterment, and an unflinching hostility to every form of oppression and injustice. Her childhood and youth were passed under most favorable conditions. Whatever would contribute to her development was furnished by her parents, and she was taught in the best schools, under the instruction of the noblest teachers. The center of a loving household, she was encompassed with affection and was wisely cared for in all respects. She very early expressed herself in poetry, for she possessed a high order of imaginative power, and it seemed certain, for some few years, that she would devote herself to literature. Her earlier poems have never been collected, and not until 1859 did she publish a volume of poems. Their quality was very remarkable, and they were as original as they were vigorous. Stately in rhythm and large in thought and feeling, they are earnest, strong and courageous. The ablest reviewers pronounced them "unexcelled in modern times." A mere accident gave a different bent to her genius, and she decided to make

fondness was for the mathematical, scientific and logical branches of study. The next year she became the wife of Rev. Herbert Whitney and became an active assistant in his work, pursuing such lines of study as a busy life would permit, and teaching several terms with him in the old academy in Webster, N. Y. In 1881 she was graduated from the Chicago Kindergarten Training School, and taught that valuable system for two years. She had preached and lectured occasionally up to 1885, when she was asked to take charge of a church in Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, which she did, finding in the ministry the real work of her life. At present she has charge of the First Unitarian Church in West Somerville, Mass. She is an ideal home-maker, finding the highest uses for her learning in its devotion to the problem how to make the happiest and most helpful home for her husband and her four boys. The trend of her ministry is in the direction of the practical and spiritual, rather than the theoretic. As a lecturer on reform subjects she has won popularity, and in all philanthropic work and the great social problems of the day she takes a deep interest. Earnestly desirous of the advancement of women, she has felt that she might do most to promote that advancement by practically demonstrating in her own work that woman has a place in the ministry. In accord with this thought, her aim has been to do her best and most faithful work in whatever place was open to her. The motive of her ministry has been to add something to the helpful forces of the world. The secret of her success is hard work, making no account of difficulties. The methods and means of her progress may be described as a habit of learn-

William S. and Hannah B. Hotchkiss. She entered school when she was five years old and was educated principally in the Collegiate Female Institute in Austin. At the age of fourteen years she was sent to McKenzie College. She began to



MARTHA ELIZABETH HOTCHKISS WHITTEN.



MARY TRAFFARN WHITNEY.

ing from experience and from passing events, taking great lessons for life from humble sources.

WHITTEN, Mrs. Martha Elizabeth Hotchkiss, author, born near Austin, Texas, 3rd October, 1842. She is the daughter of Hon.

write verses at the age of eleven, and at twelve and thirteen she contributed to the press. The death of her mother, before she was ten years old, saddened her life and gave to all her early poems an undertone of sorrow. Soon after entering McKenzie College she wrote her poem "Do They Miss Me at Home?" She was married when quite young, widowed at twenty-four, and left without money or home and with but little knowledge of business. She resorted to teaching as a means of support for herself and fatherless boys, and made a grand success of it, and soon gained not only a competency, but secured a comfortable home and other property. She has written on a variety of subjects and displays great versatility in her poems, historical, descriptive, memorial and joyous. Her poems were collected in 1886 in book-form under the title of "Texas Garlands," and have won appreciation in the literary world and success financially. She has written many poems since the publication of her book. She read a poem before a Chautauqua audience on Poet's Day, 23rd July, 1888, and one written by request, and read in Tuscola, Ill., 4th July, 1889, to a large audience. She is now engaged on her "Sketch-Book," which will contain both prose and poetry, letters of travel and fiction. She has been twice married and has reared a large family. Her home is in Austin.

WICKENS, Mrs. Margaret R., worker in the Woman's Relief Corps, born in Indianapolis, Ind., 3rd August, 1843. Her father, Thomas Brown, was a native of Dublin county, Ireland. Her mother was Judith Bennett, of Cumberland county, New Jersey, a descendant of the Bennetts of Mayflower and Revolutionary fame. Margaret

was the older of a family of two daughters. In 1854 the family moved to Henderson, Ky. Their detestation of slavery was strong, and their house became a station on the underground railroad. For having aided needy colored fugitives, Mr.

of the executive board. In 1891 she was made general agent for the United States of the National Grand Army of the Republic Memorial College. In Detroit, 5th August, 1891, she was elected national senior vice-president of the Woman's Relief Corps. In October of that year she was elected State president of the Rebekahs of Kansas. In the Washington, D. C., convention, 24th September, 1892, she was elected national president of the Woman's Relief Corps. Her work is of the most valuable character. She lives in Sabetha.

WIGGIN, Mrs. Kate Douglas, philanthropist and author, was born in Philadelphia, Pa. She is of Puritan descent, and her ancestors were prominent in the church, in politics and in the law. She was educated in New England, after which she removed to California, where she studied the kindergarten methods for a year. After that she taught for a year in a college in Santa Barbara, and was then called upon to organize the first free kindergarten in San Francisco. For a time she worked alone in the school, after which she interested Mrs. Sarah B. Cooper in the subject, and together they have made a notable success of kindergartens in that city, Miss Nora Smith, Mrs. Wiggin's sister, also laboring with them. From that opening have branched out over fifty other kindergartens for the poor in that city and in Oakland, Cal., beside many others upon the Pacific coast. Upon becoming the wife of Samuel Bradley Wiggin, a brilliant young lawyer, she gave up her kindergarten teaching, but continued to talk to the training class twice a week, besides visiting all the kindergartens regularly, telling the children those stories which have since been published to a wide circle of readers. Her first



MARGARET R. WICKENS.

Brown was imprisoned in Frankfort, Ky., for three years, and his family were compelled to remove to the North. In 1857 he was released and joined his family in Indianapolis. There he was honored by a public reception, in which Lloyd Garrison and other prominent men participated. In 1859 he removed to Loda, Ill. In 1861 he enlisted in the Tenth Illinois Cavalry, but his strength was not sufficient to enable him to enter the service, and he was obliged to remain at home. Margaret taught in the Loda high school, where her sister, Harriet, was also employed. She did all she could do to aid the Union cause. In 1864 she became the wife of Thomas Wiley Wickens, and they removed to Kankakee, Ill. Five children were born to them. Mrs. Wickens was a temperance advocate from childhood. She joined the Good Templars in Indianapolis, and was one of the first members of the Illinois Woman's Christian Temperance Union. In that order she worked for prohibition legislation in Kansas. She served as district president of her union for several years and went as delegate to the national convention in Minneapolis. After settling in Sabetha, Kans., she was, in 1885, elected department president of the Kansas Woman's Relief Corps. She was reelected in 1886. Her department grew from fifty-nine to one-hundred-forty-nine organized corps in two years. She attended the national convention in California and was there appointed national inspector, which position she resigned in order to care for her State department. She has served her department two years as counselor, as a member of the department and national executive boards. In the St. Louis convention she was elected a member



KATE DOUGLAS WIGGIN.

story was a short serial, entitled "Half-a-Dozen Housekeepers," which appeared in "St. Nicholas." For many years she wrote no more for publication, except in connection with kindergarten work. Her "Story of Patsy" was written and printed for the

benefit of the school. Three-thousand copies were sold without its appearance in a book store. In 1888 Mr. and Mrs. Wiggin removed to New York. The separation from her kindergartens left so much leisure work on her hands that she again began her literary labors. Some of her works are: "The Birds' Christmas Carol," "A Summer in a Cañon" and "Timothy's Quest." "The Story Hour" was written in conjunction with her sister Nora. Mrs. Wiggin has given many parlor readings for charity, which show that she is also an elocutionist of merit. She is an excellent musician, possessing a beautiful voice, and has composed some very fine instrumental settings for her favorite poems, notably her accompaniment to "Lend Me Thy Fillet, Love," and of Ibsen's "Butterfly Song." She has published a book of children's songs and games, entitled "Kindergarten Chimes." The death of her husband, in 1889, was a grievous blow, from which she bravely rallied, and returning to California, again took up her beloved work in a large normal school for the training of kindergarten teachers, of which she is the head.

WIGHT, Miss Emma Howard, was born in Baltimore, Md. She is the only daughter of J. Howard Wight, a well-known tobacco broker of that city. She is of English extraction, her father's ancestors having come over with Lord Baltimore. Her paternal grandmother was a Miss Howard, of the well-known Howard family, and a celebrated beauty in her youth. On the maternal side she is also descended from an old Maryland family. Miss Wight was educated in the Academy of Visitation, Baltimore, and early showed a decided talent for writing, her school compositions being always

publication. They were promptly accepted, and her productions have since appeared in some of the best journals in the country. Some of her theological articles were especially commented upon by Cardinal Gibbons, and were copied in some of the leading English journals. Her novel, "Passion Flowers and the Cross," appeared in 1891 and made a great stir in the literary world. She is very fond of outdoor exercise as a panacea for nearly all physical ills and a great promoter of health and beauty.

WILCOX, Mrs. Ella Wheeler, author, was born in Johnstown Center, Wis. Her parents were



ELLA WHEELER WILCOX.



EMMA HOWARD WIGHT.

highly commended. For some years after leaving school her time was given to society, though she occasionally wrote a little for her own amusement. At length, acting upon the advice of friends, she submitted some of her writings with a view to their

poor, but from them she inherited literary bent. Her education was received in the public schools of Windsor, Wis., and in the University of Wisconsin. She began to write poetry and sketches very early, and at the age of fourteen years some of her articles were published in the New York "Mercury." Two years later she had secured the appreciation of local editors and publishers, and from that time on she contributed largely to newspapers and periodicals. Soon after, she published "Drops of Water" (New York, 1872), a small volume on the subject of total abstinence. Her miscellaneous collection of verse entitled "Shells" (1883) was not successful, and it is now out of print. Her talents were used for the unselfish purpose of providing a comfortable home for her parents and caring for them during sickness. She has had the satisfaction of being a widely read author and of receiving a good price and ready sale for all she produces. In 1884 she became the wife of Robert M. Wilcox, of Meriden, Conn., and since 1887 they have resided in New York City. Her other works are "Maurine" (Chicago, 1875); "Poems of Passion" (Chicago, 1883); "Mal Moulée," a novel (New York, 1885), and "Poems of Pleasure" (1888). She has published several novels and has written much for the syndicates.

WILCOX, Mrs. Hannah Tyler, physician, born in Boonville, N. Y., 31st August, 1838. Her father, Amos Tyler, was a cousin of President John Tyler. His liberal ideas on the subject of woman's education were far in advance of his generation.



HANNAH TYLER WILCOX.

Her mother's father, Joseph Lawton, was a patron of education and one of the founders of the first medical college in New York, in Fairfield, Herkimer county. His home and purse were open to the students and professors, and thus Elizabeth Lawton learned to love the science of medicine, though not permitted to study it. Her daughter, Hannah, attended the academies in Holland Patent and Rome, N. Y., and, being desirous of a higher education than could there be obtained, she went to the Pennsylvania Female College, near Philadelphia, where she was graduated with honors in 1860. A call came to the president of the college for a teacher to take charge of an academy in southwest Missouri. This involved a journey three-hundred miles by stage coach south of St. Louis. Miss Tyler resolved to accept the position, and in one year she built up a successful school, when the war of 1861 made it unsafe for a teacher of northern views to remain, and she returned to her native town. In 1862 she became the wife of Dr. M. W. Wilcox, of Rochester, N. Y. They went to Warrensburg, Mo., and there witnessed some of the stirring scenes of that period of national strife. Three times they witnessed the alternation of Federal and Confederate rule. She entered into the profession with her husband and studied in the various schools, the allopathic, eclectic, and later, desiring to know if there was any best in "pathies" of medicine, she took a degree in the homoeopathic school in St. Louis, Mo., where she resided many years. She is a believer in the curative powers of electricity, and many of her cures are on record, with the skillful use of various means of healing the sick. Her great aim is the advancement

of her sex. She is prominent in all the great movements of and for women, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, the Woman's Relief Corps and the educational and industrial unions. She is a member of the National American Institute of Homoeopathy, and was a delegate from St. Louis and Missouri to the convention in Saratoga, N. Y., in 1887. She has been medical examiner for ten years for the Order of Chosen Friends. In 1887 her health failed from overwork, and she sought the invigorating climate of southern California, in Los Angeles. When her health was restored, she returned to her home in St. Louis. Her lectures on health and dress for women have aided materially in reform. She has been a widow for many years and has one living son. In 1892 she removed to Chicago, Ill., and is now permanently located in that city.

WILDER, Mrs. S. Fannie Gerry, author, born in Standish, Me., 4th September, 1850. She is the daughter of Rev. Edwin J. and Sophia J. Gerry. Her father was settled over the Unitarian parish in that town seven years, then going to New York, where he was connected with the Children's Aid Society for five years, and finally accepted a call from the Benevolent Fraternity of Churches to settle in Boston, Mass., as pastor of the Hanover Street Chapel, where he remained as minister for twenty-five years. Mrs. Wilder, although born in Maine, was essentially a Boston girl, as she was educated in the schools of that city and has lived in the vicinity nearly all her life. As she grew to womanhood, her interest became naturally identified with her father's work, in assisting the poorer class among whom he labored. She was looked



S. FANNIE GERRY WILDER.

upon by the people of his parish as a sister, friend and helper. Occupied by these various duties, the years went quietly by until 1881, when she became the wife of Millard F. Wilder, a young business man of Boston. Then every-day cares and interests,

the death of her infant son and of her father filled her mind and heart for some years. She had always been very fond of history and literature in her school-days, taking a high rank in composition during that time. After the death of her father, her desire became so great to place his work and life before the public, that it might serve to inspire others, that she wrote, in 1857, his memoir, entitled "The Story of a Useful Life." The publication of that book was received with great favor, and the author was gratified to know that her work was fully appreciated. Afterward she wrote for different papers and magazines, making a specialty of stories for children. Her love for the work increased every year, and in 1890 she published a book for young people, entitled "Boston Girls at Home and Abroad." She will soon publish another book for young people, historical in character, entitled "Looking Westward: A Romance of 1620." She is an active member of the New England Woman's Press Association, and is connected with various other societies. She was elected secretary of the Arlington, Mass., branch of the Chautauqua Literary Social Circle for 1892.

WILWHITE, Mrs. Mary Holloway, physician and philanthropist, born near Crawfordsville,

and entered the Pennsylvania Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1854. She was graduated in 1856. She was the first Indiana woman to be graduated from a medical college. She was also the first woman in Indiana, as a graduate, to engage in the practice of medicine. Returning to Crawfordsville, she opened an office. On account of her sex she was debarred from membership in medical associations, but she went forward in a determined way and gained a popularity of which any physician might be proud. She made several important discoveries regarding the effects of medicine in certain diseases. Her greatest success was in treatment of women and children. In 1861 she became the wife of A. E. Wilhite, of Crawfordsville, an estimable gentleman, who, with two sons and two daughters, survives her. Three of their children died in infancy. With all her work in public life, Dr. Wilhite was domestic in her tastes and was a devoted wife and mother. She lived to see marked changes in public opinion in regard to the principles she maintained. Her counsel was sought, and her knowledge received due recognition. She was, in the true sense of the term, a philanthropist. Her charity was broad and deep. She was especially interested in the welfare of young girls who were beset by temptations, and helped many such to obtain employment. She was unceasing in her warfare against the use of whiskey and tobacco. When employed as physician to the county almshouse, she was grieved at the condition of the children associated with the class of adult paupers, and she never rested until she had, with the help of others, established the county children's home. She was an advocate of woman's rights, even in childhood. In 1850 she canvassed for the first woman's rights paper published in America, the "Woman's Advocate," edited by Miss Anna McDowell, in Philadelphia. In 1869 she arranged for a convention, in which Mrs. Livermore, Mrs. Stanton and Miss Anthony were speakers. Subsequently she was a leading spirit in arranging meetings in the cause of the advancement of woman. She was a fluent and forcible writer, and contributed much to the press on the subjects which were near her heart. Her poetic nature found expression in verse, and she wrote many short poems.

WILKES, Mrs. Eliza Tupper, minister, born in Houlton, Maine, 8th October, 1844. Her father was a native of Maine, her mother of Rhode Island, and all ancestors, except an honored Irish grandmother, were of New England since the earliest colonization. The Toppers were established in 1630 upon a farm in Sandwich, Mass., which is still occupied by a member of the family. On other lines the family is traced to the Mayhews, of Martha's Vineyard, and the Wheatons, of Rhode Island. Early in the childhood of Mrs. Wilkes, her parents moved to Brighton, Washington county, Iowa. Her early education was largely given her by her mother, Mrs. Ellen Smith Tupper, who became celebrated for her knowledge of bee culture. At sixteen she returned to New England with her grandfather, Noah Smith, then prominent in the public life of Maine, and for two years studied in the academy in Calais, Me. Returning to Iowa, she was graduated from the Iowa Central University after four years of study, during which time she had largely supported herself and economized with heroic fortitude. Until towards the end of her college course, she was a devoted Baptist and planned to go as a foreign missionary. Her anxiety for the heathen, however, led her to question the truth of her belief in eternal punishment, and she became a Universalist. Association with a Quaker family made her realize that she might



MARY HOLLOWAY WILHITE.

Ind., 3rd February, 1831, and died 8th February, 1892. Her maiden name was Mary Mitchell Holloway. Her father, Judge Washington Holloway, a native of Kentucky, was one of the pioneers of Crawfordsville. Her mother was Elizabeth King, of Virginia. When Mary was but seventeen years of age, her mother died. At an early age Mary Holloway developed strong traits of character. At the age of fifteen she united with the Christian Church, and she continued through life an earnest and active member. Wishing to be self-supporting, she engaged in school-teaching and sewing. Her thirst for knowledge led her to enter the medical profession. She studied and fitted herself unaided,

preach, although a woman, and, encouraged by the Reverend Miss Chapin, Mrs. Livermore and others, she became a Universalist minister, and was ordained 2nd May, 1871. Her first pastorate was in Neenah, Wis., before her ordination, and in

town a few miles from Sioux Falls, where her home remained. That work she still continues. She herself is mother, sister, friend or teacher to every man, woman or child in the congregation, and most of the life of the community centers in the activities she inspires. Together with that, she is virtual pastor of three mission churches, to which she preaches as there is opportunity. Five sons and one daughter were born to her.

WILKINS, Miss Mary E., author, born in Randolph, Mass., in 1862. She is the daughter of Warren E. Wilkins, and is descended from an old New England family. In her infancy her family removed to Brattleboro, Vt. She received her education in Mt. Holyoke Seminary. She early began to write, and her stories were published in various periodicals. In 1884 her father died, and she returned to Randolph, where she now lives. She is the last of her family. One of her earliest successes was the writing of a prize story for a Boston journal. She soon became well known as a regular contributor to the leading periodicals. Her first contribution to bring her a reward was a ballad, published in "Wide Awake." She wrote for the "Budget," Harper's "Bazar," "Weekly," "Magazine" and "Young People," and other periodicals for years. She has published several volumes of her stories. Among her best works are "The Humble Romance," "Two Old Lovers," "A Symphony in Lavender," and "A New England Nun." She is a prolific author, and all her work is carefully finished. Her work has been



ELIZA TUPPER WILKES.

1869 she accepted a call from the church in Rochester, Minn. After the time of her entrance upon that pastorate she became the wife of William A. Wilkes, a young lawyer of great strength of character and of much professional promise, which has since been more than realized. Much of Mrs. Wilkes' success has been due to the inspiring sympathy and encouragement of her husband. He has always been active as a leader in reformatory measures and as a layman in church work. In 1872 she resigned her pastorate and went with her husband to Colorado Springs, where he found a fine professional field. In that year their first child was born, and from that time on for fifteen years she gave most of her time and strength to her home life, although her ministry really never ceased. She always kept a live and active interest in all the good work of the communities in which she lived, and preached occasionally, whenever her help was needed. Through her efforts a Unitarian church was started during that period in Colorado Springs, and later another in Sioux Falls, Dakota, to which place the family moved in 1878. In Dakota she gathered about her through post-office missions and occasional preaching tours a large parish of hungry truth-seekers, scattered all over the prairies of southeastern Dakota. Her influence was especially felt among the young women in the new communities in which she lived. Although young herself, her experience made her seem a natural adviser, and, whether by starting study classes, or kindergarten, or giving suggestions as to infant hygiene, her usefulness was unceasing. In 1887 she again entered actively into the ministry, accepting the pastorate of a church in Luverne, Minn., a



MARY E. WILKINS.

very popular, and her poems and stories are in large demand. A part of her time is spent in Boston and New York City.

WILLARD, Mrs. Allie C., journalist and business woman, born near Nauvoo, Ill., 13th April, 1860, the oldest of ten children. Her parents were Cyrus E. Rosseter and Lydia A. Williams. In 1872 the family removed to Grand Island, Neb.,

and from there to Loup City, Neb., in 1873, where the greater part of her life has been spent. Being a frail and delicate child, she was deprived of educational advantages, but the love of knowledge could not be quenched, and all her education was



ALLIE C. WILLARD.

obtained by her own hard effort. The extent of her opportunities was five summers in school until twelve years of age, after which fifteen months in school enlarged her experience. Every spare moment was devoted to study. At the age of seventeen she had fitted herself to teach. Then she earned the means for a nine-months' course in an academy presided over by J. T. Mallalieu, of Kearney, Neb. After a few months of application she began her business career under the guidance of L. B. Fifield, of Kearney, who had discerned her talents and ambition. She studied some months with Mr. Fifield, during which time she entered a printing office, where she worked at a case, read proof, attended to the mail list, reviewed books, did paragraphing and performed some of the outside business duties. Appointed postmaster in Loup City when only twenty-one years old, for five years she served the public in that capacity, performing faithfully the duties an increasing business demanded. In 1881 she became the wife of the man who had waited patiently for the little woman who had said, five years before: "No, we do not know enough to marry," realizing that marriage should be founded on a higher plane than the mere sentiment of inexperienced youth. Her husband was a successful politician and newspaper man, under whose training she developed as a writer. The husband died by an assassin's hand in May, 1887. Prostrated for a time by the terrible occurrence, Mrs. Willard rallied from the shock and, with undaunted courage, took up her husband's work. As editor of the Loup City "Times" she became a member of the Nebraska Editorial Association. During a part of the year 1889 she took a course

in the business college of Lincoln, Neb., and served three months as clerk in the Nebraska Senate, where she made a splendid record. Late in 1889 she entered the employ of the Western Newspaper Union in Omaha. She was later manager of that company's Chicago office, but resigned because physically unable to bear the strain. Since 1880 she has been a constant writer for the press in the line of news, sketches, temperance and politics. As a member of the Nebraska Press Association she received the homage of the editors of the State for her ability as a writer, editor and successful business woman. She is a member of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and an earnest worker in the cause. She has always striven to advance the interests of her home town and surrounding country and has been instrumental in promoting moral and educational reforms. She is an uncompromising Republican, and, if she chose to enter the field, she is fitted to stand with the highest as a political or temperance orator. The amount of work which she has performed with indomitable perseverance and energy is marvelous. In a few years she paid debts of thousands of dollars which her husband's political career had entailed, besides performing unnumbered charities in a quiet, unpretentious way. She is a member of no church, but her creed embraces the good of all.

WILLARD, Mrs. Cordelia Young, missionary worker, born in Onondaga county, N. Y., 30th August, 1822. She grew to womanhood in DeWitt, her native village. Her father, Rev. Seth Young, was a lineal descendant of Rev. Christopher Young, vicar of Reyden, Eng., and chaplain of Windsor during the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and



CORDELIA YOUNG WILLARD.

of Rev. John Young, his son, of Southwold, Eng., who came to America in 1638 and settled in Southwold, L. I., in 1640. She is directly descended from Revolutionary ancestors. After the usual training of the common school, desiring to fit

herself for teaching, she entered Cazenovia Seminary and remained two years. There were developed her love of literature and her poetic talent. After leaving the seminary she taught for five years, principally in DeWitt. In 1849 she became the wife of James L. Willard, of Syracuse, N. Y., in which city she has ever since lived. In the spring of 1870 Mrs. Dr. Butler, who had just returned from India, visited Syracuse to present the subject of woman's work for women in the zenanas of India. Into that work Mrs. Willard entered zealously, and she was mainly instrumental in organizing the first Woman's Foreign Missionary Society in central New York. As secretary of the organization, with voice and pen she urged on the work. She served as president of the society several terms. After serving that society for fifteen years, she assisted in organizing the Woman's Home Missionary Society, and was elected president of the Central New York Conference organization and corresponding secretary of her own church auxiliary. In that capacity she is in constant communication with the pioneer preachers on the frontiers of the nation, and with the struggling missions in destitute regions of the South and Southwest, and through her agency many comforts are carried into desolate homes and substantial aid is afforded to the heroic toilers in those remote fields. The Peck Memorial Home, of New Orleans, was suggested by her and carried to completion mainly through her efforts. Another phase of Christian work, to which she has given much thought and labor, is the Order of Deaconesses, recently established in the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which she is a member. Notwithstanding her active life on these lines, she still finds time to look well to the affairs of her household. Though unknown to the literary world as a writer and contributing little to the periodicals of the day, yet to the inner circle it is known that she has poetic genius of no mean order, and some of her poems, written on special occasions for friends, possess genuine merit.

WILLARD, Mrs. Emma, educator, born in Berlin, Conn., 23rd February, 1787, and died in Troy, N. Y., 15th April, 1870. She was a daughter of Samuel Hart. She was educated in the academy in Hartford, Conn., and, at the age of sixteen, began her career as a teacher. She taught in different institutions and finally took charge of a school in Middlebury, Vt. In 1809 she became the wife of Dr. John Willard, then United States Marshal of Vermont. In 1814 she opened a girls' boarding-school in Middlebury, in which she adopted many new features. She decided to found a seminary for girls, and in 1819 she addressed a treatise on "The Education of Women" to the legislature. In that year she opened in Waterford, N. Y., a school, which was incorporated and partly supported by the State of New York. In 1821 she removed to Troy, N. Y., where an appropriate building for a seminary was given to her by the city, and her school became known as the Troy Female Seminary. In 1825 her husband died, and the business management of the school fell upon her hands. She conducted the institution until 1838, when she was succeeded by her son, John Hart Willard, and his wife. In 1830 she traveled in Europe, and in 1833 she published her "Journal and Letters from France and Great Britain," devoting her share of the proceeds, over \$1,200, to the support of a school that had been founded in Greece, through her influence, for the education of native women teachers. Her colleagues in that enterprise were her sister, Mrs. Almira Lincoln Phelps, and Sarah J. Hale, Lydia H. Sigourney and others. In 1838 she became the wife of Dr. Christopher C. Yates. In 1843 she was

divorced from him and resumed her former name. She revised her numerous school-books and did much work in the cause of higher education. In 1846 she traveled eight-thousand miles in the western and southern States, addressing conventions of teachers. In 1854 she attended the world's educational convention in London, Eng. She was the pioneer in the higher education of women in the United States, and educated over five-thousand pupils. Her school-books had a large sale and were translated into the European and Asiatic languages. Her publications are: "The Woodbridge and Willard Geographies and Atlases" (1823); "History of the United States, or Republic of America" (1828); "Universal History in Perspective" (1837); "Treatise on the Circulation of the Blood" (1846); "Respiration and Its Effects, Particularly as Regards Asiatic Cholera" (1849); "Last Leaves of American History" (1849); "Astronomy" (1853); "Morals for the Young" (1857),



EMMA WILLARD.

and many charts, atlases, pamphlets and addresses. She wrote a number of poems, including the famous "Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep," which were published in a volume, in 1830, and afterwards suppressed. She was a woman of great powers of mind, and she possessed marked executive capacity. All her work in the school-room was carried out on philosophical methods.

WILLARD, Miss Frances Elizabeth, educator, reformer and philanthropist, born in Churchville, near Rochester, N. Y., 28th September, 1839. Her father, Josiah F. Willard, was a descendant of Maj. Simon Willard, of Kent, Eng., who, with Rev. Peter Bulkeley, settled in Concord, Mass., less than fifteen years after the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth. Major Willard was a man of great force of character and of distinguished public service, and his descendants included many men and women who inherited his talents with his good name. Miss Willard's great-grandfather,

Rev. Elijah Willard, was forty years a pastor in Dublin, N. H. His son, Oliver Atherton Willard, was a pioneer, first in Wheelock, Vt., and later in Odgen, Monroe county, N. Y., where he died at the age of forty-two, leaving to his widow, Catharine Lewis Willard, a woman of strong character and remarkable gifts, the task of rearing a young family in a country then almost a wilderness. Josiah, the oldest child, grew to maturity. At the age of twenty-six he was married to Mary Thompson Hill, born in the same year as himself, in Danville, Vt. Frances was the fourth of five children born to Josiah and Mary Willard, two of whom had passed away in infancy before her birth. Inheriting many of the notable gifts of both parents and of more remote ancestors, Frances grew up in an atmosphere most favorable to the development of her powers. In her second year her parents removed from Churchville to Oberlin, Ohio, that the father might carry out a long-cherished plan of further study, and that the family might have the advantages of intellectual help and stimulus. They remained in Oberlin five years, both parents improving their opportunities for study. Mr. Willard's health demanding change of climate and life in the open air, he removed with his family, in May, 1846, to Wisconsin, then a territory, and settled on a farm near the young village of Janesville. Their first advent was to the log house of a relative. Frances is remembered, as at that time a child of six-and-a-half years, small and delicate. The family were soon settled on an estate of their own, a beautiful farm, half prairie, half forest, on the banks of Rock river. Their abode was named "Forest Home." In the earlier years, without near neighbors, the family were almost entirely dependent upon their own resources for society. Mrs. Willard was poetical in her nature, but life was to her ethical and philosophical as well as poetical. With a memory stored with lofty sentiments in prose and verse, she was at once mentor and companion to her children. The father was "near to nature's heart" in a real and vivid fashion of his own. The children, reared in a home which was to their early years the world's horizon, lived an intellectual, yet a most healthful life. Frances enjoyed entire freedom from fashionable restraints until her seventeenth year. She was clad during most of the year in simple flannel suits and spent much of the time in the open air, sharing the occupations and sports of her brother and sister. Her first teachers were her educated parents. Later an accomplished young woman was engaged as family teacher and companion for the children. Her first schoolmaster was a graduate of Yale College, and a former classical tutor in Oberlin. At the age of seventeen Frances, with her sister Mary, was sent from home to school, entering Milwaukee Female College in 1857. In the spring of 1858 they were transferred to the Northwestern Female College, in Evanston, Ill., and thither the parents removed in the following autumn, that they might educate the children without breaking up the home circle. Miss Willard was graduated from that institution in 1859, with valedictory honor. A brief term of teaching in 1858 was the introduction to her successful life as a teacher, covering sixteen years in six locations and several prominent positions, her pupils in all numbering about two-thousand. Beginning in the district school, she taught a public school in Evanston and one in Harlem, Ill. She then taught in Kankakee Academy, in the Northwestern Female College, in Pittsburgh Female College, in the Grove school, Evanston, was preceptress in Genesee Wesleyan Seminary, Lima, N. Y., and was president of the Ladies' College, Evanston, later

the Woman's College of the Northwestern University, of which she was dean and professor of aesthetics in the University. Her success as a teacher was very marked. In coeducation she was ever an earnest believer, and she dealt with the unsolved problems of coeducation in its early stages with cheer, hopefulness and skill. As president of the Ladies' College, Evanston, she was free to work her will, as she says, "as an older sister of girls," and there was instituted her system of self-government, which bore excellent fruit and has been followed in other institutions with success. The Roll of Honor Club, open to all pupils, had for its general principles "to cooperate with the faculty in securing good order and lady-like behavior among the boarding pupils, both in study and recreation hours, in inspiring a high sense of honor, personal responsibility and self-respect." Pupils were not regarded as on the roll of honor after they had transgressed a single regulation of the club, and their places were supplied by those whose lives were above reproach. From the roll of honor, girls were graduated after a specified length of time to the list of the self-governed and took this pledge: "I promise so to conduct myself that, if other pupils followed my example, our school would need no rules whatever, but each young lady would be trusted to be a law unto herself." At the close of the first year twelve young ladies were on the self-governed list, and all the rest were on the roll of honor. Thus with happy tact she smoothed the uneven path of diligence for young spirits and established them in a conscientious order of life that would prove a sure reliance in the stress and strife of future years. An extract from her journal tells of busy hours maintained by strictest routine: "Rose at six, made my toilet, arranged the room, went to breakfast, looked over the lessons of the day, although I had already done that yesterday; conducted devotions in the chapel; heard advanced class in arithmetic, one in geometry, one in elementary algebra, one in Wilson's 'Universal History'; talked with Miss Clark at noon; dined; rose from the table to take charge of an elocution class, next zoölogy, next geology, next physiology, next mineralogy; then came upstairs and sat down in my rocking-chair as one who would prefer to rise no more, which indeed is not much to be wondered at." In 1868 Miss Willard freed herself from the restraint of school life and in company with a friend went abroad for an extended trip of over two years, and keeping in mind her school work, collected eight-hundred photographs relating to her travels. Using these to illustrate her instruction she tells how they prompted a cherished plan, never realized: "Many of these I had produced on glass so that they could be thrown on the screen of the stereopticon, and described to the entire class at once. It was my earnest hope that after I had taught the theory and history of the fine arts for a few years, I might be able to prepare a text-book that would be used generally in schools and would furnish the introduction—of which I so much felt the need—to a study of the European galleries and of art in our own land." Miss Willard's associates in the faculty of the Woman's College were a unit with her in aims, methods and personal affection. The Chicago fire swept away a large part of the financial aid which had been pledged to the college in Evanston as an independent enterprise, and in 1873 it became an organic part of the university with which, from the beginning, it had been connected as a sister institution with an independent faculty. The new arrangement led to complications in the government of the Woman's College, which rendered it

impossible for Miss Willard to carry out her plans therefor, and she resigned her deanship and professorship in June, 1874. Her soul had been stirred by the reports of the temperance crusade in Ohio during the preceding winter, and she heard the divine call to her life-work. Of all her friends no one stood by her in her wish to join the crusade, except Mrs. Mary A. Livermore, who sent her a letter full of enthusiasm for the new line of work and predicted her success therein. In the summer of 1874, while in New York City, a letter reached her from Mrs. Louise S. Rounds, of Chicago, who was identified there with a young temperance association. "It has come to me," wrote Mrs. Rounds, "as I believe, from the Lord, that you ought to be our president. We are a little band without money or experience, but with strong faith. If you will come, there will be no doubt of your election." Turning from the most attractive offers to reenter the profession she had left, Miss Willard entered the open door of philanthropy, left for the West, paused in Pittsburgh for a brief personal participation in crusade work, and, within a week, had been made president of the Chicago Woman's Christian Temperance Union. For months she prosecuted her work without regard to pecuniary compensation many a time going without her noonday lunch down town, because she had no money, and walking miles because she had not five cents to pay for a street-car ride. She found that period the most blessed of her life thus far, and her work, baptized in suffering, grew first deep and vital, and then began to widen. With the aid of a few women, she established a daily gospel meeting in lower Farwell Hall for the help of the intemperate. Scores and hundreds of men were savingly reformed, and her "Gospel Talks" were in demand far and wide. She had made her first addresses in public three or four years before with marked success, but then, turning from the attractions of cultivated society and scholarly themes, even from church work and offered editorial positions, those little gospel-meetings, where wicked men wept and prayed, thrilled her through and through. Thrown upon a sick bed the following year by overwork, she consented to accept a sum sufficient to provide for the necessities of her widowed mother and herself, but has ever steadfastly refused to receive an amount which would enable her to lay up anything for the future. Every dollar earned by writing or lecturing, not needed for current expenses, has been devoted to the relief of the needy or to the enlargement of her chosen work. The Chicago Woman's Christian Temperance Union, from that "day of small things" in the eyes of the world, has gone on and prospered, until now it is represented by a wide range of established philanthropies. The Woman's Temperance Temple, costing more than a million dollars, the headquarters of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union and of the Woman's Temperance Publication Association, which scatters broadcast and around the world annually many million pages of temperance literature, are a few of its fruits. Soon after Miss Willard's election to the presidency of the Chicago union, she became secretary of the first Illinois State convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and a few weeks later, in November, 1874, after having declined the nomination for president in the first national convention, was elected its corresponding secretary in Cleveland, Ohio. In that office, besides wielding a busy pen, she spoke in Chautauqua and addressed summer camps in New England and the Middle States. In 1876, while engaged in Bible study and prayer, she was led to the conviction that she ought to speak for woman's ballot as a protection

to the home from the tyranny of drink, and in the ensuing autumn, in the national convention in Newark, N. J., disregarding the earnest pleadings of conservative friends, she declared her conviction in her first suffrage speech. She originated the motto, "For God and Home and Native Land," which was, first, that of the Chicago union, was then adopted by the Illinois State union, in 1876 became that of the national union, and was adapted to the use of the world's union in Faneuil Hall, Boston, Mass., in 1891, then becoming "For God and Home and Every Land." Miss Willard was one of the founders of the National Woman's Temperance Union paper, "Our Union," in New York, and of the "Signal," the organ of the Illinois union, which, in 1882, were merged in the "Union Signal," and which is now one of the most widely circulated papers in the world. In January, 1877, she was invited by D. L. Moody to assist him by conducting the woman's meetings in connection with his evangelistic work in Boston. The Christian womanhood of Boston rallied around her, and her work among the women was marked by success so great that soon she was put forward by Mr. Moody to address his great audience of seven-thousand on Sunday afternoon in the Tabernacle. She had not lessened her temperance work, but accepted such invitations as her time and strength permitted to lecture on gospel-temperance lines. In the following autumn she sundered her engagement with Mr. Moody, in the best of mutual feeling, but with the decided conviction that she could not refuse to work with any earnest, devout, reputable helper because of a difference in religious belief, and because she preferred to work with both men and women rather than confine herself to work among women. For a short time after the sudden death of her only brother, O. A. Willard, in the spring of 1878, Miss Willard, with her brother's widow, Mrs. Mary B. Willard, assumed the vacant editorship of his paper, the Chicago "Post and Mail," rather for the sake of others than through her own preference. In the autumn of 1877 she declined the nomination for the presidency of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, but she accepted it in 1879, when she was elected in Indianapolis, Ind., as the exponent of a liberal policy, including "State rights" for the State societies, representation on a basis of paid membership and the advocacy of the ballot for women. At the time no southern State, except Maryland, was represented in the national society, and the total yearly income was only about \$1,200. During the following year the work of the national union was organized under five heads: Preventive, Educational, Evangelistic, Social and Legal, and a system of individual superintendence of each department established. In 1881 Miss Willard made a tour of the Southern States, which reconstructed her views of the situation and conquered conservative prejudice and sectional opposition. Thus was given the initial impetus to the formation of the home protection party, which it was desired should unite all good men and women in its ranks. In August, 1882, she became one of the central committee of the newly organized prohibition home protection party, with which she has since been connected. During the following year, accompanied by her private secretary, Miss Anna Gordon, she completed her plan of visiting and organizing every State and Territory in the United States, and of presenting her cause in every town and city that had reached a population of ten-thousand. She visited the Pacific coast, and California, Oregon, and even British Columbia, were thoroughly organized, and more than twenty-five-thousand miles of toilsome travel enabled her to meet

the national convention in Detroit, Mich., in October, 1883, to celebrate the completion of its first decade with rejoicing over complete organizations of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union in each one of the forty-eight subdivisions of the United States, Alaska not then included. In 1884, after the failure of endeavors to have each of the three political parties, Democrats, Greenbackers and Republicans, endorse the prohibition movement, the prohibition party held its nominating convention in Pittsburgh, Pa. There Miss Willard seconded the nomination of John P. St. John for president, in a brilliant speech. The general officers of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union publicly endorsed the party, and in the annual State meetings nearly every convention did the same. While the position of the national society is not necessarily that of States and individuals, so great has been Miss Willard's influence and so earnest the convictions of her co-laborers, that the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union is practically a unit in political influence. In 1885 the national headquarters were removed from New York to Chicago, and the white-cross movement was adopted as a feature of the work of the national union. Because no other woman could be found to stand at the helm of this new movement, Miss Willard did so. No other department of the work ever developed so rapidly as this. A great petition for the better legal protection of women and girls was presented to Congress, with thousands of signatures. Mr. Powderly, chief of the Knights of Labor, through her influence, sent out ninety-two-thousand petitions to local assemblies of the Knights to be signed, circulated and returned to her. Through the efforts of the temperance workers the same petition was circulated and presented for legislative action in nearly every State and Territory. In 1883, while traveling on the Pacific coast, she was deeply impressed by the misery consequent on the opium habit among the Chinese, and in her annual address in the national convention she proposed a commission to report plans for a World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union, which had been suggested by her in 1876. Mrs. Mary A. Leavitt was soon sent out as a missionary of the national union to the Sandwich Islands, whence she proceeded to Australia, Japan, China, India, Africa and Europe, returning to her native land after an absence of eight years, leaving Woman's Christian Temperance Unions organized in every country, while hosts of friends and intrepid workers had been won to the ranks. The British Woman's Temperance Union had been previously organized, and the most notable feature of the national convention in Minneapolis, Minn., in 1886, was the presence of Mrs. Margaret Lucas, the sister of John Bright and first president of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union, accompanied by Mrs. Hannah Whithall Smith. Her reception was magnificent, the convention rising in separate groups, first the crusaders in a body, then the women of New England, then of the Middle States, after these the western and the Pacific coast, and last the southern representatives, while the English and American flags waved from the platform, and all joined in singing "God Save the Queen." The Dominion Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Canada has had also a powerful influence as an ally of the national union. Mrs. Letitia Youmans, the earliest white-ribbon pioneer in Canada, went to the convention in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1875, to learn its methods, and became, ten years later, the first president of the Dominion union. Thirty-five nations are now auxiliary to the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and the wearers of

its emblematic white ribbon number three-hundred-thousand. About half of these women are residents of the United States. Miss Willard has been re-elected president of the national union, with practical unanimity, every year since 1879. She was elected president of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union, to succeed Mrs. Margaret Bright Lucas, in 1887, and has been since re-elected for each biennial term. Besides sending out several round-the-world missionaries to nurture and enlarge the work initiated by Mrs. Leavitt, the world's union has circulated the monster polyglot petition against legalizing the alcohol and opium traffic, translated into hundreds of dialects, actively circulated in Great Britain, Switzerland, Scandinavia, India, China, Japan, Ceylon, Australia, Sandwich Islands, Chili, Canada and the United States, and signed by more than a million women. The president of the British Woman's Temperance Association, Lady Henry Somerset, is vice-president of the world's union, and Miss Willard finds in her a close friend and coadjutor. The sacrifices which Miss Willard has so freely made for this work have been repaid to her in abundant measure. She has been called by Joseph Cook "the most widely known and the best beloved woman in America." With a sisterly devotion to all of every creed who would "help a fallen brother rise," she has been ever loyal to the simple gospel faith in which she was reared. She is, first of all, a Christian philanthropist. Her church membership is with the Methodist Episcopal Church, which has honored itself in its recognition of her, though not to the extent of admitting her to its highest ecclesiastical court, the general quadrennial conference, to which she has twice been elected by the local conference. She has been one of the greatest travelers of this traveling age. From 1868 to 1871, in company with Miss Jackson, she spent two-and-one-half years abroad, traveling in Great Britain and Ireland, Denmark, Germany, Belgium, Holland, France, Austria, Turkey in Europe and Asia, Greece, Palestine and Egypt, studying art, history and languages indefatigably, and returning to her native land rich in the benefits reaped only by the scholarly and industrious traveler. She has traversed her own land from ocean to ocean and from the lakes to the gulf, and made second and third trips to England in the autumn of 1892. She has contributed hundreds of articles to many prominent periodicals, is assistant editor of "Our Day," of Boston, and other magazines, and is editor-in-chief of the "Union Signal." Her published volumes are: "Nineteen Beautiful Years," "Hints and Helps in Temperance Work," "How to Win," "Woman in the Pulpit," "Woman and Temperance," "Glimpses of Fifty Years," "A Classic Town," and "A Young Journalist," the last in conjunction with Lady Henry Somerset. Her annual addresses to the Woman's Christian Temperance Union would form volumes unmatched in their way in the libraries of the world. In August, 1892, her devoted mother, the companion and inspirer of her life, without whose encouragement she believes her life-work never could have been done, one of the noblest women of this or any age, was transplanted to the life beyond, and Miss Willard, still in the prime of life, is now the last of her family. She is a member of societies in her own and other lands whose name is legion. She was president of the Woman's National Council, a federation of nearly all the woman's societies in America, in 1890, and is now vice-president of the same. She was at the head of the woman's committee of temperance meetings in the World's Fair, and of other World's Fair committees. She was interested in promoting plans to aid in

During the last five years of her life Miss Willard's physical strength had been greatly taxed, and by degrees undermined, so that she fell an easy prey to *la grippe*, during a visit she made to New York City the latter part of January, 1898. This was only a few days after the publication of "American Women," a work which will doubtless remain one of the most enduring monuments of her literary labors. At midnight of February 17, after a few days of severe illness, her spirit took its flight, to enter upon the eternal rewards. Her last words testified to the consecration of her life. "How beautiful it is to be with God!" was her last uttered thought.

Her body was taken to Chicago the next week, and after lying in state at Willard Hall, in the W. C. T. U. Temple, was carried on to her home at Evanston, Ill., for interment with the rest of her family in Rose Hill cemetery. Susan B. Anthony speaks thus of her in tribute: "She was the friend, guide and inspirer of thousands: a great heart always ready to feel for sorrow and suffering; a great brain, fertile in a wise and far-reaching plan to make the world better; a great soul, ever following the light, and drawing others after it with a power as sure and steadfast as gravitation."

sending help to the Armenian sufferers in 1806, and to provide homes and funds for refugees who fled to America for protection.

WILLARD, Miss Katherine, musician, born in Denver, Col., in April, 1866. Her parents, Oliver A. Willard and Mary Bannister Willard, were both of distinguished New England ancestry, and persons of remarkable intellectual gifts and acquirements. Her maternal grandfather was Rev. Henry Bannister, D. D., for twenty-seven years professor of Hebrew in Garrett Biblical Institute, Evanston, Ill., and her father was the only brother of Miss Frances E. Willard. In the infancy of Miss Katherine Willard her parents removed from Colorado to their former home in Evanston, Ill. There, in a refined Christian home and with the best social and intellectual advantages, she spent her early youth. The death of her father occurred when she had reached the age of twelve, and in 1885 she accompanied her mother,

entertainments. In London, Eng., she sang with great success. She was invited by her old school friend, Mrs. Grover Cleveland, to Washington, and in 1889 she spent several weeks in the White House, where she passed a brilliant season in society and sang in many notable entertainments in the Executive Mansion and elsewhere. She sang in New York, Baltimore, Chicago and other cities in concert and parlor musicales. In October, 1892, she returned to Europe, to study in Berlin and to sing in London during the season of 1893.

WILLARD, Mrs. Mary Bannister, editor, temperance worker and educator, born in Fairfield, N. Y., 18th September, 1841. She is the daughter of Rev. Henry Bannister, D. D., a distinguished scholar and Methodist divine, and his wife, Mrs. Lucy Kimball Bannister, a woman of rare gentleness and dignity of character. In the infancy of Mary, their oldest daughter, the father became principal of Cazenovia Seminary, and her childhood and early youth were spent as a pupil in that institution. When she was fifteen, the family removed to Evanston, Ill. Possessing a love for study and rare talents, Mary made rapid progress in scholarship and was graduated with honor from the Northwestern Female College, in Evanston, at the age of eighteen. The following year she went to Tennessee as a teacher, but her career there was cut short by the approach of the Civil War. She became the wife of Oliver A. Willard, 3rd July, 1862, and went with her husband to his first pastorate, in Edgerton, Wis. In the following year they removed to Denver, Col., where her husband founded a Methodist church, and became presiding elder at the age of twenty-seven years. Two years later, the family, consisting of the parents, one son and one daughter, returned to Evanston, where they made their home for several years, and where another son and another daughter were added to their number. Mrs. Willard has always wielded a gifted pen. She wrote little during those years, giving such leisure as domestic care permitted to home study with her husband, who had become the editor of a Chicago daily paper. His sudden death, in the prime of his brilliant powers, was an overwhelming bereavement, and left to Mrs. Willard the responsibility of conducting his paper, the "Post and Mail," which she assumed with the assistance of her husband's sister, Miss Frances E. Willard. The financial burden proving too heavy, it was relinquished, and not long afterward Mrs. Willard was called to assume the editorship of a new paper, the "Signal," the organ of the Illinois Woman's Christian Temperance Union. Several years of most successful work as editor and temperance worker displayed her gifts, both in the editorial sanctum and as organizer and platform speaker. The "Signal" under her leadership came quickly to the front, and it was said that no other paper in America was better edited. In 1881 she made her first trip to Europe. Successfully editing the "Union Signal" for several years afterward, her health became impaired, and with her two daughters she spent a year in Berlin, Germany. In the autumn of 1886 she opened in that city her American Home School for girls, unique in its way, and which for six years has been carried out on the original plan with much success. It combines the best features of an American school with special advantages in German, French and music, and the influences and care of a refined Christian home. History, literature and art receive special attention. The number of pupils received never exceeds the limits of a pleasant family circle, and vacation trips are arranged under Mrs. Willard's personal supervision and escort. In the



KATHERINE WILLARD.

Mrs. Mary Bannister Willard, to Germany, where, besides continuing her studies in languages, art and history, she devoted herself to the cultivation of her voice under the best musicians of Berlin. Under the faithful improvement of rare advantages her gifts of voice, person and manner united to win for her a marked success. In the autumn of 1885 she began years of industrious study with Fraulein Louise Ress, the most celebrated exponent of the old Italian method, and she also studied with other famous singers of the Italian school. She sang in Berlin two successive winters in the Sing-Akademie with Scharwenka, Heinrich Grünfeld, the celebrated 'cellist, and with M'me Madeline Schiller. During her residence of five years in Berlin, she made the acquaintance of many eminent Germans and Americans. She was invited by the Countess Waldersee to sing in a soirée given to Prince Bismarck and Count Von Moltke, and in Berlin and elsewhere she sang in many private and public

years of her residence in Europe, her gifts and wide acquaintance have ever been at the service of her countrywomen, and she has stood there, as here, as a representative of the best phases of total abstinence reform.

WILLARD, Madame Mary Thompson Hill, mother of Miss Frances E. Willard, born on a farm in North Danville, Vt., 3rd January, 1805. Her father was John Hill, of Lee, N. H., and her mother, Polly Thompson Hill, was a daughter of Nathaniel Thompson, of Durham and Holderness, in the same State. Both the Hills and the Thompsons were families of note, and their descendants include many well-known names in New Hampshire history. John Hill removed to Danville, Vt., in the pioneer period of that region, and on his farm of three-hundred acres, a few miles west of the Connecticut river, he and his wife made a happy and well-ordered home. The father was a sort of Hercules, strong in body, mind and soul,

now known as the town of Ogden, Mary grew to young womanhood. She was a good student and a wide reader, and at the age of fifteen taught her first school. Teaching proved attractive, and she continued for eleven years with much success. She seemed not to have been made for the kitchen and she was never put there in her father's home. Fine needle work and fine spinning, the fashionable domestic accomplishments in those days, gave her pleasure. She possessed in an unusual degree an admiration for the beautiful, especially in language. She had the poetic faculty, was a sweet singer, had remarkable gifts in conversation, and rare tact, delicacy and appreciation of the best in others. Of fine personal appearance and dignified manners, she won the regard of a son of her father's near neighbors, the Willards, who had removed thither from Vermont. Josiah F. Willard was a young man of irreproachable character and brilliant talents, and when he became the husband of Mary Hill, 3rd November, 1831, and their new home was set up in Churchville, it was with the brightest prospects of happiness, comfort and usefulness. Both were active members of the Union Church in Ogden. The family resided in their first home until four children had been born to them, the only son, Oliver, two daughters who died in infancy, and Frances Elizabeth, who was a delicate child in her second year, when her parents decided to remove to Oberlin, Ohio, in order to secure educational advantages for themselves and their children. Mr. Willard entered the regular college course, which he had nearly completed when hemorrhage of the lungs warned him to seek at once a new environment. The years they spent in Oberlin were happy years to Mrs. Willard. There her youngest child, Mary, was born, the year following their removal thither. Her domestic life was well-ordered, and her three children shared the most devoted love and the most careful training, while her intellectual and social gifts drew to their home a circle of choice friends from among the most cultivated women of Oberlin. They formed a circle for study, long before a "woman's club" had ever been heard of, and kept pace with husbands, brothers and sons among the college faculty or in the student ranks. When necessity was laid upon the family for removal to a drier climate for the husband's sake, Mrs. Willard prepared for the long overland journey, and herself drove one of the three emigrant wagons which conveyed the family and their possessions to the Territory of Wisconsin. The summer of 1846 saw the Willards settled on a farm near Janesville, Wis. The trials inseparable from pioneer life could not be avoided, but they were accepted by the parents with Christian fortitude, lofty philosophy and ceaseless industry. Soon the father was a leader in the church, a magistrate in the community and a legislator in the State, meantime having created a beautiful estate, which was named "Forest Home." There they passed twelve years, when Mrs. Willard bade adieu to "Forest Home" for Evanston, near Chicago, that the daughters might be educated without sending them from home. In June, 1862, the family met their first great grief in the death of their daughter Mary, just blooming into womanhood. In 1868 she was called to lay her husband beside the daughter, and in 1878 she buried her son, Oliver, in the meridian of his years. From the earliest years of her children the chief aspect of life to Mrs. Willard was that of motherhood, and so nobly did she reach her lofty ideal that in this respect her character was a model. Sympathizing with, guiding, stimulating and training each

MARY THOMPSON HILL WILLARD.

and an active Christian. The mother's character was a rare combination of excellence, religious, cheerful, industrious, frugal, hopeful, buoyant, mirthful at times loving and lovable always, with a poet's insight, and fellowship with nature. Their oldest son, James Hill, was a youth of rare powers and high ambitions. Mary, strongly resembling her brother James, was the second daughter in the family, each one of whom possessed abilities of a high order. Her early education was obtained in the country district school and in the log school house of a new country, but the schools were taught usually by students or graduates of Dartmouth and Middlebury colleges, who often boarded in Mary's home, and whose attainments and character made deep impressions for good upon the susceptible child. In her twelfth year her father sold his Vermont farm and removed to the new region of the Genesee valley in western New York. In the new settlement, fourteen miles west of Rochester,

child according to its needs, the law of liberty in the development of every faculty and freedom for every right ambition were observed carefully. In early youth her daughter, Frances, wrote: "I thank God for my mother as for no other gift of his bestowing. My nature is so woven into hers that I think it would almost be death for me to have the bond severed, and one so much myself gone over the river. I verily believe I cling to her more than ever did any other of her children. Perhaps because I am to need her more." "Enter every open door" was her constant advice to her daughter, and much of the daughter's distinguished career has been rendered possible because of the courage and encouragement of her mother. The widened horizon and the fame which came to the mother in later years was in turn through her daughter, and thus the centripetal and centrifugal forces united in the shaping of an orbit ever true to its foci, God and humanity. Preserving her mental powers undimmed to the last, Madame Willard died after a brief illness, 7th August, 1892, at the age of nearly eighty-eight years. At her funeral it was said, "She was a reformer by nature. She made the world's cause her own and identified herself with all its fortunes. Nothing of its sorrow, sadness or pain was foreign to her. With a genius, a consecration, a beauty and a youth which had outlived her years, a soul eager still to know, to learn, to catch every word God had for her, she lived on, a center of joy and comfort in this most typical and almost best known home in America. She stood a veritable Matterhorn of strength to this daughter. Given a face like hers, brave, benignant, patient, yet resolute, a will inflexible for duty, a heart sensitive to righteousness and truth, yet tender as a child's, given New England puritanism and rigor, its habits of looking deep into every problem, its consciousness full of God, its lofty ideal of freedom and its final espousal of every noble cause, and you and I shall never blame the stalwart heart, well-nigh crushed because mother is gone." The birthday motto adopted in the famous celebration of Madam Willard's eightieth birthday was "It is better further on," and her household name was "Saint Courageous."

WILLIAMS, Miss Adèle, artist, born in Richmond, Va., 24th February, 1868. She comes of a family many members of which have been well known and conspicuous in the communities in which they lived. Her descent is thoroughly English. She is a descendant, on her mother's side, of Rev. Peter Bulkeley, who came from England to America in 1836; she is a great-great-granddaughter of Capt. Sylvanus Smith, of Revolutionary times, and a granddaughter of H. M. Smith, of Richmond, a man known throughout the country as an inventor and draughtsman. From him she inherited her talent. Her father, John H. Williams, was for many years a resident of San Francisco, Cal., and there accumulated considerable wealth. In her eleventh year reverses came to the family, and her subsequent education was acquired in the public schools of Richmond. At the age of fifteen she was graduated from the high school at the head of her class. Her attention since then has been almost entirely devoted to art. She went to New York in 1886 and became a pupil in the Woman's Art School of Cooper Union. After three years of study she was graduated, having twice won medals in the different classes. During the period spent in New York she was at times a pupil of the Art Students' League, of the Gotham Art School and of many of the most prominent teachers. Her first picture on exhibition was accepted for the exhibition in the Academy of Design in 1888. Since that time she

has been a regular contributor to the exhibitions of the American Water Color Society, and of the New York Club since its formation, in 1889, besides being represented in many minor exhibitions. As a pupil of Mrs. Rhoda Holmes Nicholls, her attention was chiefly directed to the study of water-colors. In June, 1892, she went to Europe, and,



ADÈLE WILLIAMS.

after spending three months in travel, settled down to study in Paris, France. Her home is in Richmond.

WILLIAMS, Mrs. Alice, temperance reformer, born in Gallatin, Mo., 19th January, 1853. Her father, Franz Henry Von Buchholz, was the younger son of a titled German family. The older son inherited the family estate, and there was little left for the younger son, save the title, on which he found it difficult to live. At the age of twenty-eight he embarked for America. Here he found no difficulty in winning his way, and two years after settling in Lexington, Ky., he was married to Miss Harriette Thwaits, the daughter of a wealthy slave-owner of Lexington. The mother had all the conservative ideas of the South concerning woman, her sphere and her work, and in Alice's girlhood was shocked the first time she heard a woman's voice in the social prayer-meeting. At the immature age of sixteen, with the approval of her parents, Alice became the wife of R. N. Williams, a Christian gentleman, some years her senior. Into their home came a daughter and a son; then followed years of invalidism. During years of suffering Mrs. Williams read, studied and thought much. When the Woman's Christian Temperance Union was formed in Missouri, she became an active local worker. In 1884 she went with her husband to Lake Bluff, Ill., to a prohibition conference. There, at the request of Missouri's State president, Alice Williams' voice was first heard from the platform in a two-minute speech. She was appointed superintendent of young woman's work in Missouri and

was called to every part of the State to speak and organize. She is a national lecturer in the department of social purity, and is one of the few, whether of men or women, who can speak strongly, yet not

chief surgeons, and endured with his compatriots all the ordeals and trials of that conflict. Dr. Brewster had several children, one of whom was Edmund Brewster, the father of Louisa. He was an artist of acknowledged ability, who gave his attention principally to portrait painting. He moved in early years to Philadelphia, where he died in 1850, leaving a widow and five children. The family were left with but little means, and it became necessary that each member should contribute in some way for their support. Louisa had developed a passionate fondness for music to such an extent that, before she was six years of age, she was in charge of a competent teacher. Her sister Angelina was also possessed of the same devotion to music, and together they pursued their studies with such success that, when it became necessary for them to do their share, they immediately turned their knowledge of music to advantage and started a school of music. Success crowned their efforts, and soon their students came in such numbers as to enable them to support the entire family with their earnings. Louisa has taught music from that time to the present. During all those years they took care of their mother and an invalid sister until her death. Her sister Angelina died some years ago, and of the family three survive, a brother, Dr. Thomas Brewster of Missouri, a widowed sister who now lives with her, and herself. Besides teaching the piano and organ, she has also found time to compose several pieces of music, which have won success in all quarters. Among these compositions are "The Union Bell March," "President's Dream Waltz," and "The Dying Nun." She has written a new and improved piano instructor, which is one of the standard works for beginners. She now



ALICE WILLIAMS.

offensively, before a mixed audience on this most difficult theme. She has four children, two daughters and two sons. Her home is in Cameron, Mo.

WILLIAMS, Miss Florence B., editor and publisher, born in Bryan county, Ga., 20th December, 1865. A part of her childhood was spent in Savannah, Ga. At the age of sixteen she left home to battle with the world, not from necessity, but because she was ambitious. She began her life of independence by teaching. From the age of sixteen she continued to teach, to study and to read until 1889, when she took charge of the Statesboro "Eagle," the official organ of the county. She leads a busy life. Besides doing all of the work on her paper, her social duties are many. She is numbered with the few southern girls who have braved the prejudices of their neighbors to assume the duties of an editor. Besides her regular work on her own paper, she contributes articles to the "Sunny South," "Old Homestead" and other papers. In 1892 she established the Valdosta "Telescope," a news and literary paper, published in Valdosta, Ga., which gives promise of a bright future in newspaperdom for its editor, who has already achieved a prominent place among the women writers of her State.

WILLIAMS, Mrs. Louisa Brewster, musician and composer, born in Philadelphia, Pa., 25th June, 1832. She is in the direct line of descent from William Brewster, the Elder of Plymouth, the companion of Standish. One of his grandsons, Francis E. Brewster, settled in the southern part of New Jersey, where was born Dr. Horace Brewster, a prominent surgeon in his day, who gave his time and services to his countrymen through the war of the Revolution. He served in the army as one of its



FLORENCE B. WILLIAMS.

lives in the old home of her father in Philadelphia, where she has always resided. She is still active and energetic and possesses all the traits of her ancestry to a very marked degree.

WILLING, Mrs. Jennie Fowler, author, preacher, lecturer and educator, born in Burford, Canada West, in 1834. She has a mixture of heroic English, Scotch and Irish blood in her veins. Her maternal grandmother was disinherited because she chose to share the wilderness perils with an itinerant minister. Her father was a Canadian "patriot," who lost all in an attempt to secure national independence. He was glad to escape to the States with his life and his family, and to begin life again in the new West. He could give his children little more than a hatred of tyranny, constant industry, careful economy and good morals. With this simple outfit and an irrepressible love of study, his daughter began to teach school when she was fifteen years old. The next year, though a timid little body, she finished teaching the winter term of a village school, from which the "big boys" had "turned out" their young man teacher. At the age of nineteen she became the wife of a Methodist minister, and went with him to western New York. The multitudinous duties of a pastor's wife left small time for study, but she has always had a language or a science on the tapis. She began to write for the press at the age of sixteen years, and, besides constant contributions to papers and magazines, she has produced two serials for New York papers and ten books of no mean quality. In 1873 she was elected professor of English language and literature in the Illinois Wesleyan University. Since then she has been connected as trustee or teacher with several first-grade literary institutions. In 1874 she was nominated, with a fair prospect of election, to the superintendency of public instruction in the State of Illinois. On account of other duties she was obliged to decline the nomination. Her

Huntington Miller she issued the call for the Cleveland convention, and she presided over that body, in which the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union was organized. For a few years she



JENNIE FOWLER WILLING.

edited its organ, now the "Union Signal." Mrs. Willing was drawn into public speaking by her temperance zeal, and soon she found herself addressing immense audiences in all the great cities of the land. As one of the corresponding secretaries of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, she presented its claims at conferences of ministers, and in scores of large towns in different parts of the United States, interesting thousands of people in its work. For seven or eight years past she has rendered similar service to the Woman's Home Missionary Society. As an evangelist she has held many large and important revival services, and with marked success. Since her removal to New York City, in 1889, she has had her hands full with her home mission work, her evangelistic services, her Italian mission and the bureau for immigrants, with its immigrant girls' home, in New York, Boston and Philadelphia. Clear of head, warm of heart, steady of faith, her English sturdiness, Scotch persistence and Irish vivacity make her ready for every good work for Christ and his poor. She bears the university degree of A.M.

WILLIS, Miss Louise Hammond, artist, born in Charleston, S. C., in 1870. From her mother, Elizabeth Louise Hammond, she inherited a love of nature and a scientific mind. From her father, Major Edward Willis, she inherits ambition, an indomitable will and perseverance. The Willis home is the resort of men and women of talent and distinction. She was graduated with first-honor medal and diploma from the Charleston Female Seminary, where she had charge of the painting and drawing classes. She was the assistant teacher in the Carolina Art School. In her chosen profession she works with steady purpose. Her



LOUISA BREWSTER WILLIAMS.

inherited love of reform brought her to the fore when the great crusade swept over the land. For several years she was president of the Illinois Woman's State Temperance Union. With Emily

studies have been carried on in Charleston, S. C., under E. Whittock McDowell, and in New York under J. Carroll Beckwith and H. Siddons Mowbray. She purposes to study in Paris and the Ger-



Louise Hammond Willis.

LOUISE HAMMOND WILLIS.

man schools. Her specialty is portraiture, in which art she is already successful. Believing that everything helps everything else, she applied herself to the study of architecture, originating clever plans. She is familiar with a half-dozen languages and plays on a number of musical instruments. She writes both prose and poetry for the best magazines. She has studied the theory of music and she composes easily, showing originality. Her illustrations, pen-and-ink drawings, are meritorious. She excels in the womanly art of fine and artistic needle work, point-laces and art embroideries. Her writings appear over the pen-name "Louis Hammond Willis." All her surroundings are literary and artistic. Her paintings have always received favorable comment and attracted attention. She is a Daughter of the American Revolution. She now lives in New York City.

WILLSON, Mrs. Mary Elizabeth, gospel singer and song-writer, born in Clearfield county, Pa., 1st May, 1842. Her father, Mr. Bliss, was a man of godly principles, of simple and childlike faith. Her mother, Lydia Bliss, was a noble-hearted Christian woman. Her only brother was the singing evangelist and hymn-writer, P. P. Bliss. Of the two daughters, Mary Elizabeth is the younger. While she was still a child, the family removed to Tioga county, Pa., where Mr. Bliss bought a tract of wild land and built a modest home in a great forest of hemlocks and maples. She recalls the happy time when she roamed those grand old woods with her beloved brother, both shouting and singing in the gladness of their youthful hearts, and to their free life in the balsamic air of the forest may be attributed, in a measure, the strength of body, the clearness of voice, the

naturalness of tone and manner that have distinguished her brother and herself in their rendering of Zion's songs. When she was fifteen years old, she accompanied her brother into the adjoining county of Bradford, where the latter taught a select school. They made their home with a family named Young, who were very musical. Miss Young gave P. P. Bliss his first lessons in singing and eventually became his wife. Mrs. Willson does not remember learning to read notes by sight; it seems to her that she always knew them. In 1858 she commenced to teach, and she taught until 1860, when she became the wife of Clark Willson, of Towanda, Pa., where they still have a pleasant home, to which they resort for occasional rests from their evangelistic labors. For the first sixteen years of their married life Mr. and Mrs. Willson spent considerable time in teaching music and holding musical conventions. When her brother, the author of "Hold the Fort," with his beloved wife, was killed in the disaster of Ashtabula Bridge, on 29th December, 1876, the first great sorrow of her life fell on the devoted sister. Mrs. Willson then said: "I can never again sing merely to entertain people, but if the Lord will use my voice for the salvation of men, I will go on singing." Very soon a friend and co-worker of the lamented P. P. Bliss, Major Whittle, called husband and wife to aid him in evangelistic work in Chicago. They accepted the call, and their work as gospel singers was so successful in Chicago and many other places that they at once and without reserve laid themselves on the altar of God's service. In 1878 Francis Murphy, the apostle of temperance, invited Mr. and Mrs. Willson to "sing the gospel" for him in what was known as the "Red Ribbon Crusade."



MARY ELIZABETH WILLSON.

They visited the principal cities of the Northern and Southern States, and everywhere Mrs. Willson won the admiration and respect of all who heard her. Thurlow Weed, in an article in the New

York "Tribune," named her the "Jenny Lind of sacred melody," a term that has clung to her ever since. In 1852 she and her husband spent several months in Great Britain, in the gospel temperance work, under the leadership of Francis Murphy. She sang to great audiences in Liverpool, Birmingham, Manchester, Edinburgh, Aberdeen, Glasgow, Dublin and other cities. The British press was enthusiastic in her praise. She has written several hymns and sacred songs that, like her brother's, are being sung around the world. Among the most popular ones are "Glad Tidings," "My Mother's Hands" and "Papa, Come this Way." She is the author of two volumes of gospel hymns and songs, one entitled "Great Joy" and the other "Sacred Gems." She has contributed words and music to most of the gospel song-books published within the past twelve years. She is in the prime of her powers as a singer, composer and evangelist.

WILSON, Mrs. Augusta C. Evans, author, born near Columbus, Ga., in 1836. Her maiden name was Augusta C. Evans. In her childhood her family removed to Texas, and afterwards to Mobile, Ala., where, in 1868, she became the wife of L. M. Wilson, a prominent citizen of Alabama. She has since lived near Mobile, in a fine old country home. Her first novel, "Inez, a Tale of the Alamo," was brought out in New York. It was only moderately successful. In 1859 her second book, "Beulah," was published, and its success was instantaneous. It is still a popular book and has passed through many editions. When the Civil War broke out, she was living near Columbus, Ga., and her devotion to the Confederacy kept her from doing any literary work for several years. Her next book was "Macaria," a copy of which she

"Confederate States of America," and dedicated "To the Brave Soldiers of the Southern Army." It was printed in Charleston, S. C., and published by a bookseller in Richmond, Va. The book was seized and destroyed by a Federal officer in Kentucky. It was brought out in the North and found a large sale. After the war she went to New York City and published her famous "St. Elmo," which had a very large sale. Her later works include "Vashti," "Infelice," and "At the Mercy of Tiberius." She has large wealth through her marriage and her literary earnings. During the past few years she has lived in retirement.

WILSON, Mrs. Augustus, reformer, was born in Ensor Manor, Md. She is the daughter of



MRS. AUGUSTUS WILSON.



AUGUSTA C. EVANS WILSON.

sent with a letter to her New York publisher, by a blockade-runner, which carried it to Havana, Cuba, whence it was mailed to New York. It was printed on coarse brown paper, copyrighted by the

Gen. John S. Ensor and his wife, Mrs. Elizabeth B. Ensor. She comes of English stock, and her ancestors were distinguished in history. Her great-grandfather was a descendant of King James, and came to the colonies with Lord Baltimore. The land he received by grant is still in the possession of the family. Her male ancestors were soldiers, patriots and statesmen. Her mother was of Scotch descent. Miss Ensor served as her father's private secretary during the Civil War. She became the wife, on 1st December, 1863, of Augustus Wilson, of Ohio, in which State they settled, after traveling extensively in the United States and British America. In 1874 Mr. and Mrs. Wilson removed to Parsons, Kans., where Mr. Wilson engaged in business. He died in July, 1885, in that town. Mrs. Wilson's only child, a son, died in 1869, while they were living in New Madison, Ohio. She has long been identified with the woman suffrage movement, and in 1870 she was elected president of an association. In Ohio she was active in temperance work, and while living in Kansas she wrote much for temperance journals. In 1879 she was made a life member of the Kansas temperance union. In July, 1881, she was a delegate to the

national prohibition convention, held in Chicago, and she has attended many State and national conventions of the woman suffragists. From childhood she has been a church and missionary worker, having worked on the woman's board of foreign missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In 1875 she assisted in raising money to found the mission home in Constantinople, Turkey. In the West she became a member of the Congregational Church. In 1880 she was elected president of the congressional work of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union in Kansas. She aided in founding the Parsons Memorial and Historical Library. In 1881 she memorialized both houses of Congress to secure homes in Oklahoma for the "Exodusters." She has served in many public enterprises, such as the Bartholdi monument fund, the relief association for drouth-smitten farmers in Kansas and the New Orleans expositions. She is a trustee of the State Art Association of Kansas, a member of the State Historical Society and of a score of other important organizations. She is a member of the press committee and the Kansas representative in the Columbian Exposition of 1893. After her husband's death she managed her estate. She started the Wilsonton "Journal" in 1888, and still edits it. She lives in the town of her founding, Wilsonton, Kans.

WILSON, Mrs. Jane Delaplaine, author, born in Hamilton, Ohio, in 1830. She was educated in the academy for young women in her native town. At an early age she became the wife of E. V. Wilson, then a lawyer. They removed to northeastern Missouri, where they settled in Edina. Her husband is now Judge Wilson. As a child she was inclined to literature, and during youth she

aside and signed her work with her husband's initials. Both her poems and stories have been widely copied. She has contributed to a number of periodicals.

WILSON, Mrs. Martha Eleanor Loftin, missionary worker, born in Clarke county, Ala., 18th January, 1834. She was educated in the Dayton Masonic Institute, in that State. She became



MARTHA ELEANOR LOFTIN WILSON.



JANE DELAPLAINE WILSON.

wrote much, which was never allowed to see the light. In 1880 she began to publish short stories and poems under the pen-name "Mrs. Lawrence." After using that name for a short time, she laid it

the wife, 14th November, 1850, of John Stainback Wilson, M.D. During the Civil War she had a varied experience in the hospitals of Richmond, Va., with her husband, who was a surgeon. At that time she wrote a little book, "Hospital Scenes and Incidents of the War," which was in the hands of the publishers, with the provision that the proceeds should go to the sick and wounded. The manuscript was burned in the fall of Columbia, S. C. A part of the original manuscript was deposited in the corner-stone of the Confederate Home, in Atlanta, Ga. She is the mother of five sons and one daughter. She has been a member of the Baptist denomination from early childhood, having been baptized in 1845. She has always been connected with the benevolent institutions of the vicinity in which she lived. She accepted as her life-work the duties of corresponding secretary of the central committee of the Woman's Baptist Missionary Union of Georgia. The central committee was organized by the home and foreign boards of the Southern Baptist Convention, 19th November, 1878, in Atlanta, with Mrs. Stainback Wilson as president. Besides filling the position of corresponding secretary, she is the Georgia editor of the "Baptist Basket," a missionary journal published in Louisville, Ky. She was for some time president of the Southside Woman's Christian Temperance Union and of the Woman's Christian Association of Atlanta, both of which she aided in organizing. At the same time she taught an infant class of sixty to seventy-five in her church Sabbath-school. Her

entire time is given to works of benevolence. Her husband died on 2nd August, 1892. Her two-fold work goes on without interruption.

WILSON, Mrs. Zara A., reformer and lawyer, born in Burnettsville, Indiana, 8th October, 1840. She was the fourth in a family of eight children. Her maiden name was Mahurin, to which



ZARA A. WILSON.

form it had been Americanized from the Scotch Mac Huron. Her father was of southern birth and education, a native of the Carolinas. He was twice married, his second wife being Matilda C. Freeman, the mother of Mrs. Wilson, to whom he was married near Troy, Ohio, in 1832. Mrs. Wilson's early life was spent on a farm, but she had the advantages of a seminary education in an institution founded and presided over by a half-brother, Isaac Mahurin. She had always shown a fondness for books, and during her student days mathematics was to her a fascinating study. At the age of seventeen she began to teach. After one year in Fort Wayne College, then in thriving condition, she became assistant in that school. The sudden death of her father called her home to the support of a sorrowing mother, whom she assisted, during the next year, in the settlement of a large estate. Then she resumed teaching and served with success in Lafayette and other towns of Indiana. In the former city she took her first public stand in favor of the equality of sex, refusing to accept a position as principal because the salary offered was ten dollars per month less than was paid to a man for the same work. She had already suffered from the disability custom had laid upon her sex. She had, in her earnest longing to do good, a strong desire to enter the ministry, but found that, because of sex, she would not be admitted to the Biblical Institute in Evansville, Ind. In 1867 she became the wife of Port Wilson, a merchant of Goodland, Ind. Owing to broken health, her energies were for ten years confined mostly to home

duties and the care of her only child, a son. During that time she organized the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Goodland, and was corresponding secretary of that district until, her health demanding change of climate, the family home was removed to Lincoln, Neb., in 1879. She gradually improved in the climate of Nebraska. She has been an efficient member of the Nebraska Woman's Christian Temperance Union, delivering addresses and publishing State reports. She was three times elected corresponding secretary of the Nebraska body, resigning because of overwork. For four years she was a member of the national convention. She has always been active in the cause of woman's advancement and has been a warm advocate of woman's political enfranchisement, wielding a ready pen in its favor. Since her admission to the bar, in 1891, she is making the legal status of women a specialty, and she has in that line written much for the press. At present she is the State superintendent of franchise for the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and district corresponding secretary of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In the fall of 1892 she was a candidate on the prohibition ticket for county attorney.

WING, Mrs. Amelia Kempshall, author and philanthropist, born in Rochester, N. Y., 31st May, 1837. She is the oldest of a family of eight children. Her father, the son of an English gentleman and a representative man, gave his children the best educational advantages of the time. Mrs. Wing was a student in the Wyoming Academy and in Ingham University. Although reared with a prospect of continued affluence, her earnestness of



AMELIA KEMP SHALL WING.

purpose was early shown, for, at the age of sixteen, during financial trouble, she, eager to feel herself in touch with the world, went to teach in a public school in Brooklyn, N. Y. At twenty years of age

she became the wife of Frederick H. Wing, and in Newark, Ohio, began her wedded life. The stirring needs of the war were arousing the women into action, her capabilities were quickly recognized, and she was made secretary and treasurer of a local branch of the Sanitary Commission, in which position she did active service. On her return to Brooklyn she continued her connection with philanthropic work, and was chairman of the executive committee of the Maternity Hospital and recording secretary for the Home for Consumptives. In January, 1856, she was elected president of the Brooklyn Woman's Club, and by unanimous reëlection remained in office five years. Her executive ability is shown by the enlarged scope of the work of the club committees, which is due to her personal interest. Her literary work, begun after her two sons were grown, shows much merit, and the mother-love is effectively portrayed in her stories written for children. She has written on many subjects. A deep religious spirituality pervades her hymns and poetry, and when she speaks of the "Coming Woman," a favorite subject, she exalts her topic by the high standard of her ideal.

WINKLER, Mrs. Angelina Virginia, journalist, born in Richmond, Va., 2nd June, 1842. Her father, John Walton, and her mother, Elizabeth Tate Smith, were both of English descent, her father, a direct heir of Lady Mary Hamilton, of Manchester, England. Her mother was the owner of a valuable slave property, inherited from the Tates, of Virginia. At the time of Angelina's birth, her father was a merchant of Richmond, where he spent fifty years of his life, and reared and educated a family. She was educated in the Richmond Female Institute. Her early home life was of the

father, mother, a brother and other near relatives. The war swept away her estate, and the parental home was left a ruin, carrying with it valuable papers proving her right to a large estate in England. In



CAROLINE B. WINSLOW.



ANGELINA VIRGINIA WINKLER.

domestic order. When the war-cloud broke upon the South, she devoted herself to the care of the sick, the wounded and the dying soldiers in the hospitals. During those terrible years she lost her

June, 1864, she became the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Winkler, of the 4th Texas regiment, who shared the fortunes and misfortunes of Hood's famous Texas brigade. Mr. Winkler, at the opening of the war, was a prominent lawyer of Corsicana, Texas. After the surrender of Appomattox, Mrs. Winkler, with her husband, went to Corsicana, where they established a new home, and a family grew up around them. Mr. Winkler was absent most of the time, being a member of the State Legislature and a factor in the politics of the State, until called to serve as judge in the Court of Appeals, where, after six years of valuable service to his State, he died. Mrs. Winkler, before her husband's death, had contributed some popular articles to the "Southern Illustrated News" and "Magnolia," published in Richmond, Va., and newspapers and magazines in Texas and other Southern States. She then undertook the publication of a literary magazine, "Texas Prairie Flower," which she managed for three years. She was a member of the Texas Press Association. She was appointed honorary commissioner for her State to the World's Exhibition in New Orleans, and organized associations for work in the woman's department of Texas. Her chief work has been the preparation of a historical work, entitled "The Confederate Capital, and Hood's Texas Brigade." She is now associate editor and business manager of the "Round Table," a monthly magazine published in Texas.

WINSLOW, Mrs. Caroline B., physician, born in Kent, Eng., 19th October, 1822. She came to the United States with her family in 1826. She received a good education. Becoming interested in medicine, she entered the Eclectic College, in Cincinnati, Ohio, and was graduated in June,

*yours truly
J. V. Winkler*

1856. She was the first woman graduated in that college and the fifth woman in the United States to graduate in medicine. She practiced successfully in Cincinnati until 1859, and then took a post-graduate course in, and received a diploma from, the Homeopathic College in Cleveland, Ohio. She then went to Utica, N. Y., the home of her parents, where she remained over seven years. After the death of her parents she went to Washington, D. C., in April, 1864. There she served as a regular visitor in military hospitals, under the auspices of the New York agency. After the Civil War she went to Baltimore, Md., for eight months. She then returned to Washington, where she has since lived. In that city she has practiced homeopathy very successfully. In 1877 she opened the first homeopathic pharmacy in Washington, which flourished for some years. She became the wife of Austin C. Winslow on 15th July, 1865. Their life has been a happy one. Dr. Winslow has succeeded in her profession in spite of several accidents and much sickness. Besides her work in medicine, she has done much in other fields, especially in the Moral Education Society of Washington, of which she was president for fourteen years. She edited the "Alpha," the organ of that society, for thirteen years. She has always been a woman-suffragist and an advocate of higher education for all. Notwithstanding her advanced age, she is still active.

WINSLOW, Mrs. Celeste M. A., author, born in Charlemont, Mass., 22nd November, 1837. Her mother, Mary Richards Hall, was known as the author of much poetry and prose, especially of popular temperance tales. Her great-grandfather, Richardson Miner, a soldier of the Revolution, who lived to the age of ninety-four, was

bravery. The family poetic taste was largely derived from the Lyons ancestors. In her eighth year, Celeste's home in the valley of the Deerfield was changed for one in Keosauqua, Iowa, and



HELEN M. WINSLOW.



CELESTE M. A. WINSLOW.

later for a pioneer home on a prairie. There she studied and wrote stories and rhymes. Her first printed story appeared in a southern journal, when she was twelve years old. Shortly afterwards the Hall family removed to Keokuk, where her education was completed in the Keokuk Female Seminary. There she became the wife of Charles H. Winslow, M. D., and her two sons were born. Removing to Chicago, Ill., in 1884, Mrs. Winslow assisted her son in the editorial work of his periodical "Happy Hours," afterwards "Winslow's Monthly." She has published both poetry and prose enough for volumes, but devotion to her family has interfered with systematic work in literary fields. Her writings have appeared in the "Atlantic Monthly," "Scribner's Magazine," "Lippincott's Magazine," "Independent," "Advance," "Manhattan Magazine," "Brooklyn Magazine" and "Good Company," and she has contributed to numerous newspapers in various parts of the United States. She now lives in New York City, where her son, Herbert Hall Winslow, is known as a successful dramatic author.

WINSLOW, Miss Helen M., author, born in Westfield, Vt., 13th April, 1851. She is in the ninth generation of descent from Kenelm Winslow, a brother of Governor Winslow, of the Plymouth Colony. Her great-grandmother Winslow was Abigail Adams. In her infancy her family removed to Greenfield, Mass., and afterwards to St. Albans, Vt., where her father was a leader in musical circles. He was a musical composer of note and a member of the first English opera company organized in the United States. Mrs. Winslow was a scholar, a linguist and a poet. Helen was educated in the Vermont schools and finished with the normal

descended from Thomas Miner, who moved to Connecticut, in 1642, from Somerset county, England. The family name originated with Sir Henry Miner, who was knighted by an early king for



MARTHA WINTERMUTE.

riage, she went to Boston, Mass., where she has since lived in the Roxbury District with her three sisters. Her first serial story, "The Shawsheen Mills," was published in the "Yankee Blade." In 1886 she published "A Bohemian Chapter," as a serial in the Boston "Beacon," a story telling of the struggles of a woman artist in Boston. In poetry she has written equally well. Many of her poems are devoted to nature, and they all show finished work in form. She has done much journalistic work. She served first on the Boston "Transcript," and later she became one of the regular staff of the Boston "Advertiser," doing work at the same time for the Boston "Saturday Evening Gazette." Besides doing work on almost every Boston daily, "The Christian Union," "Christian at Work," "Interior," "Drake's Magazine," "Demorest's Magazine," the "Arena," "Journal of Education," "Wide Awake," "Youth's Companion," "Cottage Hearth," and other periodicals were mediums through which she addressed the public. Her work covers a wide range, and all of it is well done. She has been treasurer of the New England Woman's Press Association since its foundation, and was one of its six founders. She is vice-president of the Press League.

WINTERMUTE, Mrs. Martha, poet, born in Berkshire, Ohio, in 1842. Her maiden name was Martha Vandermark. She is descended from a patriotic soldier ancestry. Her grandfather, Benjamin Hitchcock, of Connecticut, entered the Revolutionary army at the age of seventeen years and served to the close of the war. He was the father of Samuel Hitchcock, the philanthropist, and of the late Benjamin Hitchcock, for many years an author and the editor of the New Haven "Palladium."

His oldest daughter became the wife of a son of Elbridge Gerry, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and also a vice-president of the United States. Another daughter was the mother of Orvil Hitchcock Platt, one of the present United States Senators from Connecticut. Roswell Dwight Hitchcock, the theologian, and Allen Hitchcock, the soldier and author, and Edward Hitchcock, the geologist, were of the same ancestors. Mrs. Wintermute's father was a descendant of the Symmeses, of Holland, who at an early period settled upon the Island of Barbadoes, and acquired title to a large portion of it. She wrote verses at the age of ten. At the age of sixteen she wrote a poem entitled "The Song of Delaware," which she brought before the public by reading it on her graduation from the Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio. That poem was soon followed by others, which were received with favor by the public. She became the wife, at the age of nineteen, of Dr. Alfred Wintermute, of Newark, Ohio, and for a number of years thereafter she did not offer any poetry to the public. In 1888 she began the revision and publication of her writings. In 1890 she brought out in a volume a prose story in the interest of temperance, closing the volume with about one-hundred pages of her poetry, revised and corrected. Since the publication of that volume, she has published in the newspapers much miscellaneous verse. She resides in Newark, Ohio.

WINTON, Mrs. Jenevehah Maria, poet and author, born in Orrville, N. Y., 11th May, 1837. Her maiden name was Pray, and she belongs to a family with many branches throughout the Union. Three brothers of her father's ancestry came over



JENEVEHAH MARIA WINTON.

from France with Lafayette and joined the American forces. One of these gave his means and ships, another became an officer in the Continental army, and the third gave his life for the American cause.

Her father, a native of Rhode Island, was educated in Oxford University, England, and became an eloquent preacher. Her mother, the daughter of an English earl and otherwise related to some of England's most exemplary and noted nobility, was very highly educated and wrote considerable prose and poetry, some of which was published in book form, under a pen-name. Mrs. Winton early began to write, and while attending Lima Seminary, Lima, N. Y., wrote much poetry. Many of her poems were printed and copied extensively, under some pen-name or unsigned, in magazines and other periodicals. In her younger years she wrote much and earned considerable means. Being then in affluent circumstances, it was her custom to give what she earned to the poor and unfortunate. In after years, when the wife of William H. Winton, and living in Indianapolis, Ind., and other cities of the West, her productions were identified and copied far and near. Many of her original poems were set to music by Thomas P. Westendorf and others. For several years her residence has been in Rochester and Kingston, N. Y., where, up to the time of the death of her daughter, her manuscripts were given to the press. Since that event, which nearly took the mother's life, but few productions have been sent out. For nearly two years, to escape the rigors of a northern climate, she resided in southern New Jersey, among the rustic surroundings of her farm on Landis avenue, East Vineland. More recently she has resided in New Haven, Conn. She is a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

WITTENMYER, Mrs. Annie, reformer, Woman's Relief Corps and temperance worker, born in Sandy Springs, Adams county, Ohio, 26th August, 1827. She is the daughter of John G. Turner, descended from an old English family. Her paternal grandfather, James Turner, fought in the War of 1812. Her maternal grandfathers fought in the Colonial War between France and England and in the Revolutionary War. Her mother's ancestors belonged to an Irish family. She received a good education. In 1847 she became the wife of William Wittenmyer, a merchant, of Jacksonville, Ohio. In 1850 they removed to Keokuk, Iowa. Five children were born to them, all but one of whom died in infancy. She now lives in Sanatoga, Pa., with her only surviving child. In Keokuk she engaged in church and charity work, and opened a free school at her own expense before public schools were started. When the war broke out, she became Iowa's volunteer agent to distribute supplies to the army, and was the first sanitary agent for the State, being elected by the legislature. She received a pass from Secretary of War Stanton, which was endorsed by President Lincoln. Throughout the Civil War she was constantly in the field, ministering to the sick and wounded in the hospital and battle-field. She was under fire at Pittsburgh Landing, and was under the guns in Vicksburg every day during the siege, when shot and shell were flying and balls filled the air with the music of death. When warned of her danger, her reply was: "I am safe; He covers me with His feathers and hides me under His wings." She was personally acquainted with the leading generals of the army, was a special friend of General Grant, and accompanied him and Mrs. Grant on the boat of observation that went down the Mississippi to see six gun-boats and eight wooden steamers run the blockade at Vicksburg. While in the service, she introduced a reform in hospital cookery, known as the Special Diet Kitchens, which was made a part of the United States army system, and which saved the lives of thousands of soldiers, who were too ill to recover on

coarse army fare. In 1863 she started the Soldier's Orphans' Home in Iowa, the first in the Union. She was the first president of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, serving five years without a salary. Beginning without a dollar in the treasury, she won the influence of the churches, and her efforts were crowned with success. She established the "Christian Woman" in Philadelphia, and was its editor for eleven years. She now is associate editor of "Home and Country," a magazine published in New York, edits a Relief Corps column in the New York "Weekly Tribune," and is a frequent contributor to the "National Tribune" and other periodicals. As an author she has taken high rank. Her "Women of the Reformation" is a standard work, and her hymns are found in numerous collections. In Relief Corps work she has been a leader, first serving as national chaplain, then as national president, and later as national counselor. She compiled the Red Book, made up of official



ANNIE WITTENMYER.

decisions, now the recognized code of laws of the order. She is chairman of the board of directors of the National Relief Corps Home, Madison, Ohio. After five months of earnest work she secured the passage of a law by the Fifty-second Congress to pension army nurses. The establishment of the Kentucky Soldiers' Home is largely due to her efforts. As an orator she is intense and persuasive. She has lectured to multitudes at hundreds of camp-fires on her personal experience in the war, which she tells with pathos and fire. She is still active, untiring and full of vigor, and is very popular among the veterans wherever she goes.

WIXON, Miss Susan Helen, author and educator, was born in Dennisport, Cape Cod, Mass. She is of Welsh descent. Her father was Captain James Wixon, a man of sturdy independence and honesty. Her mother, Bethia Smith Wixon, was a woman of firmness, integrity and uprightness. Miss Wixon was from infancy a thoughtful

child, of a dreamy, studious and poetic nature. She was an apt scholar and, before she was thirteen years old, she was teaching a district school. The committee hesitated about appointing her, on account of her extreme youth and diminutive size. "Indeed, I can teach," she said. "Give me a chance, and see!" They did so, and her words proved true. She followed teaching with success for several years, and desired to make that profession her life-work. Early in life, after the loss of four brothers at sea, all at one time, the family removed from their country home to Fall River, Mass., where Miss Wixon now lives with her sister. In 1873 she was elected a member of the school board of that city, serving three years. In 1890 she was again elected to that position, where she is now serving. For several years she has had the editorial charge of the children's department of the New York "Truth Seeker." She is a contributor to several magazines and newspapers, and

bian Exposition, in the inventors' department. She is an ardent supporter of all reformatory measures, and it was her suggestion to Gov. Russell, and her able representation of the need of women as factory inspectors in Massachusetts, that caused the appointment of two women to that position in 1891. She is a member of the executive council of the Woman's National Liberal Union, whose first convention was held in Washington in February, 1890. She especially espouses the cause of women and children. In both politics and religion she holds radical views, boldly denouncing all shams and hypocrisies, wherever they appear. In 1892 she made a tour of Europe, studying principally the tariff question. Upon her return her opinions, published in Fall River, aroused much interest and discussion.

WOLFE, Miss Catherine Lorillard, philanthropist, born in New York City, 28th March, 1828, and died there 4th April, 1887. She was the daughter of John David Wolfe, the New York merchant, and the granddaughter of David Wolfe, who served in the Revolutionary War under Washington. Her mother was Dorothea Ann Lorillard, a daughter of Peter Lorillard. Miss Wolfe inherited from her father and grandfather an invested fortune of \$10,000,000, and from her father she inherited her philanthropic tendencies. She was carefully educated, and from early childhood she was interested in benevolent work. After coming into control of her fortune, she at first spent \$100,000 a year in charity, and, as her income increased, she increased her expenditures to \$250,000 a year. She supported the charities which her father had established, and carried out his design in giving a site for the Home for Incurables in Fordham, N.Y. She gave \$100,000 to Union College, \$30,000 to St. Luke's Hospital in New York City and \$65,000 to St. Johnland, Long Island. She aided in building the American Chapel in Rome, Italy, and gave a large sum of money to the American Chapel in Paris, France. She founded an Italian mission costing \$50,000, a newsboy's lodging-house, and a diocesan house costing \$170,000. She built schools and churches in many southern and western towns, added to the funds of the Alexandria Seminary, the American school in Athens, Greece, Griswold College, and gave large sums for indigent clergymen and deserving poor through the Protestant Episcopal Church. In 1884 she sent an expedition to Asia Minor, headed by Dr. William H. Ward, which resulted in important discoveries in archaeology. To Grace Church, in New York City she gave a chantry, reredos and other buildings that cost \$250,000, and she left that church an endowment of \$350,000. Her home was filled with costly paintings, which she willed to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, together with \$200,000 for its preservation and enlargement. Her benefactions during her life amounted to millions.

WOOD, Mrs. Frances Fisher, educator, lecturer and scientist, was born in Massachusetts while her mother was on a visit to that State. Her home was in Ohio. During her collegiate course in Vassar she was distinguished in mathematical and astronomical studies. She was a pupil and friend of Maria Mitchell. Some of her telescopic discoveries were considered of sufficient importance for publication in scientific journals. Finding the demands of conventional dress detrimental to health and success, the young girl applied to the authorities for permission to wear in college her mountain dress, consisting of a short kilted skirt and a comfortable jacket. Dress-reform at that time had not been incorporated in fashionable ethics, but the departure in costume, though requiring considerable



yours sincerely,
Susan H. Wixon.

SUSAN HELEN WIXON.

at one time was a regular reporter on the staff of the Boston "Sunday Record." She is an easy, graceful writer, both in prose and poetry. Her poem, "When Womanhood Awakes," is considered one of the most inspiring among the poems written in the behalf of women. She is the well-known author of several books, "Apples of Gold" (Boston, 1876); "Sunday Observance" (1883); "All in a Lifetime" (Boston, 1884); "The Story Hour" (New York, 1885); "Summer Days at Onset" (Boston, 1887), besides tracts and pamphlets. She is a lecturer of ability on moral reform and educational topics. She is interested in scientific matters and is president of the Humboldt Scientific Society and president of the Woman's Educational and Industrial Society, of Fall River. She is a member of the Woman's Relief Corps, and takes an active interest in several other organizations. She was elected a member of the committee on woman's industrial advancement, World's Colum-

courage in the introduction, soon became popular, and has been influential in establishing in the college a more hygienic dress régime. Since that time, though she has not sought recognition among



FRANCES FISHER WOOD.

the agitators of dress-reform, she has been a strong advocate of a rational dress for women. During her college life she held several important offices, and was graduated with high honors. Renouncing voluntarily the enjoyment of a brilliant social career, she began her educational work by preparing the boys of Dr. White's Cleveland school for college entrance examinations in higher mathematics. Later she purchased a school for girls in Cleveland, and conducted it with financial and educational success until her marriage with Dr. William B. Wood, of New York. Since then her educational activity has broadened and embraced a wide area of interest. She is one of the founders of the Public Education Society in New York, which is devoted to investigating and reforming the public school system. She is also on the executive board of the University Extension Society, and one of the organizers and incorporators and a trustee of Barnard College. Simultaneously with her educational work, Mrs. Wood began to write for the press and to speak on scientific subjects and on current topics, including evolution, at that time an unfamiliar and unpopular theory. Political economy, scientific charity, the higher education of women and other kindred themes were her favorite topics until recently, when the scientific care of young children employed her attention. At present she is engaged in writing a book for mothers upon the prevention of disease in children. She is a close student of current literature, and reads for her husband the medical periodicals and books as soon as issued. She has a gift of rapid scanning, swift memorizing and instantaneous classification, which enables her to catch and retain the salient points of a book in an afternoon's reading, and to

dispose of a scientific periodical in the time occupied by the ordinary woman in looking over her fashion journal. In 1888 Mrs. Wood's accustomed interests were interrupted by the birth of a son. Finding artificial nourishment a necessity, within three months she had mastered all the literature of infant's food and its digestion obtainable in the English and German languages. From that research she deduced the theory that the only proper artificial food for infants was sterilized milk in its most perfect form. Sterilized milk is a modern discovery, and in 1888 its preparation was comparatively unknown in this country. Mrs. Wood devoted her energies to the work of preparing and perfecting artificial food, conducting the experiments in her home for nearly a year. Having found that the only possible way to sterilize milk was to have an establishment in the country, she organized it on such a scale that its benefits extend to other mothers. Thus out of her own need was gradually developed the industry of the Kingwood Farms, Kingston, N. H., the only establishment of its kind in this country, where, from a herd of blooded Jersey cows, milk is so sterilized that it will keep for years. The series of exhaustive experiments has been directly under Mrs. Wood's supervision; the financial affairs of the successful business are still entirely controlled by her, and one of the principal inventions for the accomplishment of the seemingly impossible, which had baffled savants as well as dairy men, was made and patented by this scientific woman. She is a member of the Association for the Advancement of Women, of the Wednesday Afternoon and Women's University Clubs and of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae.

WOOD, Mrs. Julia A. A., author, born in New London, N. H., 13th April, 1826. She is



JULIA A. A. WOOD.

widely known by her pen-name, "Minnie Mary Lee." She is a daughter of Ezekiel Sargent and

his wife, Emily Everett Adams. She was educated in the New London Literary and Scientific Institution, Colby Academy, and later was for some time pupil in a seminary in Boston. In 1849 she became



MARY C. F. WOOD.

the wife of William Henry Wood, a lawyer, of Greensburg, Ky., and soon after with him removed to Sauk Rapids, Minn., which place is the permanent home of the family. Mr. Wood, a person of literary tastes and ability as a writer and orator, filled many public positions of trust, and was widely known until his death, in 1870. Mrs. Wood became a convert to the Roman Catholic faith, to which she is ardently attached, and has written several novels more or less advocating the claims of that faith. Among them are "Heart of Myrha Lake" (New York, 1872), "Hubert's Wife" (Baltimore, 1873), "Brown House at Duffield" (1874), "Strayed from the Fold" (1878), "Story of Annette" (1878), "Three Times Three" (1879) and "From Error to Truth" (New York, 1890). She served as postmaster of Sauk Rapids for four years under the Cleveland administration. She has been engaged at different times in editorial work and is at present, with her son, conducting the Sauk Rapids "Free Press." She is a writer of serial tales and shorter stories for the "Catholic Times and Opinion" and for the "Catholic Fireside," both published in Liverpool, England. She has two sons, both of them journalists, and a married daughter, living in Minneapolis, Minn. She believes in woman doing with her might whatever she is able to do well, but has had little or no fellowship with the movement for woman's rights and woman suffrage. She believes that woman should lend every effort to the suppression of the present divorce laws.

WOOD, Mrs. Mary C. F., poet, editor and author, was born in New York City. Her maiden name was Mary Camilla Foster. At an early age she became the wife of Bradley Hall, a promising

young lawyer. Migrating with him to California, they settled in San Rafael. He became district attorney of Marin county, and was rapidly rising in his profession when he died, leaving her in easy circumstances, with an only son. Removing to Santa Barbara, Cal., which has since been her home, she subsequently was married to Dr. Edward Nelson Wood, a young man of rare intellect and a brilliant writer, who appreciated her poetic gifts and encouraged her to write for the press. Her first poem was published in a Santa Barbara journal in 1872. They established the Santa Barbara "Index" in the fall of 1872, but her husband's health was failing, and he died in 1874. His long illness and unfortunate investments had dissipated her little fortune, and Mrs. Wood found herself face to face with the necessity of making a living for herself and son. Turning naturally to literature as the only congenial or possible means, she entered a newspaper office and made herself familiar with the practical details of the business. In 1883 she helped to establish the "Daily Independent" of Santa Barbara, which she has since edited with ability and success, writing poetry for her own amusement and the pleasure of her readers as the inspiration came. Her first volume, "Sea Leaves," was published from her office in 1887. The book received much attention from the press, and some of the poems were translated into French. Although never regularly placed upon the market, it has been a financial as well as a literary success. She has used the pen-name "Camilla K. Von K.," but lately she has been known by her full name, Mary C. F. Hall-Wood.

WOODBERRY, Miss Rosa Louise, journalist and educator, born in Barnwell county, S. C.,



ROSA LOUISE WOODBERRY.

11th March, 1869. She is next to the oldest in a family of nine, and comes from a long line of ardent Carolinians. She spent the first thirteen years of her life in a small town, Williston, S. C.,

and there received her early education. Her parents then removed to Augusta, Ga., where she was graduated with first honor as valedictorian of her class. It was during her school-life in that city she began her literary work and became a contributor to various journals. At the same time she learned shorthand, and soon took a position on the staff of the Augusta "Chronicle." She resigned that position to take a collegiate course in Lucy Cobb Institute, Athens, Ga., in which institute she has been teaching since her post-graduate year. She now has charge of the current literature class in that school. During vacations her home is in Savannah, Ga. She finds time to do a great deal of literary work, and gets through a large amount of reading, both in books and newspapers. Her stories, sketches, poems and critical reviews have appeared in various papers and magazines. She has given much of her time to the study of science, and is a close observer of all scientific phenomena. From her earliest years she has discussed State and political themes with her father. Reared in such an atmosphere, one can readily account for one of her chief characteristics, fervent patriotism and devotion to her native State and sunny southland. She eloquently upholds all its customs, peculiarities and beliefs. Her eager interest and patriotic devotion have made her keenly alive to all political, social and humanitarian movements, and have led her to give close attention to the study of political economy, especially in its bearing upon the industrial present and future of the South. She won a prize of fifty dollars for the best essay on the method of improving small industries in the South, offered by the Augusta "Chronicle." She has an intense sympathy with girls who earn their own living, and she is warmly interested in all that concerns their progress and encouragement. Having been a stenographer herself, she knows from experience the realities of a vocation. She is an officer in the Woman's Press Club of Georgia, and the chairman of all confederated woman's clubs in the State.

WOODBRIDGE, Mrs. Mary A. Brayton, temperance reformer, was born in Nantucket, Mass. She was a daughter of Captain Isaac Brayton and his wife, Love Mitchell Brayton. Her mother belonged to the family of Maria Mitchell, the astronomer. Mary A. Brayton received a fair educational training, and in youth she excelled in mathematics. At the age of seventeen years, she became the wife of Frederick Wells Woodbridge, a merchant, whom she met while living in Ravenna, Ohio. They settled in Cleveland, Ohio. Several children were born to them, one of whom died early. She was too busy to do much literary work, but she was interested in everything that tended to elevate society. She was the secretary of a literary club in Cleveland, over which General James A. Garfield presided upon his frequent visits to that city. She was particularly interested in temperance work and, when the crusade opened, she took a leading part in that movement. She joined the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and filled many important offices in that organization. She was the first president of the local union of her own home, Ravenna, then for years president of her State, and in 1878 she was chosen recording secretary of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, a position which she filled with ability. Upon the resignation of Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, in the St. Louis National Woman's Christian Temperance Union convention, in October, 1884, Mrs. Woodbridge was unanimously chosen national superintendent of the department of legislation and petitions. Her crowning work was done in her conduct of the constitutional

amendment campaign. She edited the "Amendment Herald," which gained a weekly circulation of one-hundred-thousand copies. From 1878 she was annually reelected recording secretary of the



MARY A. BRAYTON WOODBRIDGE.

national union. She was Secretary of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and in 1899 attended the world's convention in England. She died in Chicago, Ill., 25th October, 1894.

WOODRUFF, Mrs. Libbie L., journalist, born in Madison county, Ill., 20th October, 1860. Her maiden name was Piper. As a child she was ambitious, truthful and determined. She attended college in Valparaiso, Ind., and fitted herself for teaching, which occupation she successfully followed for several years. She became the wife, 28th January, 1890, of S. C. Woodruff, editor of the Stromsburg, Neb., "News." At that time her husband was in need of assistance, and, though she was entirely unacquainted with newspaper work, she entered into the work immediately. She soon showed her powers. She is a facile, forcible writer, with broad views and firm principles of right and justice, which her pen never fails to make plain to the people. She is an uncompromising advocate of Republican principles and a warm adherent of that party, which owes much to her editorials in the districts where the Stromsburg "News" and the Gresham "Review," of which she is associate editor, find circulation. Her home is in Stromsburg, Neb.

WOODS, Mrs. Kate Tannatt, author, editor and poet, born in Peekskill-on-the-Hudson, N. Y., 29th December, 1838. Her father, James S. Tannatt, was a descendant of an old Welsh nobleman, who came to the United States for the pleasures of hunting. The father of Kate was born in Boston, Mass., but left that city when very young and went abroad. He afterwards became an editor in New York, and there was married to the brilliant woman who was the mother of Mrs.

Woods. Both parents were intelligent and fond of literary life and books. The mother, Mary Gilmore, came of literary stock, being a descendant of Sir John Gilmore, the owner of Craigmiller

her to the seaboard, as the climate of Minnesota was too bracing for her. While visiting in New England, in the home of her husband's parents, the war broke out, and Mr. Woods raised a company for the First Minnesota Regiment and was sworn into service as first lieutenant. When the regiment was ordered to the front, Mrs. Woods joined him, taking her two babies with her, and ever after was the devoted nurse and friend of the soldiers. Her husband, who rose to high official position, was seriously injured while on duty, but he lived on for nineteen years, suffering constantly from his injuries. His death was sudden at last, and, worn out with the care of the family and a succession of deaths in her own and her husband's family, Mrs. Woods took the advice of her physician and friends and sailed for Europe. For six months she quietly enjoyed study and travel, and then returned to America. During her husband's semi-invalid years she followed him wherever he chose to locate, until necessity compelled her to care for his parents and to educate her children, when she settled in the homestead in Salem, Mass., where she now lives. Her first production was published when she was but ten years old, and she has since kept her pen in active service. She is one of the editors of the "Ladies' Home Journal," of Philadelphia, a regular contributor to the leading magazines, and usually publishes one book each year. Her paintings in oil and water-color have received commendation. She is fond of music, is an excellent horsewoman, and is considered high authority in culinary matters, besides excelling in embroidery. Her short stories and poems have never been collected, although the former are numbered by hundreds, and the latter are



LIBBIE L. WOODRUFF.

Castle, near Edinburgh, Scotland. In her childhood Kate was very delicate, but an excellent scholar. A rheumatic affection of the hip kept her for some years from joining girls of her age in active sports, and her books were her delight. Her taste was fostered by her parents, although novels, save Sir Walter Scott's, were strictly forbidden to her. Owing to poor health and an affection of the eyes, which was the result of incessant reading and study, the young and ambitious girl was compelled, after leaving her New York home, to continue her studies with private tutors. She had been a pupil in the Peekskill Seminary, where she made rapid progress. Upon the death of her father, his widow decided to move with her family to New England, where her sons could enjoy the advantage of public schools. For a time she made her home in New Hampshire with her eldest daughter, a half-sister of Kate, then the wife of a young physician. When the doctor removed to Manchester-by-the-Sea, the family went also. They remained but a short time, as Salem offered unusual advantages. Miss Tannatt was for a short time a teacher in the public schools, where nearly every pupil was as old as, or older than, herself. Her work was so well performed that a higher position was offered to her as a teacher. She declined the position to spend a year in New York, devoting herself to study and music. At the end of the year she became the wife of George H. Woods, a graduate of Brown University and the Harvard Law School. Mr. Woods was already settled in Minneapolis, Minn., where he took his young bride. Her first child was born in Minneapolis, and there she wrote some of her best poems and stories. After a time the physicians ordered



KATE TANNATT WOODS.

copied far and wide. Among her books are the following juveniles: "Six Little Rebels," "Dr. Dick," "Out and About," "All Around a Rocking-Chair," "Duncans on Land and Sea," "Toots

and his Friends," "Twice Two" and several others now out of print. Among her so-called novels, which are in reality true pictures of life, are "That Dreadful Boy," "The Minister's Secret," "Hidden for Years," "Hester Hepworth," "A Fair Maid of Marblehead," "Barbara's Ward," and "A Little New England Maid." Two beautifully illustrated poems from her pen are called "The Wooing of Grandmother Grey" and "Grandfather Grey." She is one of the officers of the Federation of Clubs, a member of the New England Woman's Club, vice-president of the Woman's National Press Association, an active member of many charitable organizations and literary societies, including the Unity Art Club of Boston and the Wintergreen Club. She is a member of the Author's Society of London, Eng., and is president of the Thought and Work Club of Salem. Much of her early work was done under the pen-name "Kate True." Until her sons were old enough not to miss her care, she declined to leave her home for public work. Now she is in demand as a speaker and lecturer. She frequently gives readings from her own works for charitable purposes, while her lectures on historical subjects are very popular.

WOODWARD, Mrs. Caroline Marshall, author and artist, born in New Market, N. H., 12th October, 1828. Her father, Capt. John Marshall, was a native of Concord, Mass. Mrs. Woodward early showed a strong individuality. At the age of eight years she commenced a diary, which she never neglected, often writing in rhyme. On 25th December, 1848, she became the wife of William W. Woodward, in Concord, N. H. In 1852 they removed to Wooster, Ohio. There they buried

and commenced to take lessons. Finding that she was being instructed falsely, she gave up her tuition and proceeded to find the true art for herself. She had also kept up her writing. Her poems, "The Old, Old Stairs" and "Dumb Voices," rank her among the best writers of our day. She became a contributor to some of the leading magazines of the country. She died in Ft. Wayne, Ind., 28th November, 1890, of heart-failure, following an attack of influenza.

WOODWARD, Mrs. Caroline M. Clark, temperance worker, born in Mignon, near Milwaukee, Wis., November 17th, 1840. Her father, Jonathan M. Clark, was a Vermonter of English descent, who, born in 1812, of Revolutionary parentage, inherited an intense American patriotism. Her mother, Mary Turch Clark, of German and French ancestry, was born and bred on the banks of the Hudson river. Both were persons of more than ordinary education and, though burdened with the cares of a family of one son and seven daughters, were life-long students. Caroline was the oldest daughter. She attended the district school in a log house till seventeen years of age. To that was added one year of study in German in a private school. At the age of eight years she was considered quite a prodigy in her studies. At the age of seventeen she began to teach. After two years of study in the Milwaukee high school under John G. McKidley, famed as a teacher and organizer of educational work, she taught in the public schools of that city. She became the wife of William W. Woodward in 1861. For eighteen years they made their home on a farm near Milwaukee, a favorite resort for a large number of cultivated friends and acquaintances. In 1879 they removed to Seward, Neb., where they still reside. Since 1875 she has been engaged in public affairs, serving as secretary of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society and as president of the Milwaukee district association. She has been identified with the same work in Nebraska. In 1882 she entered the field of temperance as a newspaper writer, and she has shown herself a consistent and useful worker in that cause and in all the reformations of the times. In 1884 she was elected treasurer of the Nebraska Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and in 1887 vice-president-at-large of the State, which office she still holds. In 1887 she was appointed organizer for the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and was twice reappointed. In the Atlanta convention she was elected associate superintendent of the department of work among railroad employés. She has been a member of each national convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union since and including the memorable St. Louis convention of 1884. She was a delegate to the National Prohibition Party Convention of 1888, held in Indianapolis. She was nominated by that party for regent of the State University in 1891, and led the State ticket by a handsome vote. Mrs. Woodward is one of the clearest, most logical and forcible speakers in the West.

WOODY, Mrs. Mary Williams Chawner, philanthropist and educator, born in Azalia, Ind., 22nd December, 1846. She is of English blood. Her grandfather, John S. Chawner, was an English lawyer, who came to America early in this century, and married and settled in eastern North Carolina. The other ancestors, for several generations, lived in that section. Among them were the Albertsons, Parkers and Coxes. Both families were Friends for generations. Mary's parents were very religious, and gave to their children the guarded moral and religious training characteristic of the Friends a



CAROLINE MARSHALL WOODWARD.

their son, aged four years. They then removed to Ft. Wayne, Ind., where she commenced the study of French and German. Having mastered those languages, she turned her attention to oil-painting,

half-century ago. She was educated in the preparatory schools, supplemented by training in the Friends' Academy and in Earlham College, to which was added a year of study in Michigan University. In all those institutions co-education was the rule, and the principles of equality therein inbibed gave shape to the sentiments of the earnest pupils. She entered, as teacher, the Bloomingdale Academy, where her brother, John Chawner, A.M., was principal. In the spring of 1868 she became the wife of John W. Woody, A.M., LL.B., of Alamance county, N. C. Together they entered Whitier College, Salem, Iowa, as teachers. Mrs. Woody threw the utmost vigor into her teaching. At the end of five years Prof. Woody was elected president of Penn College, an institution of the Friends, in Oskaloosa, Iowa, and Mrs. Woody entered that institution as teacher. In 1881 they returned to North Carolina to labor in Guilford College. There her poor health and the care of her little family prevented her from teaching, but with her home duties she found time for religious work, for which perfect liberty was afforded in the Friends Church, while her husband still filled his favorite position as professor of history and political science in Guilford College. When the Woman's Christian Temperance Union was organized in North Carolina, she entered its ranks, and in the second State convention, held in Asheville, in October, 1884, she was chosen president, a position to which she has been elected every year since that date. At the time of her election to the presidency, the church at home was completing its proceedings in setting her apart for the ministry of the Word. The requirements in that double position were not easily met. In the Woman's Christian Temperance

WOOLLEY, Mrs. Celia Parker, novelist, born in Toledo, Ohio, 14th June, 1848. Her maiden name was Celia Parker. Shortly after her birth her parents left Toledo and made their home



CELIA PARKER WOOLLEY.



MARY WILLIAMS CHAWNER WOODY.

Union work she cheerfully seeks and presents to her followers what can be most readily undertaken. Her annual addresses before her State conventions are models.

in Coldwater, Mich. With the exception of a few months in the Lake Erie Seminary in Painesville, Ohio, Miss Parker's education was received in her own town. She was graduated from the Coldwater Seminary in 1866. In 1868 she became the wife of Dr. J. H. Woolley. In 1876 Dr. and Mrs. Woolley removed to Chicago, Ill., where they now reside. Until 1885 Mrs. Woolley's literary work was limited to occasional contributions to Unitarian papers, both eastern and western. These contributions were mainly devoted to social and literary subjects, and she earned the reputation of a thoughtful and philosophic writer. For eight years she was the Chicago correspondent of the "Christian Register" of Boston, Mass. Occasionally she published poems of marked merit. Her first story was published in 1884 in "Lippincott's Magazine," and a few others have followed in the same periodical. When she planned a more ambitious volume, it was only natural that she should touch upon theology and other questions of current interest, as she had seen much of the theological unrest of the day. Her father, while still young, broke away from "orthodox" associations, going first with the Swedenborgians and later with more radical thinkers. Her mother, bred in the Episcopal Church, withdrew from that organization and aided her husband in forming a "liberal" society. Naturally, the daughter was interested in all those changes, and her book, "Love and Theology" (Boston, 1887), took on a decidedly religious or theological character. That work in one year passed into its fifth edition, when the title was changed to "Rachel Armstrong." Since then it has been still more widely circulated. Her second book, "A Girl Graduate" (Boston, 1889), achieved

another remarkable success. Her third volume, "Roger Hunt" (Boston, 1892), is pronounced her best book. Mrs. Woolley's literary connections are numerous. For two years she served as president of the Chicago Woman's Club, an organization of nearly five-hundred members, devoted to literary culture and philanthropic work. She is a member of the Fortnightly, a smaller, but older, social and literary organization of women. For a year she was president of the Woman's Western Unitarian Conference, and she is especially interested in that line of work, having served as assistant editor of "Unity," the western Unitarian paper, whose editor is Rev. Jenkin Lloyd Jones. Much of her work has been done on the platform, lecturing before women's clubs and similar organizations.

WOOLSEY, Miss Sarah Chauncey, poet, known to the world by her pen-name "Susan Coolidge," born in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1845. She is descended from noted New England families, the Woolseys and Dwights, of Connecticut. Her father was the brother of President Theodore Dwight Woolsey, of Yale. She received a careful education, but her literary work did not begin till 1871. She has contributed many excellent poems and prose sketches to the newspapers and magazines, and her productions are widely quoted. She has published two volumes of verse: "Verses," in 1880, and "A Few More Verses," in 1889. She has contributed to various periodicals. Some of her best known poems are "Influence," "When?" "Commissioned," "Benedicat Domino," "The Cradle Tomb," "Before the Sun," and "Laborare Est Orare." Her "Katy-Did" series is best known of her juvenile books. She has also published "A Short History of Philadelphia," a translation of Théophile Gautier's "My Household of Pets," and edited the life and letters of Mrs. Delany and Madame D'Arblay in an abridged form. Her home is in Newport, R. I.

WOOLSON, Mrs. Abba Louise Goold, author, born in Windham, Me., 30th April, 1838. She is the daughter of William Goold, the well-known author of "Portland in the Past" (1886), and of several papers in the "Collections" of the Maine Historical Society, of which he was for many years corresponding secretary. Miss Goold was reared and educated in Portland, Me., where she was graduated in the high school for girls in 1856. In that year she became the wife of Prof. Moses Woolson, the principal of that school. They lived in Portland until 1862, and there Mrs. Woolson began to publish poems. Her first sonnet was published in 1856 in the New York "Home Journal," and she contributed to that journal occasionally. In 1859 she began the publication of an anonymous series of poems in the Portland "Transcript," which attracted much attention. She contributed for four years to that journal and to the Boston "Transcript." She served for a short time as professor of belles-lettres in the Mt. Auburn girls' school, and afterwards went with her husband to Concord. In 1868 they removed to Boston, where her husband was professor in a high school, and where she now lives. She contributed a notable essay, entitled "The Present Aspect of the Byron Case," to the Boston "Journal," which drew general attention to her. She soon afterward began to publish her works in volumes. She has given courses of lectures on "English Literature in Connection with English History," "The Influence of Foreign Nations Upon English Literature" and "The Historic Cities of Spain." She is a member of several literary and benevolent societies, and has served as president of the Castilian Club, of Boston. In 1871 she went to Utah, and there interviewed Brigham

Young for the Boston "Journal." Her other published works include "Women in American Society" (1872), "Browsing Among Books" (1881) and "George Eliot and Her Heroines" (1886). She edited "Dress Reform," a series of lectures by women physicians of Boston on "Dress as It Affects the Health of Women" (1874). She aids liberally the charities of her city.

WOOLSON, Miss Constance Fenimore, author, born in Claremont, N. H., in 1848. She was the daughter of Charles Jarvis Woolson and Hannah Cooper Pomeroy Woolson. Her mother was a niece of James Fenimore Cooper, and a woman of literary talents of a high order. While Constance was a child, the family removed to Cleveland, Ohio. She was educated in a young ladies' seminary in Cleveland, and afterward studied in Madame Chegarry's French school in New York City. Her father died in 1869. She soon afterward began to use her literary talents. In 1873



CONSTANCE FENIMORE WOOLSON.

she removed with her mother to Florida, where they remained until 1879. In that year her mother died, and Miss Woolson went to Europe. During her later years she lived in Italy, but also visited Egypt and Greece. Her first books were two collections of short stories, called, respectively, "Castle Nowhere" and "Rodman the Keeper." Her first novel, "Anne," appeared as a serial in "Harper's Magazine" in 1881. Other novels were "For the Major" (1883); "East Angels" (1886); "Jupiter Lights" (1889). For some years she spent a part of her time in England. Some of her widely known single poems are "Me Too!" "Tom," and "Kentucky Belle," which have been much used by elocutionists. This gifted woman committed suicide in Venice, Italy, 24th January, 1894.

WORDEN, Miss Sarah A., artist, born in Xenia, Ohio, 10th October, 1853. Her father was a New Englander, of Puritan stock, and her

mother was born in Kentucky, of Scotch parents. Miss Worden in childhood showed her artistic bent. Her parents gave her good educational advantages, but her father's death threw her upon



SARAH A. WORDEN.

her own resources at an early age. She entered Cooper Institute in New York City and was soon admitted to its most advanced classes, and to those of the Art Students' League. Her struggles as an art student and as a stranger in the city, dependent upon her own exertions, were successful means of vigorous development of character. She continued her studies for several years, until overwork and intense study impaired her health. She was subsequently invited to become a member of the faculty of Mt. Holyoke Seminary and College. She accepted the position as one of the instructors in art, and has filled it for several years. She participated in the transformation of the seminary into a college, and was instrumental in raising the standard of the art department and establishing a systematic course of study. She has made a specialty of landscape painting. Her pictures have been displayed in the exhibitions in New York and other large cities. Her literary inclinations have found expression in stray poems and prose articles in newspapers and magazines. She is deeply interested in all the questions of the day, artistic, social, political and religious. Her home is now in South Hadley, Mass.

WORLEY, Mrs. Laura Davis, dairy farmer, was born in Nashville, Tenn. She is a descendant of Frederick Davis, one of the original settlers of Nashville. She was graduated at the age of sixteen from St. Cecilia's Convent, in Nashville, where she laid the foundation of a liberal education and devoted much time to the study of music, painting and the French language. After leaving school she continued her studies with private teachers. She traveled much in the United States and Canada. She became the wife of Frank E.

Worley, a banker, of Ellettsville, Ind., where she now lives. Mr. Worley is a large land-owner. Finding the need of occupation and amusement in a little country village, Mrs. Worley turned her attention to dairy farming. She owns a large herd of Holstein and Jersey cattle and makes a high grade of butter. She has been secretary of the Indiana State Dairy Association since its organization, and is a writer on subjects connected with dairying in all its branches. She is a member of the World's Fair Congress Auxiliary in the labor department, vice-president of the Indiana Farmers' Reading Circle, and a member of the advisory board of the National Farmers' Reading Circle. She is interested in all that pertains to bettering the condition of the farmer's life socially and financially. She is a woman of energy and finds time to entertain in her home many of the gifted and cultured people of the day. She is a member of the executive committee of the World's Fair Managers for Indiana.

WORMELEY, Miss Katherine Prescott, translator, born in Ipswich, England, 14th January, 1830. She is the second daughter of Admiral Wormeley, active during the war in connection with the Sanitary Commission. She served under McOlmsted on the James river and the Pamunkey, and was afterwards made lady superintendent of the hospital for convalescent soldiers in Portsmouth Grove, R. I. She published many of her letters in a book called "Hospital Transports," and in another volume on the work of the Sanitary Commission. These works have been recently republished under another name. Miss Wormeley resides principally in Newport, R. I., where she engages actively in all matters touching sanitary



LAURA DAVIS WORLEY.

improvement, charity organization, the employment of women, instruction for girls in household duties and in cooking-schools. She is the translator of Balzac for a Boston publishing firm, and her

work is praised as an almost unrivaled translation. She has also translated works by George Sand.

WORTHEN, Mrs. Augusta Harvey, educator and author, born in Sutton, N. H., 27th September, 1823. She is the daughter of Col. John and

she is again employing her ready pen in writing articles of a lighter and more imaginative character. Her home is in Lynn, Mass., to which city she removed from Danvers, Mass., with her husband, in 1858.

WRAY, Mrs. Mary A., actor, born in 1805 and died in Newtown, N. Y., 5th October, 1892. Her maiden name was Retan. She became the wife of Mr. Wray in 1826, and soon afterward she went on the stage, making her début as a dancer in the Chatham Street Theater, in New York City. She made rapid progress in the dramatic art, and appeared as Lady Macbeth with Edwin Forrest in the Walnut Street Theater, Philadelphia, Pa. She then played for six years in the Old Bowery Theater, in New York City, where she supported Junius Brutus Booth, the father of Edwin Booth. She traveled through the South with a company in which Joseph Jefferson and John Ellsler appeared in Charleston, S. C. In 1848 she was a member of the Seguin Opera Company. In 1864 she retired from the stage. Her family consisted of four children. One of her sons was known on the minstrel stage as "Billy Wray." He lost his life in the burning of the "Evening Star," on the way from New York to New Orleans, in 1866. Her other son, Edward, died in the same year in Illinois. Two daughters and a number of grandchildren survive her. Mrs. Wray was for over thirty-five years a member of the American Dramatic Fund. She was a woman of conspicuous talents and high character, and was, at the time of her death, the oldest representative of the American stage.

WRIGHT, Miss Hannah Amelia, physician, born in New York City, 18th August, 1836. She is a daughter of Charles Cushing and Lavinia



AUGUSTA HARVEY WORTHEN.

Sally Greeley Harvey. Col. John Harvey was a younger brother of Jonathan and Matthew Harvey, who both became members of Congress. Matthew was, in 1831, governor of New Hampshire. When Augusta was eight years of age, she went to live with the last-named uncle, in Hopkinton, N. H., and remained six years, during which time she enjoyed the advantage of tuition in Hopkinton Academy. At the age of sixteen she commenced to teach in district schools, which occupation she followed for two years. Weary of idleness during the long vacations, she found employment in a Lowell cotton factory. There she remained three years, doing each day's work of fourteen hours in the factory and pursuing her studies in the evenings in a select school. The first article she offered for print was written during that time, and was printed in the Lowell "Offering," a magazine devoted exclusively to the productions of the mill operatives. After three years she resumed teaching, and was at one time pupil-assistant in the Andover, N. H., academy, paying for her own tuition by instructing some of the younger classes. On 15th September, 1855, she became the wife of Charles F. Worthen, of Candia, N. H., who died on 15th January, 1882. After marriage to Mr. Worthen, she set herself to work to carry her share of their mutual burdens, but, after a time, comfort and competence being attained, she engaged in study and composition, and wrote prose sketches and poems. The great work of her life has been the preparation of a history of her native town, extending to over eleven-hundred pages. It was published in 1891. It is the first New Hampshire town history prepared by a woman. This heavy work being accomplished,



HANNAH AMELIA WRIGHT.

D. Wright. Her father was a native of Maine. Her mother was born in Charleston, S. C., and was in direct lineal descent from the second settlers of that city, the Huguenots. Dr. Wright's father was

an artist of merit. The daughter received her education at home. Until her thirteenth year she lived in Louisiana, but returned to New York in 1849, where she has since resided. While still a young girl, Miss Wright decided upon an independent career. Her first effort was in writing fiction. Her stories were published, but, dissatisfied with her work in that line, she turned her attention to the study of music. In 1860 she obtained a position as teacher of music in the Institution for the Blind in New York. After spending eleven years in teaching in that school, she was preparing to go abroad to pursue the study of music, when she became interested in the care of the insane. She determined to study medicine, with the hope that she might render service to that unfortunate class. In 1871 she entered the New York Medical College for Women, and in 1874 she received the diploma of that institution. Shortly after her graduation, and again some years later, backed by influential friends, Dr. Wright sought admission to one of the State asylums for the insane as assistant physician, but great was her disappointment to find, after preparing herself especially for that branch of work, that women were not considered eligible for the position of physician in those institutions, sex being the only ground upon which she was rejected. The better to care for her own patients, Dr. Wright was in 1878 made an examiner in lunacy, being the first woman so appointed. As a physician she has been successful, having established a large and remunerative practice. Realizing the necessity for women physicians in the field of gynaecology, she has for the past five or six years devoted herself to that branch of the practice of medicine as a specialist. In 1878 she was made a trustee of the medical college from which she was graduated. While serving as secretary of the board of trustees, she used her influence to establish women in the chairs of that college, and it was mainly through her determination and perseverance that women succeeded men as professors in that institution. Dr. Wright was one of the organizers of the Society for Promoting the Welfare of the Insane, chartered in 1882. She served for many years as president of that society. She was also instrumental in organizing the alumni association of her alma mater, serving for several years as its secretary and afterward as its presiding officer. She is a member of the Medico-Legal Society, the Woman's Legal Education Society, the State and County Homeopathic Medical Societies, and the American Obstetrical Society.

WRIGHT, Mrs. Julia McNair, author, born in Oswego, N. Y., 1st May, 1840. She is the daughter of John McNair, a well-known civil engineer of Scotch descent. She was carefully educated in private schools and seminaries. In 1859 she became the wife of Dr. William James Wright, the mathematician. She began her literary career at sixteen by the publication of short stories. Her published works include "Almost a Nun" (1867); "Priest and Nun" (1869); "Jug-or-Not" (1870); "Saints and Sinners" (1873); "The Early Church in Britain" (1874); "Bricks from Babel," a manual of ethnography (1876); "The Complete Home" (1879); "A Wife Hard Won," a novel (1882), and "The Nature Readers," four volumes (1887-91). Her works have been very popular. Most of her stories have been republished in Europe, in various languages, and several of them have appeared in Arabia. Mrs. Wright has never had a book that was a financial failure; all have done well. "The Complete Home" sold over one-hundred-thousand copies, and others have reached ten, twenty,

thirty and fifty thousand. Since the organization of the National Temperance Society, she has been one of its most earnest workers and most popular authors. She has two children, both



JULIA MCNAIR WRIGHT.

married. Her son is a distinguished young businessman; her daughter, Mrs. J. Wright Whitcomb, a member of the Kansas bar, is a promising young author.

WRIGHT, Mrs. Laura M., physician, born in Royal Oak, Oakland county, Mich., 25th April, 1840. She is a descendant of Pilgrim stock, through both the parents of her mother. Her father, Joseph R. Wells, is of Welsh origin. She inherited pluck and thrift and early developed an insatiable thirst for knowledge, while an unselfish labor for others became apparent in her childhood, and in active work in the Baptist Church, of which she early became a member. Later in life, still indefatigable in the pursuit of knowledge, she was graduated from two medical colleges, and has taken her place in the active field of professional life. Dr. Wright possesses a gentle but firm character, supported by perseverance and a strong conscience. Born of parents poor in this world's goods, but abounding in energy, frugality, good sense and superior management, of which she possesses a full share, she is ready now to give and extend the helping hand with even more than early helpfulness. She believes that genius consists in the sum of doing the little things about you well. As a local worker in the Woman's Christian Temperance Union ranks, she has been active and earnest. Her home is in New York City.

WRIGHT, Mrs. Marie Robinson, journalist, born in Newnan, Ga., 4th May, 1853. Her father, John Evans Robinson, was a cultured and wealthy planter. He was descended from an honorable English family, of which the knightly Sir George Evans was the head. Marie was a precocious girl, well matured in body and mind at the age of

sixteen, when she made a romantic marriage by running away with Hinton Wright. Mr. Wright was the son of a prominent lawyer, Judge W. F. Wright, a gentleman distinguished for his scholarly attainments. Being a bright, ambitious girl, she studied law with her husband, and sat by his side when he passed his final examination for the bar. She was blessed with two children, a daughter and a promising son. Loss of fortune followed soon after her marriage. Reared in the greatest affluence and trained to the old-fashioned southern idea that a woman should never venture outside the shelter of home in quest of a career, it was a cruel struggle to her when she realized that she would be compelled to go out into the hard and untried world to earn a living for herself and little ones. She was too proud, as well as too delicately reared, to go into any of the few situations, mostly menial, open to women at that time. Without preparation she launched into journalism. Her first work was done for the "Sunny South," a literary weekly published in Atlanta, Ga. She was immediately engaged upon that paper, and served it with marked ability for several years. She has been in newspaper work for eight years, and has been regularly connected with the New York "World" for three years. She has used her pen so that she has earned a handsome support for herself and children. She has been a hard-working woman. Her special line, descriptive writing and articles on new sections of the country, has called for a peculiar order of mind and character. As special correspondent of the New York "World" in that department, she has traveled from the British Provinces to Mexico. One of her noteworthy achievements during 1892 was her superb descriptive article of eight pages

was sent to Paris as commissioner from the State of Georgia to the exposition. While she has been absorbed in her regular work, she has occa-



MARIE ROBINSON WRIGHT.



LAURA M. WRIGHT.

in the "World" on Mexico, supplemented by a handsomely illustrated souvenir on that romantic and interesting country. She is a member of several press clubs and literary societies. She

sionally contributed to other papers and magazines. Her home is now in New York City.

WYLIE, Mrs. Lollie Belle, journalist and poet, was born at Bayou Coden, near Mobile, Ala. Her maiden name was Moore. From Alabama her parents moved to Arkansas. As the father died when she was five months old, she was reared by her maternal grandfather, William D. Ellis, residing always in Georgia, chiefly in Atlanta. Between that fine old gentleman and herself there existed a congeniality rare and delightful. It was he who fostered in the girl those distinguishing traits for which to-day her friends admire the woman, the tastes and culture which places upon her lifework the crown of success. At seventeen, she became the wife of Hart Wylie. During the next nine years of domestic quiet it never occurred to her that she had talents lying dormant, except for occasional verse written for her own amusement. Those beautiful years of dreaming closed sadly in the lingering illness of the young husband. Want soon thrust its shadow across the threshold of the home. What to do to protect from need those three dearest to her, husband and two baby girls, was the problem presented for solution. She could think of no talent, no gift of hers that might be turned to account, save her little verses. The sudden thought brought help. The waifs were quickly collected, and a friendly publisher agreed to bring out the small book. Several hundred volumes were immediately sold, paying the expenses of publication and relieving the pressing necessities of the household, but the first copy was placed on the young wife's desk while the husband lay sleeping through death's earliest hour. Two days later Mr. Hoke Smith, president of the Atlanta "Journal," offered her the place of society

editor on his paper. She took up the work at once, and at once succeeded. Her first "write-up" was of the reception given to President and Mrs. Cleveland in Atlanta, and filled seven columns of the paper. Having filled that place most satisfactorily for three years, and having refused several offers from papers north and south, the dauntless woman now well known in her profession and vice-president of the Woman's Press Club of Georgia, decided, in December, 1890, to have her own organ of her opinion. In ten days after the decision there appeared the first issue of "Society," a weekly publication under her editorship. It was immediately successful. On account of ill health Mrs. Wylie was not able to prosecute this venture for any length of time. Her pen has not been idle, however; she has written for as many as fifty periodicals at one time. When the Woman's Board of the Atlanta Exposition was seeking to honor their most gifted southern writer,



LOLLIE BELLE WYLIE.

they selected Mrs. Lollie Belle Wylie, and set apart a day for the celebration of her compositions, the program being made up entirely of her musical and literary productions. During the leisure intervals of her busy life Mrs. Wylie has found time for the composition of several songs, all of which she has set to music. These songs have become favorites in many households. The rich melody of the southland is theirs, and they strongly appeal to the true musician's heart. A still more recent recognition of Mrs. Wylie's ability in the realm of letters came through the will of Judge Richard H. Clark, who designated her the literary executor of his manuscripts, which contain valuable data on Georgia history. It is Mrs. Wylie's intention to edit these papers into a comprehensive and attractive history of the State, which, under such a facile pen, should produce from the bones of dry facts a work at once readable and of permanent historic value.

Aside from her success in the literary world Mrs. Wylie would win recognition for her attractive personality. She is a woman of unusual force of character, with an earnestness of purpose and power of conviction that capacitate her to discuss with ability the important questions of the day, whether in politics, social or literary life. Her present success is considered by her critics but the dawning of a more brilliant future.

WYMAN, MRS. LILLIE B. CHACE, author and philanthropist, born in Valley Falls, R. I., 10th December, 1847. She is the daughter of Samuel B. and Elizabeth B. Chace. Growing up in an anti-slavery but very retired village home, where the visits of anti-slavery speakers and the harboring of fugitive slaves were the chief occurrences of interest, her thoughts were early turned upon the moral duties of the members of society. She read old anti-slavery papers, listened to discussions and formed her social philosophy upon a fundamental belief that men are worth saving from misery and sin. She was taught to be liberal and unorthodox in theology, and was left largely to find her own religious belief. She attended the school which Dr. Dio Lewis conducted in Lexington, Mass. She went to Europe in 1872, and spent more than a year there. She got some notion of the significance of history when she was in Rome, and became interested in liberal Italian politics. She soon began to feel very strongly that the labor question and kindred social questions were the most pressing and important ones of her time, and that they should engage the attention of all conscientious persons. She remained in Valley Falls for five or six years after her return from Europe. Her family were cotton manufacturers, and she made some study, as her strength permitted, of the conditions of factory operatives. In 1877 she published in the "Atlantic Monthly" a short story, called "The Child of the State," which narrated the experiences of a child who was born in a factory operative family and early became an inmate of a reform school. It was studied very closely from life, both as regards existence in the factory village and in the reform school. Its subject caused it to receive much attention. The school described was recognized, and the superintendent thereof, whom she had drawn from life, was also recognized. She continued to publish short stories at intervals, and a number were afterwards collected and published in a book called "Poverty Grass" (Boston, 1886). Since its appearance she has published no other book, but she has written a number of other stories and sketches. Her most serious work since then has been a series of studies of factory life, four of which appeared in the "Atlantic Monthly," two in the "Christian Union" and one in the "Chautauquan." Besides these she has written out her own anti-slavery reminiscences in a paper entitled "From Generation to Generation," which was published in the "Atlantic Monthly." She has spent two years in southern Georgia, where she and her husband have been instrumental in establishing a free library for the colored people in that State. They have also helped to start some work in industrial education among the negroes. She embodied the results of her studies of the condition of the Georgia negroes in two papers, which appeared in the "New England Magazine." She is a believer in woman suffrage, prohibition and total abstinence, and in Henry George's theories as to land tenure. She is interested in socialism, and looks to a conciliation of the seemingly opposing ideas of socialism and individualism into a harmony which may bring about a better state and a happier

social condition. She has no definite philosophy, but she is wholly opposed to materialistic ways of regarding things. In 1878 she became the wife of John C. Wyman, a Massachusetts man, born in 1822. He was a Garrisonian abolitionist before the war, entered the Union army as captain in a Massachusetts regiment, was made United States provost-marshall at Alexandria, and afterwards served for some time on General McCallum's staff. He is now executive agent for the Rhode Island commissioners of the World's Fair. They have one son, Arthur, born in 1879. Mrs. Wyman is very much interested in Russian affairs, and helped to organize the society of American Friends of Russian Freedom.

YATES, Miss Elizabeth U., lecturer, born in Bristol, Maine, 3rd July, 1857. Her ancestors on both sides were characterized by intellectual strength and religious character. During her school days she gave evidence of oratorical gifts that have been developed by special training. She studied in the Boston School of Expression and has had private instruction from the leading professors of elocution in this country. She is one of the few women to whom the Methodist Episcopal Church ever granted a license to preach. Her pulpit efforts are remarkable for simplicity and power. In 1880 she went as a missionary to China. She has given an interesting and graphic account of oriental life in her book, "Glimpses into Chinese Homes." In 1886 she returned to the United States, where she has devoted herself to moral and religious reforms. She is a national lecturer of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and one of the leading speakers of the National American Suffrage Association. She is especially interested

YOUmans, Mrs. Letitia Creighton, temperance reformer, born in Coburg, Ontario, Can., in January, 1827. Her maiden name was Letitia Creighton. She was educated in the Coburg



LETITIA CREIGHTON YOUmans.



ELIZABETH U. YATES.

in the subject of woman's advancement in all countries, of which she is an able exponent and persuasive advocate. She is also winning success as a lecturer. Her home is in Round Pond, Me.

Female Academy and in Burlington Academy, in Hamilton, Ontario. After graduation, she taught for a short time in a female academy in Picton. In 1850 she became the wife of Arthur Youmans. She became interested in the temperance movement and was soon a successful lecturer. She was superintendent of the juvenile work of the Good Templars of Canada, and served on the editorial staff of the "Temperance Union." She organized the Woman's Christian Temperance Union in Toronto, and was president of the Ontario Temperance Union from 1878 till 1883, when she was elected president of the Dominion Woman's Christian Temperance Union. She was reelected in 1885. She was one of the Canadian delegates to the World's Temperance Congress in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1876. In May, 1882, she visited the British Woman's Temperance Association, in London, and afterward lectured throughout England, Ireland and Scotland. She has delivered many lectures in the cities of the United States. She has traveled and lectured through California, from San Diego and National City to Nevada City. She went by steamer from San Francisco to Victoria, British Columbia, and spent several months in that province, lecturing in every available point. On leaving British Columbia she took the new Canadian Pacific Railroad, then just opened, and went through the Northwest Territories, holding meetings in many towns. She was thus the means of introducing the temperance question in the Northwest Territory. She then lectured in Manitoba, which she had visited before. She at that time formed a Provincial Woman's Christian Temperance Union for Manitoba. Since July, 1888, Mrs. Youmans has been a helpless invalid, confined to her room.

YOUNMANS, Mrs. Theodora Winton, journalist, born in Dodge county, Wis., 1st February, 1863. Her predilection for newspaper work began to be evident before she had reached womanhood,



THEODORA WINTON YOUNMANS.

and showed itself in the form of original essays, poems and translations from German authors, which appeared over her maiden name, Theodora Winton, during her course of study in Carroll College, Waukesha, Wis. She was graduated as valedictorian of her class at the age of seventeen. Her family resided near Waukesha and Milwaukee, so that it was not difficult for her to keep in touch with the serial publications of both towns, though it was not until 1887 that she was regularly enrolled as a local reporter on the staff of the Waukesha "Freeman," a daily edition of which was issued during the resort season in Waukesha. The small chronicling of local news from day to day was not very attractive to a young lady educated as Miss Winton has been, but she devoted herself to the duties of her position with intelligent fidelity and industry and achieved a marked success in the business from the beginning. A few months later she was permitted by the editor, now her husband, Mr. H. M. Youmans, to establish a department in the newspaper particularly for women, of which she took the sole management, and which proved to be successful. After remaining associated in editorial work for nearly two years, Miss Winton and Mr. Youmans were married in January, 1889, and immediately went on a tour of the Pacific States, the story of which was related in a series of highly interesting newspaper letters from Mrs. Youmans' pen. After that pleasant vacation she returned to her favorite work on the "Freeman," to which she has given continuous attention. Her productions have received warm commendation from all her readers. Her views of the relations between a country newspaper and its constituency

were set forth in a paper read before the Wisconsin Press Association, in the meetings of February, 1890, which was pronounced by the "National Journalist" of the following month to be the clearest, most practical and entertaining of any paper presented at the session. She has found time for the accomplishment of much special work for city newspapers and for the preparation of several papers of interest, read in meetings of various literary, social and agricultural organizations. She is a typical New Englander by ancestry and in the characteristics of enterprise, self-possession and persistency.

YOUNG, Miss Jennie, ceramic artist, lecturer and writer, is a native of New York. When a child she was taken to Minnesota and grew up in an unfettered atmosphere of social freedom. She taught in a pioneer school-house built of logs, but the gift of song which she possessed made her long for the advantages of a large city. Friendless, she went to New York, and made her living while she studied. Gaining an entrance to the columns of the New York "Tribune" she gradually established herself as a writer. When the china craze became prevalent Miss Young attained her fame as an authority on ceramic art. She made a study of ceramics and enamels from an historical point of view and contributed articles on this subject to magazines. A leading publisher asked her to write a volume upon pottery and porcelain, in the compilation of which she traveled far and wide, viewing all the great collections and visiting the leading manufactories of the country. This book, "The Ceramic Art," is a thorough treatise on the subject and met with great success. Soon after its publication Miss Young went abroad to live, for a time



JENNIE YOUNG.

in Paris, but settled finally in London, still studying the more practical forms of art in the metropolitan collections. Her cherished love of music was not forgotten, and upon a visit to Scotland

she conceived the happy idea of combining literature and music in a series of public entertainments on poetical, musical themes, which were enthusiastically received. To rest from her lecture work



JENNIE B. YOUNG.

Miss Young visited the highlands of Mexico, and there became interested in a financial and industrial scheme for colonizing and developing the country. She returned to England to lecture for this cause, and to procure funds to push the enterprise of Mexican improvement, which she perseveringly champions.

YOUNG, Miss Jennie B., artist, born in Grundy county, Missouri, 23rd May, 1869. In 1882 she removed with her parents to El Dorado, Kans., where she now resides. She is an only child. Her grandfather was one of the pioneers of the Christian Church, and with her parents she has always been enthusiastic in her efforts to promote the cause of Christianity. There is scarcely any line of Christian work that has not received a new impetus from her thought and labor. She is a born artist. When a very small child, she was continually drawing, and when she was fourteen, she painted in oil. She is very fond of still-life pictures and has done many excellent pieces. She paints flowers, figures, landscapes and marine scenes in oil, and excels in painting animals. There is hardly any line of art work that is not familiar to her, designs of fabric painting and decorative work as well as many others. She was graduated with honor from the El Dorado high school when she was fifteen years old. She began to teach at sixteen and taught several terms, after which she took a classical and art course in Garfield University, Wichita, Kans. She is a ready writer and a pleasant speaker in public.

YOUNG, Mrs. Julia Evelyn Ditto, poet and novelist, born in Buffalo, N. Y., 4th December, 1857. Her father, the late John A. Ditto, was a

noted civil engineer, who twice served as city engineer of Buffalo. Her mother, Mrs. Margaret McKenna Ditto, was a woman of both literary and artistic talents, who finally chose art and became a successful painter in oils. The family on both sides is a talented one. Julia early showed that she had inherited literary talent of a high order. She was educated in the grammar and normal schools of Buffalo. After completing a thorough educational course, she became the wife of Robert D. Young, 30th December, 1876. Mr. Young is now cashier of the Erie County Savings Bank. Two sons were born to them. The older, born in 1877, died in 1882. The younger is living. Mrs. Young, when a mere child, began to write stories and verses. As soon as she had learned to write, she utilized her accomplishment to commit to paper a gloomy poem, "The Earl's Bride." In 1871 she published a story in the Buffalo "Evening Post," which opened in this alarming style: "Shriek upon shriek rent the air, mingled with yells." She next published in the Buffalo "Express," an essay on Fort Erie, which aroused protest on account of its inaccuracies. She then became a contributor to "Peterson's Magazine" and to the Frank Leslie periodicals. Recently she has written many short stories for a newspaper syndicate. These stories show many remarkable and artistic qualities in the author. She has written much poetry also, and her poems, like her stories, show her to be the possessor of vivid imagination and a master of diction. She has translated standard poems from the French and German into English. In November, 1889, she published a novel, "Adrift: A Story of Niagara," a finished work, the plot of which is



JULIA EVELYN DITTO YOUNG.

laid in the neighborhood of Niagara Falls. The book was successful. She is now engaged on more important works. Her home is on Bouck Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y., and is a center of simple

and cordial hospitality and of refinement and culture. In her literary work she has the encouragement of her husband, who is a man of intelligence. Her married life is an ideally happy one.



MARTHA YOUNG.

YOUNG, Miss Martha, author and poet, was born in Hale county, Ala. She is the daughter of Dr. E. Young, of Greensborough, Ala. Her grandfather, Col. E. Young, was a Virginian by birth, an honor graduate of Princeton and in his day a leader of law and politics in Alabama. His wife was Miss Martha Lucia Margaret Strudwick, of North Carolina, a family of note in that State since the days of the Revolution. Her maternal ancestor was Dr. Henry Tutwiler, owner and principal of Green Springs high school. He was the first full graduate of the University of Virginia, and a Virginian by birth. His wife was Miss Julia Ashe, of North Carolina, a member of a prominent family that has represented the State in many high offices. One of her ancestors was governor of North Carolina in 1795, and members of that family have in every generation since that year held many positions of honor and trust in North Carolina. Miss Young was graduated from the college in Livingston, Ala. The most valued part of her education was gained from the reading of innumerable volumes in the old family library. Her reading was always supervised by her mother, who was a woman of wonderfully clear mind and many accomplishments. Miss Young's introduction to the reading public was a story published in a Christmas number of the New Orleans "Times-Democrat," entitled "A Nurse's Tale." Many other stories and ballads appeared during the following year in the "Southern Bivouac," Detroit "Free Press," "Home and Farm" and other journals, all signed "Eli Sheppard." These writings attracted attention because of their versification and faithful reproduction of the old-time negro

character and language. Only a few friends knew the name of the author. Her identity was unveiled in the "Age-Herald" of Birmingham, which published an article signed Martha Young ("Eli Sheppard"). Joel Chandler Harris was among the first to recognize Miss Young's gift, and, showing his faith by his works, asked her to co-operate with him in the preparation of a work entitled "Songs and Ballads of Old-Time Plantations." "The First Waltz," a serial story by her, published in the New York "Home Journal," was a finished production. Her contributions have been published in the "Atlantic Monthly," "Cosmopolitan Magazine," "Belford's Magazine," "Century," "Youth's Companion," "Home-Maker," "Wide-Awake" and many papers, among the latter the Boston "Transcript."

YOUNG, Mrs. Sarah Graham, army nurse, born in Tompkins county, N. Y., five miles north of Ithaca, in 1831. She was the only daughter in a family of ten children. Her maiden name was Sarah Graham. When the Civil War broke out, she went to the South with the 109th Regiment of New York Volunteers. She was in the field hospital from 1862 to 1865, being absent from active service only eight days in three years. Miss Dix appointed her matron of the Ninth Corps Hospital. She served faithfully among the sick and wounded, never breaking down nor faltering under the terrible work of those terrible days. She was known among the soldiers by a pet name, "Aunt Becky." She is now living in Des Moines, Iowa.

ZAKRZEWSKA, Miss Maria Elizabeth, physician and medical college professor, born in Berlin, Germany, 6th September, 1829. She is descended from a Polish family of wealth, intelli-



SARAH GRAHAM YOUNG.

gence and distinction. She was liberally educated, and is master of several modern languages. She became interested in the study and practice of medicine, and took a medical course in the



MRS. RUSSELL A. ALGER.
From Photo by Hayes, Detroit.

MRS. JAMES A. GARY.
From Photo by Cummins, Baltimore.

MRS. JOSEPH E. MCKENNA.
From Photo by Thors, San Francisco.

MRS. LYMAN J. GAGE.
From Photo by Coz, Chicago.

MRS. JOHN D. LONG.
From Photo Copyrighted, 1897, by Taylor, Hingham, Mass.

Charite Hospital in Berlin, and after finishing the prescribed course, taught in the college and served as assistant in the hospital. Desiring to find a wider field of action she came to this country in 1853. She studied in the Cleveland Medical College, and was graduated in that school. In 1859 she was called to the chair of obstetrics in the New England Female Medical College. At her suggestion the trustees of the college added a hospital, or clinical department, to the school, to give the students practical instruction. She had, after graduation, taken an active part in establishing and managing the New York Infirmary for Indigent Women. In that work she coöperated with Elizabeth and Emily Blackwell, the eminent pioneer women physicians. In 1863 she went to Boston, Mass., and there she founded the New England Hospital for women and children. She served three years and resigned, being one of the incorporators of that institution.

ZEISLER, Mrs. Fannie Bloomfield, piano virtuoso, born in Bielitz, Austria, 16th July, 1866. Her maiden name was Fannie Bloomfield. In 1869 her parents left Austria and came to the United States, making their home in Chicago, Ill. She studied at first with Carl Wolffsohn and came out at an early age as a juvenile musical prodigy. Miss Bloomfield went to Vienna, where she studied a year in the Conservatory, and then began to study with Leschetizky, remaining in his charge for four years. In 1882 she made her debut in Vienna, where she carried the musical public by storm. Although one of the youngest pianists before the public, she was at once ranked with the foremost in all the essentials that make a great piano virtuoso. After further study she returned to the United States, and made her debut in this country in a concert of the Chicago Beethoven Society, 11th January, 1884. She afterward played in Chicago, in the Milwaukee orchestral concerts, in the Peabody Conservatory concerts, in Baltimore, in the Thomas concerts, in the Boston Symphony Society concerts, in the St. Louis symphony concerts, in Van der Stucken's novelty

concert in New York City, making her debut in Steinway Hall, in the Mendelssohn Glee Club concert in Chickering Hall, in the New York Philharmonic concerts, in the Damrosch symphony



FANNIE BLOOMFIELD ZEISLER.

concert, and in the Music Teachers' National Association concerts in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1884, in New York City in 1885, in Indianapolis in 1887, and in Detroit in 1892. In 1885 she became the wife of Sigmund Zeisler, a lawyer of Chicago.

LADIES OF THE MCKINLEY ADMINISTRATION.

ALGER, Mrs. Russell A., the wife of the Secretary of War, has long been prominent in the best circles of Detroit, where they have made their home for over thirty years. As Annette Henry, the daughter of a leading citizen of Grand Rapids, she became the wife of Russell Alger in April, 1861. Through all those trying years of the war and the subsequent exigencies of her husband's business and political career, she has ever been the trusty of help-meets. Mrs. Alger is the mother of a family of five grown-up children, and graciously does she wear the responsibilities of her station in life. Her first introduction to official society promises to be a repetition of the tactful hospitality for which she is famed in Detroit. General Alger has a penchant for fine pictures, which his wife shares, and her discriminating taste will be appreciated in art circles at the capital.

GAGE, Mrs. Lyman J., the wife of the Secretary of the Treasury, is a native of Albany, N. Y. Her maiden name was Cornelia Lansing, of a family long known and honored in that part of the State. Mrs. Gage is every way a typical American woman, first of all home-loving and home-keeping, and will count the four years as the wife of a Cabinet officer her first experience in

administrative social circles. She will be greatly missed from Chicago, where she has lived since childhood, and where she has figured as a leader among the brightest women of that city.

GARY, Mrs. James A., the wife of the Postmaster-General, meets the demands of her position with the prestige of an aristocratic Baltimore family and a thoroughly womanly personality. Though the mother of a family of eight children, who have all gone from the home nest, yet she carries her years with the fresh-heartedness of youth. As in her Baltimore home she will exemplify the bountiful hostess of Southern hospitality.

LONG, Mrs. John D., the wife of the Secretary of the Navy, is familiar with Washington society, to which she came as a bride in 1883 during Governor Long's term in Congress. Her home is at Hingham, Mass., and her New England birthright has been a self-poised intellectuality.

McKENNA, Mrs. Joseph E., the wife of the Attorney-General, came from the Golden Gate to Washington once before when Senator McKenna represented California from 1885 to 1892. Mrs. McKenna's tastes are quite suited to social life, and she entertains extensively with the aid of her eldest daughter.

CLASSIFIED INDEX.

ACTORS.

Anderson, Mary
Bateman, Isabel
Bateman, Kate
Bert, Mabel
Booth, Agnes
Bowers, Mrs. D. P.
Campbell, Miss Evelyn
Cayvan, Miss Georgia
Cheatham, Miss Kitty Smiley
Claxton, Kate
Coghlan, Rose
Collins, Mrs. Miriam O'Leary
Crabtree, Miss Lotta
Cushman, Miss Charlotte Saunders
Duavray, Helen
Davenport, Fauny Lily Gipsy
Drew, Mrs. John
Ellsler, Miss Effie
Fiske, Mrs. Minnie Maddrn
Fry, Mrs. Emma V. Sheridan
Haswin, Mrs. Frances R.
Hearne, Miss Mercedes Leigh
Kimball, Miss Corinne
Kimball, Miss Grace
Kimball, Mrs. Jennie
Marlowe, Miss Julia
Mather, Margaret
Modjeska, Mme. Helena
Morris, Miss Clara
Potter, Mrs. Cora Urquhart
Rehan, Miss Ada C.
Ritchie, Mrs. Anna Cora Mowatt
Siddons, Mrs. Mary Frances Scott
Ward, Mrs. Genevieve
Wray, Mrs. Mary A.

ARCHAEOLOGISTS.

Le Plongeon, Mrs. Alice D.
Peck, Miss Annie Smith

ARCHITECTS.

Bethune, Mrs. Louise
Nichols, Mrs. Minerva Parker

ARMY NURSES.

SEE ALSO PHILANTHROPISTS.

Barry, Mrs. Susan E.
Bickerdyke, Mrs. Mary A.
Brinton, Mrs. Emma Southwick
Gillespie, Miss Eliza Maria
Stewart, Mrs. Eliza Daniel
Telford, Mrs. Mary Jewett
Wittenmyer, Mrs. Annie
Young, Mrs. Sarah Graham

ART EDUCATORS.

SEE ALSO ARTISTS AND DESIGNERS.

Carter, Mrs. Hannah Johnson
Carter, Miss Mary Adeline Edwards
Cobb, Mrs. Sara M. Maxson
Hicks, Mrs. Mary Dana

ARTISTS.

SEE ALSO CERAMIC ARTISTS.

Abbatt, Miss Agnes Dean
Blackwell, Miss Sarah Ellen
Boyd, Mrs. Kate Parker
Braumiller, Mrs. Luetta Elmira
Browncombe, Miss Jennie
Campbell, Miss Georgine

ARTISTS—CONTINUED.

Carpenter, Miss Ellen M.
Dillaye Miss Blanche
Donlevy, Miss Alice
Durgin, Miss Harriet Thayer
Durgin, Miss Lyle
Dyer, Mrs. Clara L. Brown
Egglesston, Miss Allegra
Ficklen, Mrs. Bessie Alexander
Foote, Mrs. Mary Hallock
Granberry, Miss Virginia
Greatorex, Mrs. Eliza
Gregory, Mrs. Mary Rogers
Gutelius, Mrs. Jean Harrower
Hawes, Miss Franc P.
Hirschberg, Mrs. Alice
Humphrey, Miss Maud
Hurlbut, Miss Harietta Perris
Jaeksen, Miss Lily Irene
Loop, Mrs. Jennette Shephard Harrison
Lutz, Mrs. Adelia Armstrong
Moore, Miss Sarah Wool
Morse, Miss Alice Cordelia
Munbaugh, Mrs. Frances Miller
Nicholls, Mrs. Rhoda Holmes
Nieriker, Mrs. May Alcott
Owen, Mrs. Ella Seaver
Sartain, Miss Emily
Scott, Mrs. Emily Maria
Selinger, Mrs. Emily Harris McGary
Shaw, Miss Annie C.
Sherwood, Mrs. Rosina Emmet
Smith, Miss Isabel Elizabeth
Solari, Miss Mary M.
Stearns, Mrs. Nellie George
Thayer, Mrs. Emma Homan
Very, Miss Lydia Louisa Anna
Wheeler, Mrs. Dora
Williams, Miss Adele
Willis, Miss Louise Hammond
Worden, Miss Sarah A.
Young, Miss Jennie B.

ASTRONOMER.

Mitchell, Miss Maria

AUTHORS.

SEE ALSO POETS, LITERARY CONTRIBUTORS,
DRAMATISTS, HISTORIANS, HUMORISTS,
HYMN-WRITERS, JOURNALISTS, NOVELISTS.

Adams, Miss Hannah
Alcott, Miss Louisa May
Alden, Mrs. Isabella Macdonald
Alden, Mrs. Lucy Morris Chaffee
Allen, Mrs. Esther Lavilla
Ames, Mrs. Eleanor M.
Ames, Miss Lucia Trne
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 Bonas, Mrs. Marietta M.
 Catt, Mrs. Carrie Lane Chapman
 Claffin, Mrs. Adelaide Avery
 Clay, Mrs. Mary Barr
 Collins, Mrs. Emily Parmly
 Cones, Mrs. Mary Emily Bennett
 Curtis, Mrs. Martha E. Sewall
 Devoe, Mrs. Emma Smith
 Drake, Mrs. Priscilla Holmes
 Du Bois, Mrs. Miriam Howard
 Everhard, Mrs. Caroline McCullough
 Fray, Mrs. Ellen Surrey
 Gage, Mrs. Frances Dana
 Gage, Mrs. Matilda Joslyn
 Greenleaf, Mrs. Jean Brooks
 Harbert, Mrs. Elizabeth Boynton
 Henry, Mrs. Josephine Kirby Williamson
 Hill, Mrs. Eliza Trask
 Holmes, Mrs. Mary Emma
 Hooker, Mrs. Isabella Beecher

WOMAN SUFFRAGISTS—CONTINUED.

Howell, Mrs. Mary Seymour
 Humphreys, Mrs. Sarah Gibson
 Illohan, Mrs. Henrica
 Jenkins, Mrs. Theresa A.
 Johns, Mrs. Laura M.
 McKinney, Mrs. Jane Amy
 Marble, Mrs. Ella M. S.
 Pope, Mrs. Cora Scott Pond
 Post, Mrs. Amalia Barney Simons
 Read, Mrs. Elizabeth C. Bunnell
 Ricker, Mrs. Marilla M.
 Rose, Mrs. Ellen Alida
 Saxou, Mrs. Elizabeth Lyle
 Segur, Mrs. Rosa L.
 Sewall, Mrs. May Wright
 Shaw, Miss Anna H.
 Shaw, Mrs. Cornelia Dean
 Smith, Mrs. Estelle Turrell
 Stanton, Mrs. Elizabeth Cady
 Stone, Lucy
 Swain, Mrs. Adeline Morrison
 Todd, Mrs. Minnie J. Terrell
 Wait, Mrs. Anna C.
 Walker, Dr. Mary
 Walton, Mrs. Electa Noble Lincoln

WOOD-CARVER.

Fry, Miss Laura Ann

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alger, Mrs. Russell A.
 Bailey, Mrs. Ann (Scout)
 Bailey, Mrs. Anna Warner (Patriot)
 Blavatsky, Mme. Helene P. (Theosophist)
 Bonaparte, Mme. Elizabeth Patterson
 Bridgman, Miss Laura D. (Blind Deaf-mute)
 Brown, Mrs. Corinne Stubbs (Socialist)
 Cheney, Mrs. Armilla A. (W. R. C. Worker)
 Converse, Mrs. Harriet Maxwell (Chief Six
 Nations Indians)
 Coronel, Señora Mariana W. de (Indian
 Curio Collector)
 Craig, Mrs. Charity Rusk (W.R.C. Worker)
 Davis, Miss Minnie S. (Mental Healer)
 Davis, Miss Varina Anne ("Winnie")
 Ewing, Mrs. Emma P. (Good Cooking)
 Freeman, Mrs. Mattie A. (Freethinker)
 Gage, Mrs. Lyman
 Gaines, Mrs. Myra Clark (Heiress)
 Gary, Mrs. James A.
 Gause, Mrs. Nora T. (Humanitarian)
 Goodrich, Mrs. Mary Hopkins (Originator
 Village Improvement Associations)
 Hammond, Mrs. Mary Virginia Spitzer
 Hobart, Mrs. Garret A.
 Langworthy, Mrs. Elizabeth (Benefactor)
 Lewis, Miss Ida (Heroine)
 Long, Mrs. John D.
 McHenry, Mrs. Mary S. (W. R. C. Worker)
 McKenna, Mrs. Joseph E.
 Morgan, Miss Maria (Horses and Cattle)
 Plimpton, Mrs. H. R. C. (W. R. C. Worker)
 Pope, Mrs. Cora Scott Pond (Organizer
 Spectacular Entertainments)
 Ransford, Mrs. Nettie (O. E. S. Worker)
 Roby, Mrs. Lelia P. (Founder Ladies G.A.R.)
 Rose, Mrs. Ellen Alida (Orange Worker)
 St. John, Mrs. Cynthia M. (Wordsworthian)
 Sanders, Mrs. Sue A. Pike (W. R. C.
 Worker)
 Schaffner, Mrs. Ernestine (Prisoner's Friend)
 Sherman, Mrs. John
 Stoddard, Mrs. Anna Elizabeth (Anti-Secret
 Society Agitator)
 Strohm, Miss Gertrude (Social Games Pub-
 lisher and Book Compiler)
 Thoro, Mrs. Mandana Coleman (Patriot)
 Walker, Miss Mary (Army Surgeon)
 Walling, Mrs. Mary Cole (Patriot)
 Washington, Mrs. Mary
 Wickens, Mrs. M. R. (W. R. C. Worker)
 Willard, Mme. Mary Thompson Hill

